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THE

CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY ATLAS

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PREFACE.

THE arrangement of the Maps contained in *The Cambridge Modern History Atlas*, the publication of which has been retarded by unforeseen circumstances, is explained in the ensuing Introduction. This arrangement follows so far as is possible the order of the narrative in *The Cambridge Modern History*, and an endeavour has been made to insert all the place names that occur in it.

At the same time, the entire series is designed to stand by itself as an Atlas of Modern History. The general idea of the Atlas is to illustrate, in a series of maps of Europe and of its different countries, as well as of other parts of the world associated with the progress of European History, the course of events by which the Europe of the fifteenth century has been transformed into the Europe of the present day. Some of the maps are designed to illustrate political divisions, others territorial changes, wars by land or sea, the growth of particular States, the course of religious changes, and the history of colonial expansion.

The Introduction has been written by Mr E. A. Benians, Fellow and Lecturer of St John's College, who was entrusted by the Editors with the general work of constructing the maps and revising them during reproduction, and who has carried out this work under their supervision. They desire to place on record their sense of the great ability and unremitting care with which he has executed his laborious and responsible task, spread over more than four years. During the greater part of the present year he has been assisted in the revision of certain of the maps and of the Introduction by Mr H. F. Russell-Smith, of St John's College, Allen Scholar of the University, who has also compiled the Indexes to the Introduction.

In a historical atlas of this kind it is manifestly impossible to enumerate all the materials which have been used in the drawing of

the several maps. In the present instance constant reference has been made, as a matter of course, to the great historical atlas of Spruner; and the more recent atlases of Droysen and Poole (*The Oxford Historical Atlas*) have also been of much service, together with those of Vidal de La Blache, Schrader and Hertslet.

The Editors desire to return their thanks for much valuable aid of various kinds received in the course of the preparation of the Atlas, from contributors to *The Cambridge Modern History* and from other scholars. Among the former are Mr E. Armstrong (Vice-Provost of Queen's College, Oxford), Professor J. B. Bury, Mr F. A. Kirkpatrick, Sir William Lee-Warner, G.C.S.I., Professor Pares, Dr Tanner, Mr H. W. V. Temperley, Mrs K. D. Vernon; among the latter, Professor Marczali (Budapest), Mr R. S. Rait (Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford), Mr A. E. A. W. Smyth (Librarian of the House of Commons), and Dr Williams (Research Fellow of the School of Russian Studies, Liverpool). Mr R. Dunlop, one of our contributors, made Maps 27, 37, 38 and 47, and is responsible for them. Mr P. E. Roberts, also a contributor, revised the spelling of the Indian names in Maps 64, 99, and 122–125.

Liberal use has been made in the construction of Maps 113 and 114 of Mr E. Porritt's *Unreformed House of Commons*, 1903, and of the map in that work.

In addition, the thanks of the Editors are due to the Government of the United States for permission to base Map 76 on Plate XVII (Population Volume, *Tenth Census of United States*, 1880) and Map 77 on Plate VIII (Part I, Population, Volume 1, *Twelfth Census of United States*, 1900); and to the Clarendon Press and Messrs W. & A. K. Johnston for permission to base Map 27 on Map XXXI of *The Oxford Historical Atlas of Modern Europe*, edited by Mr R. L. Poole.

The Maps in this Atlas have been executed by Messrs Stanford, to whom, as well as to Mr John Bolton, the Editors desire to express their obligation for the care and attention given to the work at its successive stages.

A. W. W.
G. W. P.
S. L.

November, 1911.

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CORRIGENDA.

MAP

1. The southern frontier of Hungary (1490) should be as in the more detailed map 21.

3. *Add to Reference:*

The course of the Ottoman conquest of the Venetian and Genoese possessions is not illustrated in the map; and only the more important of the island possessions of Venice and Genoa have been coloured. All the Aegean islands named and left white were for a long time in Venetian or Genoese possession, with the exception of Rhodes which was held by the Knights of St John.

6. Gelders and Zutphen were acquired, not inherited, by Charles the Bold.

9. Lisbon should be in the same type as other towns.

16. Monmouth should be shown as a Welsh county.

28. Bremen and Verden should be coloured with Roman Catholic base colour and Lutheran bars.

46. Philippeville and Marienburg should be coloured as French acquisitions.

66. In Scale of Miles *for* 300 *read* 400.

107. *For* LICHTENBERG *read* Lichtenberg.

117. Burkersdorf should be inserted on 51 N lat. 16 E long.

122. The small area to the south-east of Damaun, coloured green, should be coloured in the second shade of pink.

126. *For* Reference *read* Reference to Canadian Railways.

127. In the title *for* 'in 1867' *read* 'in 1866.'

138. The places open to British trade in Tibet, viz. Gyantse, Yatung, Gartok, should have been indicated in the map.

Spelling. In map 6 *for* Fonthieu *read* Ponthieu, map 12 (and Introduction, p. 81 and Index) *for* Eichstadt *read* Eichstedt, *for* Weissenberg *read* Weissenburg, map 17 *for* Öster-götland *read* East Gothland, *for* Gottland *read* Gothland, map 43 *for* Burhanpur *read* Burhampur, map 64 *for* Admednagar *read* Ahmadnagar, map 94 *for* G. of Lions *read* G. of Lyons, map 103 *for* Maritime Alpes *read* Alpes Maritimes, map 105 *for* Arcanania *read* Acarnania.

CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY

VOL. XIII

GENEALOGICAL TABLES AND LISTS

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

TABLE 18. *For* Elizabeth = Sir R. Preston (Visct. Gormanston) *read* Elizabeth = Sir Richard Preston (Lord Dingwall) E. of Desmond.

,, 78. *For* GUIDOBALDO *expelled* 1497 *read* 1502.

,, 83. 1904 was the year of the death of Maria de las Mercedes, Princess of Asturias, and not that of her husband's.

,, 89. *Add to* Manuel 1908– 1911 *dep.*

,, 111. *Add to* Hsüan T'ung 1908– 1912 *dep.*

,, 120. The names of the following Generals should, for uniformity's sake, run thus:—2. James Laynez, 5. Claud Aquaviva, 22. John Roothaan, 23. Peter John Beckx, 24. Antony Anderledy, 25. Louis Martin. and there should be added:—26. 1906 Father Francis Xavier Wernz.

,, 124. *For* D. of Magenta, Marshal of France *read* D. of Magenta, Marshal of France, *resigned.*

,, 125. *For* Porfirio Diaz, 1885– *read* Porfirio Diaz, 1885–1911.

,, 127. *Between* 1889 E. of Zetland and 1895 E. Cadogan *insert* 1892 Robert O. A. (Crewe-Milnes) Lord Houghton (E. of Crewe).

,, 129. *After* 1898 Sir Augustus Hemming *read*
1904 Sir Alexander Swettenham, *Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chief.*
1907 Sir Sydney Haldane Olivier.

,, 131. *Add at bottom* Robert Laird Borden, 1911.

,, 132. (1) *Add at bottom* 1911 Thomas (Denman) Lord Denman.

,, 133. (1) Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson's Governorship of Cape Colony terminated in 1910, and Sir Matthew Nathan's of Natal in 1909.

,, 134. I. *After* 1907 Sir Eldon Gorst *read*
1911 Horatio Herbert (Kitchener) Visct. Kitchener of Khartum.
II. The first entry should read:
1896 Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener (Visct. Kitchener).

,, 139. The first entry of M. of Salisbury should read:
M. of Salisbury, First Lord 1886–7; Foreign Sec. 1887–92.
The second and third entries should read:
M. of Salisbury, Foreign Sec. 1895–1900.
The same, Privy Seal 1900–2.

,, 140. *Between* C.-J.-E. Duclerc, 1882 *and* Jules Ferry, 1883
insert Armand Fallières, 1883
and add at bottom of list: Joseph Caillaux, 1911.

,, 143. *Read* P. Chlodwig von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, 1894 (*instead of* 1897)–1900; *and*
Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, 1909 (*instead of* 1908).

,, 144. *Read at bottom* Luigi Luzzatti, 1910–11
G. Giolitti, 1911–

,, 151. *For* Arizona (Tuscon) *read* Arizona (Tucson).

Note. The Tables and Lists were not originally intended, unless in exceptional instances, to go beyond 1910. They have now, where necessary, been brought up to 1911.

INTRODUCTION.

The numbers of the maps described are placed in the margin—in black type when the principal description of the map is being given, in ordinary type when an allusion only is made to a map. Indexes of the maps described and of the places mentioned are given at the end of the Introduction.

THROUGHOUT the Middle Ages the various peoples who entered Europe in the declining years of the Roman Empire were uniting in definite groups and forming a number of separate States. This process of nation- and State-forming has no definite point of beginning or end. But during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it proceeded so fast that, before the end of the latter, it was evident that in western Europe new States had been formed which could assert both their independence of the medieval Empire and their authority over local liberty and private right. Thus, though the Empire did not disappear at this time, its place was taken by a family of States, of which it was at once the oldest and the weakest member. In the course of a long and almost ceaseless conflict between these new States, the existing political system of Europe has been slowly shaped. It is the object of this Introduction to summarise the series of territorial changes by which this result has been brought about, and thus to trace the process of consolidation and expansion by which the States that were in being in the fifteenth century attained their present form, and the steps by which other States arose and divided with them the lands where no effective political consolidation had taken place during the Middle Ages. We have to observe how, in the course of modern history, the European political system, which in the fifteenth century included only western Europe, has been extended to include the whole of Europe, and how, as European societies have been planted in other continents, new lands have been drawn by commerce and political dependence into its political life until almost the whole known world forms a single political system. We have to see how the formation of this system has been modified by the idea of a Balance of Power, handed down from the precocious political experience of Italy, by the existence of the Holy Roman Empire, which, for the

States that formed themselves within its borders, provided a framework of law and order, bridling the worst manifestations of power, and preserving for a long time a multitude of small States which could not otherwise have maintained their independence, and, above all, by the forces of nationality and geography—stronger in the long run than diplomacy, however astute, and force, however great.

1, 41 First, we may observe, in brief outline, the general course of the change that has taken place. At the end of the Middle Ages, France was the strongest monarchy in Europe and the process of change began with her expansion. On her eastern frontier, the Burgundian family had attempted to found a middle kingdom along the lower course of the Rhine, the establishment of which would have given a very different course to the history of Europe. With the failure of that attempt and the division of the Burgundian inheritance began that eastward expansion of France which was for a long time one great trend of modern territorial change. At the other extremity also of the ancient kingdom of Lotharingia, in Italy, France sought to extend her dominion—in this direction, outside of her natural frontiers. Here, the issue was soon decided. In the first thirty years of the sixteenth century, Italy passed indeed under a foreign, but not under a French, yoke, and her political form and place were fixed substantially as they were to remain, until, in the nineteenth century, the movement for unity made her for the first time in her history a single and a great Power, and changed altogether her relations to the other countries of Europe.

A check was placed on the rise of France by the formation of the Habsburg Empire. In the early years of the sixteenth century, by fortunate marriages, inheritances, and conquests, a mighty State came into being which stretched from the plains of the Danube across Germany to the North Sea and the English Channel, included most of the Iberian peninsula, controlled Italy, and exploited America. This unwieldy conglomeration of territories was rapidly formed, and, though, in the middle of the sixteenth century, it divided into two parts, it was able for a century to exercise a dominant influence on the European political system. Two forces modified the influence which the Habsburg Empire might otherwise have exerted—the one, a great religious movement, the Reformation, which weakened its power in Germany, and accelerated the process by which the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved into a group of States—the other, the intrusion into the European polity of the Ottoman Turks. By pressing on the frontiers of the Habsburg Empire in south-eastern Europe and the Mediterranean, the Turks not only extended their own conquests, but they weakened the resistance of the Habsburgs to French expansion and to the disruptive tendencies apparent in Germany. Nevertheless, in western Europe the Habsburg Empire was the controlling factor. Its formation, its losses to France and the Turks, its influence on political tendencies in Germany, and the

outgrowth from it of two new States—the Swiss Confederation and the United Netherlands—comprise the principal territorial changes of the sixteenth century. The two new States that were formed, the one in the first quarter, the other in the last quarter, of the sixteenth century, were defensive leagues which became States in the course of a struggle against the political or religious oppression of the Habsburgs. With different careers both have guarded their independence and the integrity of their territory down to the present day.

In the early years of the seventeenth century, the Empire, divided by the Reformation into hostile camps, was plunged into a religious civil war. At the same time the power of the Spanish Habsburgs began to wane and they lost their dominion in European politics. These two changes concurred to favour the expansion of France. The Thirty Years' War exposed Germany to her attack and thus made easier her eastward advance; the existence of Holland and Switzerland provided her with natural allies; the decline of Spain removed the greatest check on her ambition. Thus, in the seventeenth century, France continually increased her power in the debatable lands on her eastern frontier. Her advance was further aided by the results of these long wars on the Empire, for its multitude of constituent States gained independence in all but name, and were thus the more easily exposed to her influence. Another Power also, Sweden, found her profit in the misfortunes of Germany. North-eastern Europe had its own political problems. Round the Baltic raged a struggle for trade and dominion from which Sweden emerged triumphant over Russia, Denmark, and Poland. In the troubles of Germany she found a new advantage, and, preying on the north of Germany as France did on the west, was able to complete her dominion over the Baltic. The two rising Powers, cooperating in Germany, drew the political problems of Eastern and Western Europe, for the first time, into conjunction. The rise of Sweden was temporary, the power of France lasting. Sweden had not sufficient natural opportunities, and her dominion was contrary to the real balance of material strength. Strong enemies rose to contest it with her. In the confusion of Germany the Electors of Brandenburg formed a powerful State; while, on her eastern frontier, Russia gained unity and independence. At the end of the seventeenth century, turning from east to west, from an Asiatic to an European career, Russia planted herself on the Baltic and the Black Sea. Her advance against the Ottoman empire was premature and was arrested for a while; but Austria at this time finally turned the tables on her ancient foe. The Ottoman empire reached its zenith in 1672. Decline followed swiftly; before the end of the seventeenth century, Hungary and Transylvania were secured by Austria, and some temporary victories over the Turks in the Morea illumined the decay of the Venetian State with a ray of its old glory. In the early eighteenth century disaster still beset the retreating Ottoman empire. 41, 51

While these changes took place in Europe, England turned her energies to rich fields of opportunity east and west, hitherto monopolised by Spain and Portugal, and began the building of Greater Britain. Holland did likewise, but more for commerce than for empire. Both were deeply concerned when, towards the end of the seventeenth century, there appeared the possibility of a mighty political transformation in Europe by the union of the dominions of France and Spain, and by the addition to the already overwhelming power of the French monarchy of the wealth of the Spanish colonial empire. That transformation they prevented, and in the course of the struggle England, now become Great Britain, gained substantial advantages in the colonial world. Extensive changes in Europe also followed. The expansion of France was checked, and the Austrian branch of the Habsburgs took the place of the Spanish in the Netherlands and Italy, while Savoy was strengthened as a buffer State between France and Austria on the Italian frontier.

51, 63 Between the Peace of Utrecht and the French Revolution there was little change in western Europe. France and England fought a long duel; but, though it had great results in the expulsion of France from America and India, it did not affect the political form of Europe. In Germany and eastern Europe, however, great changes were worked out. A powerful kingdom of Prussia was formed, whose rise, at the expense of Austria and Sweden, to be almost the strongest military Power in Europe was the chief feature of the period. Russia entered the European circle definitely and decisively, advancing against Sweden and Turkey. Austria gained some compensation for her declining influence in Germany out of the decaying empire of the Turks. Suddenly, these three Powers agreed to divide the helpless kingdom of Poland, which thenceforth disappeared from history. As the eighteenth century worked itself out it left Spain in decay; Great Britain deprived of most of Greater Britain by a political cataclysm, the herald of a great change in the colonial world; France on the verge of revolution; Prussia and Russia two new great Powers, conterminous, Prussia stretching across Germany with a foothold on the Rhine, a foothold in South Germany, but the bulk of her territories in the north, Russia planted securely on the Baltic and the Black Sea; Austria strong in south-eastern Europe, but weak beyond —in all, a Europe of half-a-dozen Great Powers, whose balance, slowly worked out by continual readjustment, was to be suddenly overturned by the Revolutionary Wars and the genius of Napoleon.

63, 94 In 1795 began twenty years of territorial change, in the course of which the political system of Europe was subjected to continual reconstruction. The impetus of the Revolution carried the French to the Rhine; the genius of Napoleon carried them to the conquest of central and southern Europe. In Italy, Napoleon swept away Sardinia, Genoa, Venice, the States of the Church, and the Austrian dominion, added a large area to the French empire, and formed of the remainder, first,

a group of republics, and then a group of kingdoms and principalities under his own influence. In Germany, he swept away the ecclesiastical principalities, the Holy Roman Empire, and the great majority of the small States, cut down the territory and power of Austria and Prussia, and formed out of the multitude of small States a group of larger States, which he reorganised as the Confederation of the Rhine. He began the reconstruction of the kingdom of Poland in the grand duchy of Warsaw. These changes at last raised a resistance before which he succumbed; and an attempt was then made to restore the political order of the later eighteenth century.

The great resettlement of 1815 curbed the dangerous power of France, gave back to Austria and Prussia their old positions, and restored that balance of power which Napoleon had destroyed. The German States were formed into a vast but feeble Confederation under the joint but unequalised leadership of Austria and Prussia, and Italy was placed again under the heel of Austria. Neither of these settlements was destined to be lasting. The expansion of Russia at the expense of Sweden, Prussia, and Turkey, by the addition of Finland, new parts of the old kingdom of Poland, and Bessarabia, promised and secured greater permanence. The nineteenth century saw great changes. Italy freed herself from Austrian rule, and, gaining unity, entered as a great State into the political system of Europe. The Germanic Confederation was rent asunder by the rivalry of Austria and Prussia. Austria was expelled, and a new State, a German empire under the hegemony of Prussia, took the place of the old Confederation, and enlarged its boundaries at the expense of France by acquiring the long-disputed middle lands of Alsace and Lorraine. In the Balkan peninsula there was continual change. Austria and Russia gained territory at the expense of the Ottoman empire, and the subject nationalities, one by one, rose against Ottoman rule and gained their independence. The Balkan peninsula thus broke up into a group of small States, of which the Ottoman empire, with its receding frontiers in Europe and its larger dominions in Asia Minor and Syria, remains the most important. 102, 141

Outside of Europe, there has been an even greater transformation. In the old fields of colonisation nations had been gradually forming, and, following the example of the English American colonies, they asserted their independence. In Central and South America a group of Spanish and Portuguese republics now attests the success of Spanish and Portuguese colonisation. The United States of America expanded across the continent and commenced to conquer dominions beyond the seas. But this contraction of European political dominion in other continents proved only temporary. In the early years of the nineteenth century, the Russian empire in Asia and the British empire, expanding by colonisation and conquest in Australia, Africa, North America, and Asia, represented the only considerable European forces in other continents. 100, 101, 140

Both of these empires continued to grow unceasingly. A mighty dominion in India, vast dependencies in Africa, and a group of Anglo-Saxon nations in Africa, America, and Australia, and many smaller possessions, represent the unexhausted results of British colonial activity. But other European Powers also once again entered the colonial field. They divided Africa and the Pacific Islands between them, and gained spheres of influence in eastern Asia. While Spain has virtually withdrawn from the colonial field, France is once more a great colonial Power, the Dutch have held their own, and the German empire has acquired extensive possessions. In eastern Asia Japan now competes with Europe and resists the advance of Russia. Along such lines as these, the political system of fifteenth century Europe, with its promise of States and nations forming and preparing to dispute for dominion and power, has been transformed into the compacter political system of twentieth century Europe, with its military empires, republics, and monarchies, its unstable balance of power, and its worldwide field of competition and contest.

SECTION I.

EUROPE IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

Our first endeavour must be to present a picture of the European political system in the later fifteenth century. In western and central Europe the principal States were the Holy Roman Empire—a loose federation of some four hundred duchies, counties, and towns, over which the Dukes of Austria, with their extensive though scattered dominions, exercised the Imperial power—France, England—with its dependency, Ireland—Scotland, the States of the Iberian peninsula, and the States of Italy; in northern and eastern Europe, the Scandinavian Union, the group of Russian principalities under the Tartar yoke, Poland, Lithuania, Bohemia, Hungary, and the Ottoman empire. Of these large States, France had perhaps the greatest degree of unity. In France, a process of internal consolidation had been proceeding for several centuries. The power of the Crown had been steadily extended along the great river valleys—the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and the Rhone—and, one by one, the great fiefs were being transformed into royal domain. During the later thirteenth and the early fourteenth century, Champagne, Chartres, the Dauphiné, and Guyenne were all acquired. Of the great fiefs which remained to disintegrate the kingdom at the accession of Louis XI in 1461, the most important were the duchies of Burgundy and Britanny and the county of Anjou. Burgundy was seized by Louis XI in 1477, on the death of Charles the Bold. Britanny was a single province and not, like Burgundy or Anjou, one of a large group of territories. But it was more sharply severed by race than was Burgundy from the remainder of France. By the marriage, first of Charles VIII in 1491, and then of Louis XII in 1498, with Anne, the heiress of Britanny, this important province was firmly united to the French kingdom. It was the last fief which bore the character of a separate sovereignty, though its independence was not as dangerous to the unity of France as the possession of Burgundy by a foreign Power had been. The Duke of Anjou held not only Anjou, but also the counties of Provence and Maine, within France, as well as the duchy of Lorraine without, and he had, in addition, a claim to the throne of Naples. In 1480, all the

possessions of Anjou except Lorraine reverted to the Crown of France. The acquisition of Provence, never before counted part of France, was most important. It brought the French frontiers to the Alps. The duchy of Orleans was another great appanage. It was united to the Crown on the accession of Louis XII, in 1498, and with it the county of Blois. Thus, at the end of the fifteenth century, France was definitely passing from the feudal to the monarchical *régime*. The consolidation of the kingdom was assured, though the process was not complete. One by one, during the sixteenth century, the other great fiefs were effectively absorbed: the viscounty of Narbonne in 1507, the county of Angoulême in 1515, the duchy of Alençon in 1525, the duchy of Bourbon and the county of La Marche in 1527, the county of Forez in 1531, the counties of Armagnac, Foix, Périgord, and Vendôme in 1589, and the viscounty of Béarn in 1607.

The external expansion of France was closely connected with this process of consolidation. It was a natural preliminary to expansion that France should free herself from foreign dominion. A political connexion of centuries between France and England was all but severed when, in 1453, the English were finally expelled from all their French possessions save Calais. In 1462, Louis XI temporarily acquired Roussillon and Cerdagne and brought the French frontier at this point to a natural boundary. The struggle between France and Burgundy not only prevented the foundation of a separate power on the Rhine, a middle kingdom between France and Germany, pressing on the vulnerable side of France, but yielded for the growth of the French kingdom a part of the Burgundian lands. In 1477 Louis XI laid hold of Picardy and the Somme towns as well as the duchy of Burgundy, and put forward claims to Artois, Franche Comté, and Charolais (Charolles). The annexation of Provence in 1486 was a natural addition to France, and carried her frontiers from the Rhone to the Alps. Thus France grew to south and east. Both political and geographical conditions marked these out for her as natural directions of expansion. To make sure of Roussillon and the French part of the kingdom of Navarre, to add Artois and Franche Comté, to annex the north-western provinces of Savoy, and to complete the expulsion of the English by the acquisition of Calais, seemed the things most needed to complete her geographical unity and her power of self-protection.

7 The Iberian peninsula, cut off from the rest of Europe by the Pyrenees, forms geographically a distinct area. Of the various Christian States that had grown up in the course of the long struggle for the expulsion of the Moors, four only remained in the fifteenth century. Of these, the largest and strongest was Castile, which occupied the great centre of the peninsula, holding the whole Biscay coast, with an outlet to the Atlantic in the plain of the Guadalquivir and another to the Mediterranean in the plain of the Segura. Descending thus to sea

and ocean, it completely surrounded, on the land side, the kingdom of Granada, the last fortress in Europe of the retreating Moorish Power, and cut off its fellow Christian Powers from any further opportunity of expansion at the expense of the common enemy. Second in size to Castile was the kingdom of Portugal, lying along the Atlantic side of the peninsula, with frontiers to the east which have not shifted in modern history, though the whole kingdom at one time suffered a temporary absorption into the Spanish monarchy (1580–1640). On the eastern side of Castile, rather smaller than Portugal, and with its base on the Mediterranean, was the triangular kingdom of Aragon, which, together with Castile, had absorbed all the smaller Christian kingdoms except Navarre. Aragon, however, was more than a peninsular Power. On the north-east frontier she overlapped the Pyrenees, and included the counties of Roussillon and Cerdagne, till Louis XI acquired them temporarily in 1462. Stretching across the western Mediterranean, she held the Balearic Isles, Sardinia, finally gained in 1428, and Sicily, conquered in 1282, and incorporated in 1409. On the throne of Naples, also, sat an Aragonese prince. The fourth State was the little kingdom of Navarre, still preserving its independence on the northern frontier of the peninsula. It lay astride the Pyrenees, partly in France and partly in Spain, and the king of Navarre held also the viscounty of Béarn.

The great question of the fifteenth century between the Iberian kingdoms was how far the process of consolidation would be carried, and whether it would be continued by the union of Castile with Portugal or with Aragon. Portugal had been gaining maritime and colonial interests, Aragon Mediterranean interests. In 1469 Isabel of Castile married Ferdinand of Aragon. Isabel became Queen of Castile in 1474, Ferdinand King of Aragon in 1479. The two kingdoms, though not consolidated, were united in 1506, and the future character of Spain was determined. The combined kingdoms conquered Granada in 1492, sweeping away thereby the last vestige of Moorish power in Europe, received back Roussillon and Cerdagne from France in 1493, and conquered the southern half of Navarre in 1512; so that only two separate States then remained in the peninsula. This process of consolidation was of the utmost importance. Coupled with the expansion over-sea, which began with the voyages of Columbus, it gave Spain the internal strength and external opportunity which enabled her to contend with France for dominion in Italy and hegemony in Europe. With her Mediterranean possessions, Spain had a natural interest in Italian affairs which led on to great results. With a large Atlantic coast-line, good harbours in the north, and one great harbour, Cadiz, in the south, she was drawn naturally to those over-sea enterprises in which her American dominion began. In addition to these two natural directions of growth, she was suddenly drawn in a third direction, the most important of all. In 1496 Philip the Fair, the son of Maximilian of Austria, married

Joanna, the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella. In 1498 Joanna became the heiress of the Spanish dominions. Thus was brought about in the course of time a union of Spain and Austria which made of the Spanish monarchy a gigantic political force. Spain ceased to be simply an Iberian, Mediterranean, and colonial Power and became part of a great Empire with interests in central and eastern Europe. Thus the activity of France first disturbed the European political system; but the sudden expansion of Spain overturned it.

16, 23, 27 In the British Isles there were two kingdoms—England with her dependencies, Wales and Ireland, of which the latter was but partially subdued, and Scotland, her hostile neighbour. Save that the possession of Berwick was disputed, the frontier between the two had remained unchanged since the reign of Henry II. Their union, though much sought, did not take place until the end of the Tudor period, 1603, when Scotland gave a king to Great Britain, and the complete incorporation of the two kingdoms was not effected for more than another century, 1707. Ireland was conquered in the reign of Henry II; but the actual English dominion was for a long time limited to the Pale, which, until the sixteenth century, fluctuated in extent, and outside of which the country belonged to the Irish. The conquest of the country was completed in the seventeenth century, and in 1800 it was incorporated in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Wales was conquered by Edward I, but was not finally incorporated until 1535, when its division into shires was completed. Of the Welsh Marches, parts formed the new Welsh shires, and parts were added to the bordering English counties. Monmouthshire remained a Welsh county until the reign of Charles II. The Orkney and Shetland Islands had been Norwegian dependencies. They were pledged to Scotland in 1468 and incorporated in the process of time. The English county divisions underwent little change during the Tudor period. Hexhamshire was included in Northumberland in 1572, the franchises of Tynedale and Redesdale after the accession of James I, after which the English and Scottish Marches were called the Middle Shires. During Henry VIII's reign a change was made in the ecclesiastical divisions by the creation of the six new sees of Peterborough, Oxford, Chester, Gloucester, Bristol, and Westminster, of which the last-named had a life of ten years only. From this time the dioceses remained unchanged till the reign of Queen Victoria[1].

Ever since the conquest of England by Normandy, the kings of England had held some of the great fiefs of France. In the fifteenth century everything was lost, save the seaport town of Calais. England ceased to be a partly insular and partly continental Power, and became wholly

[1] In the map the counties are shown as they were at the completion of the county organisation, the dioceses as they were after Henry VIII's creation of the new sees, except that Westminster is not shown.

insular. Her geographical position would have allowed of her concentrating on insular interests; but, by long tradition and the possession of a gate of entrance into France, she was drawn towards continental politics. At the end of the fifteenth century, it was a doubtful question whether she would seek the natural development of an insular State, over-sea, following where Portugal and Castile had led, or whether she would take up again her continental ambitions. While commerce had its centre in the Mediterranean, her position did not favour maritime expansion. The discovery of the New World changed the situation, since England was very favourably situated for American enterprise and Atlantic trade. The voyages of Cabot and the discovery of Newfoundland were the starting-point of Greater Britain; but England's connexion with the Continent during the first half of the sixteenth century remained very close, and reached a climax in her temporary inclusion in the Habsburg Empire on the marriage of Mary Tudor with Philip II of Spain (1554–8). One result of this marriage was the loss of Calais to France in 1558, after 211 years of English occupation. The complete severance from the Continent was followed by the greater maritime enterprise of the later sixteenth century in which the British empire has its origins.

Stretching across central Europe and including all the German States, the Netherlands except Flanders and Artois, the Swiss Confederation, and the North Italian States except Venice, was the Holy Roman Empire. Flanders and Artois, fiefs of France in the fifteenth century, were added in 1526. The Empire was a very loose confederation, and for practical purposes included only the German States and the Netherlands. Outside of these the Imperial authority was scarcely more than nominal. The independence of the Swiss Confederation was virtually recognised in 1499. Only the German part of the Empire had any real unity, and that unity was provided more by common language and tradition than by political institutions or common policy. But, though the Empire as a whole was a weak political force, it was full of life in its various members. The multitude of States of which it was composed ranged in power and importance from great principalities like that of the Dukes of Austria to the territory of a small free town or the manor of an Imperial knight. 5, 12

The foremost of the princely families of Germany was the House of Habsburg. With it the Imperial crown rested, without interruption, from 1438 to 1740, and again from 1745 until the dissolution of the Empire in 1806. At the beginning of the fifteenth century the Habsburg lands consisted of the archduchy of Austria, divided into Upper and Lower Austria, the duchies of Styria, Carinthia and Carniola, some possessions in Istria and Friuli, Trieste, the county of Tyrol, the lordship of Vorarlberg, and a group of possessions known as Vorderoesterreich, which included the Austrian Breisgau, the margravate of

Burgau, the landgravate of Nellenburg, the county of Hohenberg, the five Danube towns, and the landgravate of Lower and Upper Elsass. The duchies and the county of Tyrol formed a compact territory, well suited to become a base of expansion north and south. They were, and have remained, the nucleus of Habsburg power. Frederick III began the greatness of his House by acquiring the Imperial crown and by reuniting nearly all the hereditary possessions which had been distributed among various members of the family. He lost ground in Switzerland, where, after the surrender of the Thurgau to Zurich in 1460, the Habsburgs retained nothing save the Forest Towns of Waldshut, Säckingen, Laufenburg, and Rheinfelden. And, for a time, he was an exile from his capital; for Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, conquered Vienna and a part of Austria in 1485, and held it till his death in 1490. But, in 1477, Frederick married his son Maximilian to Mary of Burgundy, daughter and heiress of Charles the Bold, and thus obtained so much of the Burgundian inheritance as Louis XI did not seize. Maximilian, who had thus become lord of the Netherlands, Luxemburg, and Franche Comté, acquired Tyrol in 1492; and, when, in the following year, he inherited his father's dominions, all the Habsburg lands were gathered together in his hands. Of these he had a real hold; of the Burgundian inheritance he was but the guardian for his son Philip. Thus, during the fifteenth century, the House of Austria, which had been only a leading princely family, had, by its possession of the Empire and the fortunate amassing of territories, raised itself to a position of equality with the great States of Europe. Other marriages were not only to increase its power to an inordinate extent but also to change its character.

6 The territories acquired by Austria in 1477 as her share of the Burgundian inheritance were a part of the extensive, if heterogeneous, dominions which the Dukes of Burgundy had been amassing for more than a century. In 1363 King John of France granted the duchy of Burgundy as an appanage to his son Philip the Bold. By an astute and enterprising policy the Burgundian family proceeded to build up on the eastern frontier of France a great dominion which Charles the Bold all but raised to the position of a Middle Kingdom between France and Germany. Most of the provinces were acquired by the fortune of marriage or inheritance, some by purchase or force of arms; and a settled policy continuously directed the process of acquisition. In 1384, as a result of his marriage with Margaret of Flanders, the richest heiress in Europe, Duke Philip the Good added the county of Flanders with its great centres of Bruges, Ghent, and Ypres, the county of Artois, and the counties of Burgundy (Franche Comté), Rethel, and Nevers besides several seigneuries. To the duchy of Burgundy he added, in 1390, the barony of Charolais. Philip the Good purchased the county of Namur in 1430, and in the same year inherited from a cousin the duchies of

Brabant and Limburg and the marquisate of Antwerp. In 1433 he added the county of Hainault, which completed his possessions of the southern Netherlands, and the counties of Holland and Zeeland, with a nominal suzerainty over Friesland, which began the expansion of the Burgundian lands into the northern provinces. Holland included Amsterdam, the first seaport in Europe. In 1435, at the Treaty of Arras the King of France pledged to the Duke of Burgundy the towns of Picardy —a series of towns along the Somme from St Quentin to St Valéry at the mouth of the river—which much strengthened the southern frontier of the Burgundian possessions, and also left him in possession of certain territories previously granted by the King of England, including the county of Boulogne, Bar-sur-Seine, and the counties of Mâcon and Auxerre. The Somme towns were redeemed by Louis XI in 1463, but recovered by Charles the Bold in 1465. Their possession was vital to the security of either Power. The last of Duke Philip's acquisitions, made in 1441, was the duchy of Luxemburg, a sparsely peopled land with a fortress capital. Charles the Bold continued his father's work, and pursued with even greater eagerness and success his project of uniting the Burgundian and Netherland parts of his inheritance. He conquered the duchy of Gelderland and the county of Zutphen in 1473, and asserted his authority in the ecclesiastical territories which broke the unity of his dominions. Since 1456, the great see of Utrecht, which included the provinces of Overyssel and Drenthe (the Upper see) 22
and Groningen and Utrecht (the Lower see), had passed entirely under the ducal influence, and Charles, in addition, made the Burgundian Dukes the hereditary protectors of the bishopric of Liége. From 1469 to 1474 he held the landgravate of Upper Elsass (Sundgau) and the Breisgau, and in 1475 he took possession of the duchy of Lorraine. Death frustrated his ambition of a kingdom of Burgundy or Lorraine on the eve of its realisation.

The desire of the Dukes of Burgundy to link up and consolidate this group of provinces, and to form them into a separate State, arose very naturally out of their position. As vassals of two masters, they were under no effective control. Their possessions were middle regions, which might have formed then, as parts of them have formed since, a State, or States, distinct from France or Germany. They lay on the borderlands of both these realms, where the authority of their overlords would naturally be weakest. And, while they offered in some respects a strange aggregation of various nationalities and diverse institutions, they possessed a sufficient geographical unity to make their political union feasible. The death of Charles the Bold dissolved the idea of a strong middle kingdom, and his dominions have never since owned a common sovereign. Louis XI laid hold of the duchy of Burgundy, the Somme towns, Bar-sur-Seine, Auxerre, Mâcon, Franche Comté, Artois and Charolais—of all those provinces which were nearest and most

important to the strength of the French monarchy. The remainder passed to Austria when Maximilian married Mary of Burgundy. France was not able to retain all she had acquired. Though Louis, at the Treaty of Arras, 1482, maintained his claims on Franche Comté, Artois, and Charolais, Charles VIII, in the Treaty of Senlis, 1493, renounced these provinces. Thus, the bulk of the Burgundian inheritance passed into the German world, though its history had hitherto been more closely bound up with that of France. The ecclesiastical territories of Liége and Utrecht recovered their independence, as also did Gelderland, while Lorraine went back to its Duke.

12 This description of the Austrian and Burgundian lands may serve to illustrate the character of the political geography of Germany and the manner in which new States could be formed within its borders. The medieval duchies had broken up into a multiplicity of principalities and lordships, which were continually being subdivided, reunited, and regrouped. After the Emperor, the most important Princes were the Electors. By the Golden Bull of 1356 their number had been fixed at seven and their territories declared to be inalienable and indivisible. Three of them were ecclesiastics—the Archbishops of Mainz, Cologne, and Trier—and four laymen—the King of Bohemia, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Duke of Saxony, and the Margrave of Brandenburg. The territories of the ecclesiastical Electors lay on the western frontier of Germany. Trier was a compact State, almost entirely in the valley of the Moselle; Cologne lay along the Rhine from Wesel to Rheinberg, but included also the duchy of Westphalia; Mainz lay principally on the Main, but had in addition the dependencies of Eichsfeld, east of the Werra, and Erfurt in Thuringia.

The kingdom of Bohemia was a Slavonic Power, brought under German dominion in the tenth century, and always a member of the Empire, though it never lost its separate nationality. The margravate of Moravia had become its dependency in the tenth century, the margravate of Lusatia and the duchy of Silesia in the fourteenth. During the later Middle Ages the two kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary and the duchy of Austria were on several occasions united either by conquest on the part of one or the other, or by marriage unions; but, in the last half of the fifteenth century, Bohemia had become once more
1 separate under the rule of George Podiebrad (1458–71). For a brief period (1477–90), it lost the greater part of its three dependencies to the conquering arms of Matthias Corvinus. In 1490, on the death of Matthias Corvinus, the crown of Hungary was offered to Podiebrad's successor, Ladislas the Pole, and Bohemia and Hungary became again united. But Ladislas was forced, in 1492, to restore to Austria the conquests of his predecessor on the Hungarian throne in Austria, Styria, and Carinthia; and it was further arranged that, on the extinction of the male line, his territories should pass to the Habsburgs. Brandenburg

scarcely as yet showed promise of a great future. The possessions of 55
the family consisted of the Mark of Brandenburg on the Elbe and Oder, and of the principalities of Ansbach and Baireuth in southern Germany. In 1415 Frederick, Burgrave of Nürnberg, and lord of Ansbach and Baireuth, had been invested with the Electoral Mark, which included Altmark, Priegnitz, Mittelmark, and Uckermark. In addition, the lordships of Cottbus and Peitz in Lower Lusatia were in 1445 acquired from Bohemia. In 1454 the Neumark, pledged to the German Order in 1402, returned to the Hohenzollerns, and the claims of the German Order were finally renounced in 1517. In 1473 the Elector Albert Achilles by his will forbade the partition of the Hohenzollern dominions into more than three parts—Brandenburg, Baireuth, and Ansbach—and declared the Electoral Mark indivisible—a provision which was the indispensable condition of future greatness. The partition of 1473 gave the Mark of Brandenburg, to which the Electorate was attached, to the elder line, and Ansbach and Baireuth to the two younger. Ansbach and Baireuth, united to each other in 1557, were 59
not reunited to the rest of the Hohenzollern dominions until 1791, and have consequently not much influenced the history of Brandenburg. Meanwhile the Mark had begun to grow. Between 1470 and 1486 certain parts of Silesia were acquired, and in 1472 the investiture with Pomerania-Stettin. By treaties of 1493, 1529 and 1571 the right of suzerainty over Pomerania-Stettin was renounced for that of the succession. In 1472, the conquests made by Brandenburg in the Uckermark were confirmed to her, and the frontier between Pomerania and Brandenburg was thus fixed. There followed a series of small additions to the Electoral Mark, the duchy of Krossen in 1482, the lordship of Zossen in 1490, and the county of Ruppin in 1524.

The Rhenish Palatinate was one of the much divided possessions of the House of Wittelsbach. Together with the Upper Palatinate, and the principalities of Neuburg and Sulzbach, it was held by one branch of the family, while the duchy of Bavaria was held by another. In 1410 the Palatinate inheritance was divided, and, at the end of the fifteenth century, three branches of the family were still ruling in it. In 1559 the Electoral line died out, and the Simmern line inherited the Palatinate.

The Electorate of Saxony was a part of the new Saxony which had grown up in the later Middle Ages on the middle course of the Elbe with its capital at Wittenberg. On the extinction of the Wittenberg line in 1422, Frederick V, of the House of Wettin, received the Electoral dignity. In 1485, the Saxon territories were divided between his two grandchildren, Albert and Ernest, who founded two historical lines, the Albertine and the Ernestine. Ernest received the duchy of Saxony together with the Electoral dignity, southern Thuringia, the north of Meissen, the Vogtland, the Franconian territories, and Coburg; Albert,

the south of Meissen and northern Thuringia; the ecclesiastical territories of Naumburg-Zeitz, Meissen, and Merseburg, the Osterland, and the Pleissnerland were divided.

Of the Princes of the Empire who had seats in the Princely Chamber of the Diet there were about eighty, rather more laymen than ecclesiastics. Amongst the most important was the Duke of Bavaria. In the later fifteenth century, the Bavarian territories were divided between two lines, ruling at Munich and at Landshut. In 1503 the latter died out, and the Munich line united the Bavarian territories, though giving (1507) Sulzbach and Neuburg to the son of the Elector Palatine as a satisfaction of his claims on the Landshut inheritance. The Brunswick family possessed a compact mass of territory lying between the middle course of the Elbe and the Oder. But it had suffered much division. The main line had divided in 1373 into the two lines of Lüneburg and Wolfenbüttel. Wolfenbüttel carried with it the ducal title and the city of Brunswick; Lüneburg was destined to become the electorate, and afterwards the kingdom, of Hanover. In 1495 Wolfenbüttel divided into Wolfenbüttel and Calenberg, in 1569 Lüneburg into New Lüneburg and Dannenberg. In addition there was the Grubenhagen line. In 1584 Wolfenbüttel and Calenberg were reunited, and in 1596 Wolfenbüttel absorbed Grubenhagen. Hesse was divided into two lines in 1458—Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Marburg—the latter of which inherited Katzenellenbogen in 1479. The family territories were reunited in 1500, to be redivided in 1567 amongst four lines, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Marburg, Hesse-Rheinfels, and Hesse-Darmstadt, of which last Hesse-Homburg was a branch-line. Other important princely territories were Baden, Anhalt, Würtemberg and Nassau. Baden lay east of the Upper Rhine, and in 1535 was divided into Baden-Baden and Baden-Pforzheim, or, as it was afterwards called, Baden-Durlach. Anhalt had already divided into several lines of which the Bernburg line died out in 1468, though others remained at Zerbst, Köthen, and Dessau, until all the Anhalt territories were reunited in 1570, only to be redivided in 1603–6 into the same four lines. The county of Würtemberg was declared indivisible in 1482, and in 1495 Count Eberhard was made a Duke. In 1519 Duke Ulrich was expelled, and the duchy was pledged to Austria, and, though the Duke was reinstated in 1534, his territory remained under Austrian suzerainty until 1599. Nassau possessed scattered territories in Westphalia and the Upper Rhenish Circle, divided amongst several branches of the family, to which the House of Nassau-Orange was added in 1530. Two groups of territories on the Lower Rhine—the one, the duchy of Cleve and the county of Mark, united in 1392, the other, the duchies of Jülich and Berg and the county of Ravensberg, united in 1434—were by marriage brought together in 1521. Other princes of importance were the Count of Oldenburg, who acquired Delmenhorst in 1526 and Jever in 1575, the Duke of Lorraine who in 1473 had

acquired the duchy of Bar in France, and the Dukes of Mecklenburg and Pomerania. Pomerania had in 1295 been divided between two lines ruling at Wolgast and at Stettin, but was reunited in the Stettin line in 1464, to be divided again between Stettin and Wolgast in 1531. The position of Holstein requires some special elucidation. The county of Holstein, made a duchy by Imperial grant in 1474, was a member of the Empire. In 1460 it entered into an indissoluble union with the duchy of Schleswig, a fief of the kingdom of Denmark. In the same year the King of Denmark, who was a member of the House of Oldenburg, elected King of Denmark in 1448, was elected Duke of Schleswig and Count of Holstein, so that Holstein stood in a special and different relation to three other States—the Empire, the kingdom of Denmark, and the duchy of Schleswig. On the west of Holstein was the free republic of Ditmarschen.

A large part of the Empire was under the rule of ecclesiastical Princes, and particularly was this the case with the Rhenish lands. In addition to the electoral territories already mentioned, there were the archbishopric of Salzburg in the south-east of the Empire, almost enclosed in Habsburg territory; the Franconian bishoprics of Würzburg and Bamberg, that rivalled the Rhenish archbishoprics; the Netherland bishoprics of Utrecht and Liége, the former large, the latter rich; the huge bishoprics of Münster, Osnabrück, and Paderborn, and the smaller see of Minden, which included between them most of the north-western corner of the Empire; the bishoprics of Bremen and Verden, lying between the mouths of the Ems and the Elbe; the archbishopric of Magdeburg and the bishoprics of Hildesheim and Halberstadt south of Brandenburg and Brunswick; Schwerin and Ratzeburg in Mecklenburg; Lübeck in Holstein; Cammin in Pomerania; Naumburg-Zeitz, Meissen, and Merseburg in Saxony; Metz, Toul, and Verdun in Lorraine; Speier, Strassburg, Basel, and Constance, on the Upper Rhine; Augsburg, Eichstadt, Ratisbon, and Passau on the frontiers of Bavaria; Freising, Brixen, and Trent in the Habsburg territories. The bishoprics of Brandenburg, Havelberg, and Lebus were too much under the control of the Electors of Brandenburg to be counted as separate States. Amongst the great abbeys those of Fulda, the largest and most famous of German houses, and Hersfeld, both south of Hesse, and Ellwangen in Suabia call for special mention.

After the princely States came the Free Imperial towns. Of these, there were in the later fifteenth century about eighty. They ranged in importance from great commercial towns possessing considerable territories, such as Hamburg, Bremen, and Nürnberg, to the little towns of Suabia. The great majority were situated in southern or western Germany. Amongst them were Aachen, Dortmund, Cologne, Metz, Toul, Verdun, Weissenburg (Alsace), Hagenau, Strassburg, Offenburg, Schlettstadt, Colmar, Freiburg, Mülhausen (Alsace), Besançon, Worms,

Landau, Speier, Wimpfen, Heilbronn, Hall, Aalen, Esslingen, Gmünd, Nördlingen, Weissenburg (Nordgau), Nürnberg, Rottenburg, Windsheim, Augsburg, Donauwörth, Memmingen, Biberach, Leutkirch, Kaufbeuren, Kempten, Isny, Wangen, Lindau, Ravensburg, Constance, Überlingen, Pfullendorf, Rottweil, Ulm, Reutlingen, Weil, Frankfort, Schweinfurt, Friedberg, Wetzlar, Mühlhausen (Thuringia), Nordhausen, Goslar, Lübeck, Hamburg, Bremen, Ratisbon. Weakest of all the independent rulers were the Imperial Knights. They had preserved their independence, for the most part, only in south-western Germany. Often they possessed little more than a village or two. They were organised in cantons, which were grouped in the three Circles of the Rhine, Franconia, and Suabia.

Thus, Germany at the end of the fifteenth century formed a strange world of States. The medieval duchies had broken up into principalities, lordships, and communes too numerous to mention. In this chaos there was a liability to political change and room for growth. Yet, of the States that were to arise within the Empire—some to make themselves free of its authority, others to remain nominally dependent—of Holland, Switzerland, and Brandenburg, only Switzerland gave signs of the future towards which she was advancing. Austria, girdling Germany on the west, the south, and part of the east, stood out most conspicuously. It was still an open question whether she might not be powerful enough to unite the Empire more closely, and form of it a strong State, capable of playing a part in the politics of Europe by the side of the new monarchies of France and Spain. Maximilian I made an attempt to improve the machinery of government, and for this purpose divided the Empire into a number of Circles. Not every part was included. Bohemia and her dependencies, Switzerland, and the Italian States, with the exception of Savoy, remained outside the new organisation. Six of the Circles were formed in 1500, viz. (1) Bavaria, embracing Bavaria and Salzburg, (2) Suabia—Würtemberg, Baden, the bishopric of Augsburg and many Imperial cities, (3) Franconia—Würzburg, Bamberg, Ansbach, and Baireuth, (4) the Upper Rhine—Zweibrücken, Lorraine, and part of Elsass, (5) Westphalia—Jülich, Cleve, Berg, Mark, also Liége and other bishoprics, (6) Lower Saxony—Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Holstein, Bremen, Magdeburg, and some cities. In 1512, four more Circles were created to include the electoral and Habsburg territories, viz. (1) the Lower Rhine, embracing the four Rhenish electorates; (2) Upper Saxony—the Electorate of Saxony and Brandenburg, and Pomerania; (3) Burgundy—the Austrian dominions of the Netherlands, Luxemburg and Franche Comté; (4) the Austrian—the remainder of the Austrian territory, with the bishoprics of Trent and Brixen. An eleventh was added for the immediate Imperial territory. In each Circle the governing authority was responsible for the police, and for administrative and military affairs. The organisation was got into working order in 1521, but was never very successful. The attempt

to strengthen and unite the Empire by the improvement of Imperial machinery was doomed to failure. Germany did not follow the general tendency towards political consolidation which would have given her a definite and powerful policy and place in Europe. The rivalries of her component parts—of Emperor and Princes, of Princes and Towns and Knights, caused fatal disunion. Whether she would have overcome this political tendency is doubtful; but, while the matter was in debate, the Reformation spread through the country, and, allying with the separatist aspirations of the Princes, divided Germany irremediably and permanently against herself.

Already in the fifteenth century, one part of the Empire was breaking away from the main body. The independence of the Swiss Confederation received a partial recognition in 1477 and in 1499, though it was never openly acknowledged. The Confederation had its origin in the league of three mountain communities for resisting the oppression of their Habsburg rulers. Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden formed the original political centre of the State, as they formed always its geographical centre. Neighbouring towns and territories joined them—Luzern in 1332, Zurich in 1351, Glarus and Zug in 1352, Bern, with its own allies and subjects, in 1353—making up the eight ancient cantons. Five more were afterwards added—Freiburg and Solothurn in 1481, Basel and Schaffhausen in 1501, Appenzell in 1513—and at the number of thirteen the cantons remained until the changes made in the Revolutionary period. The Confederation, however, comprised not only cantons but also allies and subjects—who might be allies or subjects of one or more members of the Confederation or of the whole Confederation—with a consequent strange complexity of political relations. The allied districts were the Valais from 1416, the abbey of St Gallen with the county of Toggenburg from 1451, the town of St Gallen from 1454, the Grisons, which was itself a federation of three Leagues—the Upper League, the League of God's House, and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions—formed in 1471 on the eastern borders of Switzerland and attached to some of the Swiss cantons from 1497–8, the Imperial towns of Mülhausen from 1518 to 1587, Rottweil from 1519 to 1632, the city of Geneva from 1526, the territory of Biel or Bienne from 1529, and the principality of Neufchâtel from 1529 till its acquisition by Prussia in 1707. The more important of the subject lands were in the north. Aargau and Thurgau, and other districts, were conquered from the House of Austria by Bern and Zurich in 1415 and 1460 respectively, an acquisition which gave the Confederation for a time the Lake of Constance and the Rhine as its northern frontier. In 1441 Uri acquired the Val Levantina, and the Confederation made its first gains in Italian territory. More important were the conquests of detached Savoyard territories north of Lake Geneva: such as Grandson, Morat, Orbe, and Aigle, which Bern

and Freiburg, not at the time a member of the league, made in 1475–6 during the war with Charles the Bold, and the gains, also from Savoy, made by the Valais, which, like the conquests of Freiburg, were afterwards added to the Confederation. In Italy, Bellinzona was acquired in 1500; and, in 1512, a considerable cession of Milanese territory, including the Val Maggia, Locarno and Lugano, was made to the Confederation as a reward for their services to Sforza; while the Grisons, in 1513, acquired the Valtelline, with Chiavenna and Bormio. Soon after, Bern, Freiburg, and the Valais expelled Savoy from all its territories north of the Lake of Geneva and from some of those to the south, and added Vaud, Chablais, and the bishopric of Lausanne, to Confederate territory. Not all of these last gains however were retained. In 1567, Chablais and Gex were restored to Savoy. The last acquisition before the Revolution was made in 1554, when Bern and Freiburg divided between them the county of Gruyères (Greyerz).

By this series of alliances and conquests a strange State was built up. Arising in an area where three countries met—France, Germany, and Italy—the Swiss Confederation bore a threefold character, and the contrast between the German east and the French west represents a division that is one of the most essential facts of Swiss history. Moreover the frontiers of Switzerland were most anomalous and illustrated the piecemeal way in which the State was formed. At Schaffhausen it stretched beyond the Rhine, at Lugano it descended the Alps into the Italian plains. A union, as it was, of small communities for self-defence, no principle of nationality or geography governed its configuration; and the limits of its expansion were fixed by the weakness of its own constitutional system and its consequent inability to grow great, rather than by the power of its neighbours or the barriers of nature.

4 In Italy, as in the other western countries, a tendency to political consolidation had shown itself in the later Middle Ages. But there had been no such tendency to the union of Italy as a whole, as to the union of France, or of the Iberian peninsula. Italy was only "a geographical expression"; but, within it, had grown up a group of States which formed a political system of their own. This was to some extent a result of geographical conditions. Parted from the rest of Europe by a formidable mountain barrier, it was able to have a separate political life; and since it was internally much divided, political divisions tended to follow to some extent geographical. In the continental north is the great plain of Lombardy, the seat of Milan, of the land power of Venice, and of the Italian dominions of Savoy. In the peninsula are three plains of importance, all on the western side, for the Apennines tend to follow the eastern coast—the plain of the Arno, where Florence grew up, the plain of the Tiber, where was Rome, the head of the Papal States, and the plain of Capua, the centre of the kingdom of Naples. Thus all the great States of Italy were formed

in the great plains. Historical conditions also had been unfavourable to the idea of Italian unity. The Imperial traditions and connexions of Italy, as well as the spiritual power of the Papacy, had been destructive of the sense of national separateness and the temporal power of the Papacy had also been a powerful obstacle to unity. Moreover, the course of history had sundered the different parts of Italy from each other, created opposed interests, and led to wars of conquest and aggrandisement. Thus a group of separate Powers had been formed, whose boundaries corresponded neither to geographical features, nor historical territories, nor ecclesiastical divisions, but might be regarded at any particular moment as a result of the balance of rival military strength.

At the end of the fifteenth century there were some half-dozen leading Powers—Savoy, Milan, Venice, Florence, the Papal States and Naples—which overshadowed all the others. In the middle of the Po valley the Visconti family had built up the State of Milan, annexing all the neighbouring small municipalities and principalities, and changing the city republic into a duchy. In 1490, their territories stretched across the Po from Pontremoli in the south to Bormio and the sources of the Adda in the north. They included Novara and Alessandria in the west, Parma and Piacenza in the east. The Milanese had no natural frontiers. Its expansion was checked by contact with other expanding States. Hence its conquests, though easy to make, proved difficult to hold. In Tuscany, Florence was carrying out a consolidating work like that of Milan in Lombardy. Her territory grew continually during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, though little increase was made under the rule of the Medici 1433–94, as compared with the growth of Milan under the rule of the Visconti. Most of the northern cities of Tuscany, including Pisa, Volterra, Arezzo, and Pistoia, but not Lucca, had passed under her sway; in the south Piombino and Siena amongst other places had as yet escaped absorption. Though in fact a monarchy, Florence had not, like Milan, been transformed from a city State into a duchy.

The Papal States stretched across the centre of the peninsula and northwards, on its western side, to the valley of the Po. They were an artificial aggregation of territories, without any sort of geographical unity, such as Milan and Florence possessed. They included Emilia, Romagna, the Marches of Ancona, Umbria, Sabina, Campagna, and 26
the Patrimony of St Peter—a group of districts which no natural boundary enclosed. Politically, they exhibited the greatest diversity. Some districts were governed by powerful communes, others by great monasteries; parts were held by powerful feudal lords, and papal vicars ruled in other places. In Emilia and the Romagna, the part of the valley of the Po which lay within the Papal States, the Pope had no authority. Flourishing communes, such as Bologna and Imola, divided the country

among themselves. Here and in the Marches the tyrants or papal vicars were especially powerful. A branch of the family of Malatesta
26 at one time held many of these towns. Urbino, the chief town of the Montefeltro family, became a separate duchy in 1478, a fief of the Papal States, but distinct. In 1513 it fell to the Rovere family, and was not annexed to the Papal States until 1631. Similarly, Ferrara was held as a papal fief by the House of Este. In Umbria, the greater part of the land was subject to large communes, of which the most important was Perugia, which possessed a sort of suzerainty over the other Umbrian towns. Other important towns were Spoleto, and Orvieto. In the Campagna and the Patrimony of St Peter the great feudal lords predominated. The most famous of these were the Colonna, Orsini, Savelli, and Gaetani. Only in Rome did the Pope really rule, and Sixtus IV was the first Pope of whom this can be
26 truly asserted. Two enclaves of ecclesiastical territory, Ponte Corvo and Benevento, lay within the kingdom of Naples. Thus the Papal States were a collection of States of varying degrees of independence, and the papal rule, though not a recent growth like that of the Visconti and Medici, could not compare with theirs for strength and solidity. Nominally the sovereign of a considerable territory, the Pope saw his possessions really in the hands of independent communes and a lawless baronage.

The kingdom of Naples at the southern extremity of the peninsula was the largest of the Italian States. Cut off from the active polities of the north, and not rich enough to be great, it played only a secondary part in the affairs of Italy. Almost surrounded by the sea, and not a maritime Power, it had been easy of access to the foreign invader. Together with Sicily, it had been conquered by the Normans in the eleventh century and made a dependency of the Holy See. Two centuries later, it was conquered by the Angevins, who, however, lost Sicily, in 1282, to the House of Aragon. In 1435 Naples itself passed to Aragon, and it was handed over to a branch of that House in 1458. In spite of the frequent change of rulers, Naples had preserved its frontiers unchanged, while the other great States of Italy had been rising and falling. Thus, at the end of the fifteenth century, it was closely connected with, though not, like Sicily since 1282, and Sardinia since 1420, a part of, the kingdom of Aragon.

Venice and Genoa, both city States, and both Imperial cities, suggest a contrast and a parallel. Both held possessions in the eastern Mediterranean. The dominion of Genoa was in the Black Sea and the Aegean, that of Venice in the Adriatic, the Levant, and the Aegean. In the Black Sea Genoa held Amastris and Caffa, besides Galata by Constantinople, and the large Aegean islands Chios and Lesbos. But, like Venice, she had fallen back before the Ottoman advance. She lost Lesbos in the Aegean in 1462, though she retained Chios until 1566. On the

mainland, enclosed by mountains, she never had quite the same opportunity of or necessity for acquiring dominion as Venice. But she had naturally laid hold of the island of Corsica, which, in the hands of a hostile Power, would have been dangerous to the security of her trade. The land dominion of Venice had been acquired during the fifteenth century for the protection of the city and of the overland trade routes to northern Europe, of which one passed through the Ampezzo valley to Innsbruck and Munich, and another up the Po to Bergamo, the Splügen, and Constance. It was essential to Venice to check the expansion of Milan over Lombardy and to command the rivers and land northwards to the Alps. Between 1408 and 1454, by wars with Milan, she conquered Brescia and Bergamo as well as Padua, Verona, and Vicenza, and brought her frontiers to the river Adda. In 1420, she conquered Friuli and extended her territory north-west to the Carnic Alps; in 1441, Ravenna, the ancient capital of the Eastern Empire in Italy; and, in 1480, in a war with Ferrara, she acquired Rovigo on the Adige and the Polesine and brought her frontiers to the Po. Thus she held a great part of Lombardy, from Bergamo and Crema in the west to Friuli and Aquileia in the east, though the bishopric of Trent, Lake Garda, and the marquisate of Mantua almost divided her territory into two parts. But the chief interests of Venice were outside of Italy. Her mainland territories were not the original nucleus of her empire, but a late appendage. Venice was a great maritime State, whose field of dominion lay in the Adriatic and eastern Mediterranean. Her over-sea possessions were of a character natural to a commercial and maritime Power—islands, strips of coast, and strategic points of the mainland. Extending down the Adriatic, round the Morea, through the Aegean and the Levant, they gave her control of these seas and of the trade routes between western Europe and Egypt, Syria, and Constantinople. Trieste was a Habsburg possession, and thus Venetian territory did not extend uninterruptedly round the head of the Adriatic; but Istria, with Pola, was Venetian, as also were most of the islands off the coast immediately to the south, but not any of the mainland, for in these parts, Hungary came down to the sea. A little to the south, near Zara, began Venetian Dalmatia. On the Dalmatian coast, Venice and Hungary struggled for mastery during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and Venice acquired a nearly continuous control of the coast from Trieste to Albania. The independent republic of Ragusa, at one time a rival, broke the continuity of her dominions on the Dalmatian coast; but Cattaro with its deep harbour was Venetian. On the Albanian coast, she held Antivari and Durazzo, among other places. Of the Ionian islands, she acquired Corfu in 1386 and others in 1449. In the Aegean, after the Fourth Crusade, she had made great gains, which included Lemnos, Negropont, occupied in 1390, and other islands. In the Levant, she acquired Candia in 1208; and Cyprus, which came under

her immediate influence in 1473, she finally annexed in 1488. In addition to the islands and ports which she possessed, she had treaty rights in many eastern towns—in Salonika, Constantinople, Tana, Caffa, Trebizond, Alexandria, Cairo, Tyre, Sidon, Tripoli, Damascus, and Jerusalem.

The growth of Venice belongs to medieval history. At the end of the fifteenth century she had reached the zenith of her power. Already she was beginning to lose ground to the Turks, who were advancing in the Aegean and the Balkan peninsula. Negropont was lost to them in 1470, and, when Venice made peace in 1479, she sacrificed in addition Skutari, Brazzo, and various places which the Turks had occupied in the Morea. On the mainland, too, her position was precarious. Her continual expansion, induced by her want of natural frontiers, made her seem an ambitious Power, and had drawn on her the suspicion of the other Italian States.

25 Savoy hardly belonged to the Italian political system. In the fifteenth century she was a middle State, as much Burgundian as Italian. But her direction of growth was towards Italy; and, in the long run, it was Savoy, not Venice, Milan, Florence, or Naples which brought about the unity of Italy. Savoy lay astride of the Alps, as Navarre of the Pyrenees, and was strong enough to gain importance from the geographical advantage of a strategic position commanding most of the Alpine passes between France and Italy. Her territories fell into two parts. North of the Alps were the duchy of Savoy, the controlling centre of the whole, Bresse, Bugey, Valromey, and Gex, lying between the Rhone and the Saône, and, bordering the Lake of Geneva for the most part to the north, Vaud and the Lower Valais. In Italy, her principal possessions were in Piedmont, where she had gained a footing in the eleventh century and had steadily increased her power at the expense of Milan, Saluzzo, Provence, and Montferrat, reaching the Mediterranean at Nice, and reducing Saluzzo, Montferrat, and Tenda to the position of dependencies. The Savoyard territories had thus no natural unity, and were very decisively divided by the Alps. Savoy had several possible directions of expansion; but the consolidation of France on her western frontier, and the growth of the Swiss Confederation, which took from her Grandson, Morat, Orbe, Echallens, Aigle, and the Lower Valais in 1475–6, were already forcing her to find her future field of growth on the Italian side of the Alps where the political conditions offered a more favourable opportunity.

Of the minor States, the Este, who held Modena and Reggio of the Emperor, and Ferrara of the Pope, had a considerable territory in the valley of the Po; the Gonzagas, who held Mantua, had an important strategic position; Lucca, though suffering at the hands of the Este and Medici, remained a distinct commonwealth; Siena still held a large part of Tuscany; Piombino was under the protection of Florence.

Thus Italy formed a political world in herself, with her own great and small States—the great States intent on maintaining a balance of power. No prospect of voluntary union appeared. The equal strength of Milan, Venice, Florence, and Naples prevented any gathering of the States round a common centre, which alone could form in Italy a political power equal to that of the new States rising around her.

In the south-eastern corner of Europe, the political position had been steadily changing during the course of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. A new Power, the Ottoman Turks, Mongolian in race and Mohammadan in religion, had entered Europe as the natural enemy of its Christian States. Advancing irresistibly westward, they swept away the kingdoms which had been formed in the later Middle Ages on the ruins of the East Roman Empire. Their dominions centred round the Aegean and the Black Sea, whence they were expelling the Venetians and the Genoese. They subjected, but did not absorb, the Christian nations of the Balkan peninsula—Greeks, Servians, and Bulgarians. Though an Asiatic Power in origin, they were at the end of the fifteenth century firmly planted in Europe, and no limit could as yet be seen to their expansion. The order of their conquests had been as follows. Entering Europe in 1354, they captured Adrianople, which they made their capital, in 1360. The Latin principalities speedily succumbed. In 1389, Servia was defeated and surrendered Macedonia, though she remained independent herself; Wallachia became dependent in 1391, Thessaly was annexed in 1393, Bulgaria conquered by 1398, while the duchy of Athens, the principality of Achaia, and the despotate of Mistra became vassal States. Thus, before the end of the fourteenth century, the Turks had annexed or reduced to dependence all the *hinterland* of the Balkan peninsula to the frontiers of Hungary, had hemmed in Constantinople, and even reached, on the south, the Gulf of Corinth. In the early fifteenth century they suffered some loss in Asia; but they made advances in Greek and Albanian lands which brought them to the Adriatic. The principalities of Achaia, northern Epirus, and Salonika were conquered by 1430, Acarnania, Aetolia, and Arta in 1449; Constantinople was captured in 1453; Moldavia became tributary in 1456; Servia, except Belgrade, was annexed in 1459, the duchy of Athens in 1460, most of Bosnia in 1463, and Herzegovina in 1483. Montenegro, which took shape as a separate State on the break-up of the Servian empire, succeeded in maintaining her independence. In Dalmatia, the Turks slowly acquired the Bosnian and Hungarian districts; but Venice clung to the great coast towns. These conquests on the mainland were accompanied and followed by conquests in the islands and the Black Sea, and of Venetian posts in Dalmatia, Albania, and the Morea. In the northern Aegean Lemnos, Imbros, Samothrace, and Thasos were acquired in 1456–7; Trebizond, on the Black Sea littoral, in 1461; Lesbos in 1462;

Negropont in 1470. These losses, together with those of Skutari and Kroja and the Maina district in the Morea, were recognised by Venice at the Peace of 1479. In the same year, the Turks seized Zante, Cephalonia, and Santa Maura, and in 1481 crossed the Adriatic, occupied Otranto, and seemed about to begin in Italy what they had completed in the Balkan peninsula. But, after 1481, their advance in Europe halted for a time, and, in 1485, Venice recovered Zante. In 1499–1500, however, the Turks continued their advance, and though, in 1502, Venice recovered Cephalonia and temporarily occupied Santa Maura, the latter was regained by them in the Peace of 1502, when they kept the places which they had conquered, and Lepanto on the Gulf of Corinth. Thus, at the end of the fifteenth century, no position of equilibrium had been reached in south-eastern Europe, and the line at which Venice on the south, and Hungary, now that she had lost Matthias Corvinus, in the north, could stay the advance of the Turks had still to be found.

21 It is to Hungary that we must now turn our attention. The kingdom of Hungary was founded in the ninth century by the Magyars, who occupied the valleys of the Danube and Theiss, and thereby divided the northern Slavs of Bohemia and Poland from the southern Slavs of Servia, Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia. By accepting Christianity from Rome they entered the more easily into the western political system. The strongest Power on the mainland in south-eastern Europe, they made extensive conquests, though their possession of them was not continuous. By the end of the fourteenth century, they had added part of Dalmatia, Poland, Wallachia, and Moldavia, and had flanked their territories with protected areas in what are now Bosnia, Servia, and Roumania. Even beyond these marches lay a number of vassal States. In the fifteenth century, Hungary lost ground to Venice in Dalmatia, and to the Ottoman Turks in the Balkan peninsula, and pledged the county of Zips to Poland in 1412. Matthias Corvinus (1458–90) raised his kingdom once more to a dominant position in eastern Europe; stemmed the tide of Ottoman invasion; conquered parts of Bosnia and Servia in 1479; made Moldavia and Wallachia Hungarian dependencies in 1468; took Silesia, Lusatia, and Moravia from Bohemia in 1477, and Lower Austria, including Vienna, from the Emperor in 1485. He also so far strengthened the system of county government that Hungary tended to become a group of some fifty independent communities. But the greatness which Corvinus won for Hungary was destined to be brief. The Bohemian and Austrian conquests could not be maintained, with the Turk pressing on the southern frontier. At the end of the fifteenth century, Hungary was in a precarious position.

1 North-eastern Europe almost formed a political system of its own, of which the Baltic, round whose shores all the North-Eastern Powers were grouped, and for whose control they contended, formed the centre. In the first half of the twelfth century, no Teutonic Power, German or

Scandinavian, had any lasting hold of any part of the eastern Baltic. But in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Sweden conquered Finland, and in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries two German religious Orders, which had united in 1237—the Knights of the Sword and the Teutonic Order—conquered Prussia, Livonia, Esthonia, Courland, Semigallia, the islands of Dago and Ösel, Pomerelia, Gottland for a time, and Samogitia, and built up a great dominion on the eastern and southern Baltic. In the fifteenth century, the power of the Orders was diminished. In 1410, by the First Peace of Thorn, Lithuania recovered Samogitia from the Sword Knights, and thus separated the Livonian and Prussian lands of the Orders. In 1466, by the Second Peace of Thorn, Poland gained from them West Prussia (Culm and Pomerelia with the cities of Danzig and Thorn) and Ermeland a part of East Prussia, while the remainder of East Prussia was retained by the Teutonic Order as a Polish fief. This expansion of Poland and Lithuania was a recovery of territory that had been lost in the preceding century. The kingdom of Poland, founded 20
in the tenth century, had grown rapidly for a time, until weakened by division and cut off from the Baltic by the German Orders. The neighbouring State of Lithuania, a fellow sufferer at the hands of the Knights, had risen to importance in the thirteenth century. In the fourteenth century, Lithuania made gains at the expense of her Russian neighbours, while Poland lost Silesia to Bohemia in 1335, and Pomerelia to the German Order in 1343, though, like Lithuania, it grew in the south-east at the expense of Russia. Lithuania even extended as far south as the Black Sea, though her Black Sea territory was lost in 1474. In 1386 the two States were united by the marriage of the Duke of Lithuania with the Queen of Poland. In the fifteenth century they recovered their position on the Baltic, and Poland continued to expand at the cost of Russia. In 1471 Ladislas of Poland was elected to the Crown of Bohemia and in 1491 to that of Hungary, so that at the end of the fifteenth century Poland with Lithuania was the most formidable of the Baltic Powers. She had great possessions, vast size and continuity of territory; but she was weak from the want of defensible frontiers and natural boundaries. Thus, during the fifteenth century, the balance of power on the Baltic had been decisively changed; but new developments in Russia and Scandinavia threatened new changes. The union of Poland and Lithuania, which was only personal at first and often interrupted, became from 1501 continuous, and in 1569 the two States were incorporated by the Union of Lublin.

Beyond Poland and Lithuania, in the great plains that stretch from 1, 52
northern Asia into the heart of Europe, there was in process of formation at this time a State destined later to take a foremost place in the European polity. The Muscovite empire was formed by a union of Slavonic principalities which had a certain cohesion in common race, language and religion, a common princely stock, a unity of historical

development, and the primacy of the Grand Princes at Kieff. The chief of these principalities were Novgorod the Great, Kieff, Smolensk and Moscow; while others of importance were Tver, Viatka, Pskoff, Jaroslavl and Chernigoff. In a land of plains like eastern Europe the rivers were of the greatest importance. On the great rivers of Russia were formed the original centres of her history, and they determined the character and direction of her growth. Novgorod the Great, on the Ilmen, near the Valdai plateau—a dominant point in the river system of Russia—commanded at once an inlet to the whole of Russia and an outlet to the sea through the network of streams which ends in the Neva. St Petersburg in the eighteenth century, like Novgorod in the ninth, took advantage of the commercial and political value of this position. Kieff was on the Dnieper, whose course drew it to the Black Sea and the Byzantine world. The fertility of the Black Land and the proximity to the Eastern Empire gave it supremacy over the other Russian principalities. Smolensk, also, was on the Dnieper, but further north and with a commanding central position, near to the source of the other great Russian rivers, the westward flowing Düna and the eastward flowing Volga. In the middle of the twelfth century, the Grand Princes moved their capital to the Moskowa, a tributary of the Oka, a sub-tributary of the Volga. A State centred at Moscow was far removed from the Western world. Moreover, it had no natural frontiers. It might advance in time over the southern steppes to the Black Sea; but its easiest direction of expansion would be down the Volga to the Caspian and endlessly northwards into northern Asia. Before the dawn of modern history, the loosely united Russian principalities suffered a threefold conquest. In the thirteenth century, the German Order conquered the north-western principalities, introduced German civilisation and planted a strong power between Russia and the Baltic. In the same century, the Mongols conquered the eastern group of principalities which formed Great Russia. In the early fourteenth century, the Lithuanians made considerable conquests in West and South Russia in the neighbourhood of Kieff. Thus Russia was divided into two parts—Great or Eastern Russia, with its centre in Moscow subject to the Tartars, and Little Russia, attached to Poland and Lithuania. In the process by which Russia has been built up we may observe the union of the principalities, the establishment of their independence, the recovery of conquered Russian land, and the ceaseless expansion of the Russian people. The shape and the extent of the Russian empire has been largely determined by geographical conditions. Russia is as closely connected with Asia as she is with Europe, for the gentle slopes of the Urals offer but the slightest barrier, and she is thus at once exposed to Asiatic invasion and invited to Asiatic expansion—both of which have played a large part in her history. In European Russia, all the mountain ranges lie on the frontiers. Between the Carpathians and the Urals, the Caucasus and the mountains of Finland, nature has left an

immense area round which these ranges form a girdle. It was natural that this huge area should form a single State, and equally natural that Russia should advance over the open plains and forests of central and northern Asia to the Hindu Kush and the Pacific. And, further, the conditions imposed on the country certain political tendencies. So vast an inland demanded outlets, both in Europe and Asia. Hence, north, south, east, and west, Russia has advanced towards the sea. While political necessity has compelled her to seek a sure frontier, economic necessity has compelled her to find not only new areas for her ever-growing population, but also outlets for her trade and for a civilising intercourse with other nations.

Russian unity was brought about by the Princes of Moscow, who gradually gathered the other States round Moscow. It was not a difficult task, as the principalities were but artificial divisions of one country and one race. Ivan III (1462–1505) annexed in the north-west Novgorod the Great, the lord of Northern Russia to the Urals, in 1478, and Tver in 1485; in the north-east Viatka in 1489; in the north Jaroslavl and Rostoff; in the south-west Chernigoff. In 1480, he threw off the Tartar yoke and thus gave Russia independence as well as unity. The Golden Horde broke up into a number of smaller khanates—Kazan, Astrakhan, Crimea, and Siberia—the ruins of a great Power. Ivan's son Basil (1505–33) acquired Pskoff, Smolensk, and Novgorod Sieverski, thus uniting nearly all the Russian principalities. At his death the Muscovite empire extended from Chernigoff to the White Sea, and from the borders of Livonia to the river Kama. For the Russian land lost to Lithuania ceaseless wars were waged between Poland and Russia for 200 years, Russia alternately recovering and losing her western provinces. In 1484, the river Desna was fixed as the boundary; in 1503, the river Sozh. Thus, at the end of the fifteenth century, Russia had just attained unity, and, throwing off her Asiatic conquerors, had become an independent State. Lying practically in the basin of the Volga, she had no outlets to the sea and no connexion with western Europe. Her great work of conquest and expansion had scarcely begun.

Of the Scandinavian kingdoms little need be said at this point. At the close of the fifteenth century, they were united in a precarious and unsatisfactory union. This union, the Union of Calmar, had lasted since 1397. Before its formation, Denmark had been generally the most powerful of the three kingdoms, and more than once had almost acquired complete control of the Baltic. But the German Orders, which threatened her power in Esthonia, Sweden, which contested with her the possession of the southern provinces of Scandinavia, and the Hanse Towns, which constituted a great political force, set limits to her greatness. In 1397, the three kingdoms had agreed to an irrevocable union under a common sovereign, each retaining its own laws and institutions. Norway, the poorest of

the three, threw in her lot permanently with Denmark (1450), which alone gained by the union. Sweden, dissatisfied with her position, was from the middle of the fifteenth century generally under her own administrators. In 1448, a member of the House of Oldenburg was elected to the crown of the three kingdoms, and in 1460 he became in addition Count of Holstein and Duke of Schleswig, which two States in that year entered into an indissoluble union with each other. Round the Baltic the whole situation lacked stability. The division of territory between the three Scandinavian kingdoms followed no natural boundaries, and their union was straining asunder. The German Orders which held so much of the Baltic coast were declining, while behind them was Russia, rapidly consolidating, and Poland near to the zenith of her power.

SECTION II.

THE AGE OF HABSBURG POWER AND OF THE REFORMATION.

A. EUROPE.

SOMETHING must now be said of the formation of the Habsburg Empire. Great aggregations of power were a new feature in European history. By a strange and fortuitous sequence of events in the later fifteenth and early sixteenth century there was formed a mighty State, which, overshadowing at once western and eastern Europe, exercised for more than a century a dominant influence on the European political system. Spain drove France out of southern Italy; but it was the Habsburg Empire which decided the political fate of Italy until the nineteenth century, and which put an end to French hopes of expansion south of the Alps. In Germany, the Habsburg Empire and the Reformation were the chief forces that controlled the growth and form of the German States. In south-eastern Europe, the Habsburgs represented the Western world against the Eastern, and divided political power with the Turk. By the balance of strength between the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires, the political division of south-eastern Europe and the western Mediterranean on the African littoral was determined. In the Netherlands, the religious policy of the Habsburgs provoked a revolt which, growing into a war of independence, resulted in the formation of the maritime State of the United Netherlands. So, too, by a reaction against their power England in self-defence was driven to the sea and began her transformation into Greater Britain. Thus the Habsburg Empire united Spain, settled the political system of Italy, checked the expansion of France, resisted the advance of the Turks, and played a part in the growth of Switzerland, the disintegration of Germany, the formation of Holland, and the foundation of Greater Britain. Each of these developments is a stage in the shaping of Europe.

The growth of the Habsburg Empire has already been traced through its earlier stages—to its rise to a great height as a German and Burgundian power. In 1490, the Habsburgs were exclusively a German

Power. In 1496, Maximilian married his son Philip to Joanna of Spain, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella. In 1498, Joanna became the heiress of the Spanish monarchy. Philip died in 1506; but he left a son, Charles, who, on the death of Ferdinand of Spain in 1516, and of his grandfather Maximilian in 1519, inherited both the Spanish and Austrian dominions. In this union there was a certain homogeneity of race and civilisation between the Burgundian and Austrian lands; for both were chiefly German, nor were they very remote from each other; but the addition of the Spanish dominions, including most of the Iberian peninsula and Roussillon, the Balearic Islands, Sardinia and Sicily in the Mediterranean, the recently conquered kingdom of Naples in Italy, and the rapidly expanding conquests in America, gave a new character to the Habsburg Empire, which, henceforward, appeared rather as an aggregation of territories than an organic State. One other marriage was of great importance. In 1521 Ferdinand, the brother of Charles, married Anne, the sister of Lewis, King of Hungary and Bohemia since 1516. Anne was not at the time the heiress, but in 1526, at the battle of Mohács, the male line of the Hungarian royal House was destroyed, and the two kingdoms were driven by necessity to elect Ferdinand as their ruler. Bohemia and its dependencies, Transylvania, and such part of Hungary as the Turks did not conquer, were thus added to the Habsburg dominions. It was not the first time that Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia had been brought together, but this time it was to be a lasting union. The Habsburg Empire now consisted of a group of kingdoms, duchies, and counties, drawn together by every process by which territory is gained, inhabited by diverse races, situated in various parts of Europe and America, and having no natural connexion with each other, in many cases no other tie save that of a common head. Other features combined to give this strange Empire its unique character. The possession of the Empire gave it a power over, and a responsibility for, the political system of Germany, as well as a duty with regard to the Catholic Church, while the distribution of its territories drew it into Western and Eastern European problems. Austria thus became the centre of world politics. In the Colonial world, in the Mediterranean, in western, southern, and south-eastern Europe it had vital interests. Only from the contest for the Baltic did it at present stand aside.

26 In the course of the sixteenth century the Italian dominions grew. In 1500, Maximilian acquired Aquileia on the north-east Adriatic, and thus strengthened the Habsburg power between the Venetian possessions in Istria and Lombardy. Ferdinand conquered Naples by 1505. Charles added the duchy of Milan—diminished, indeed, by cessions to the Swiss in 1512 and 1513, and by the transference of Parma and Piacenza to the Pope in 1515—and gave to Spain a predominance in Italy.

On the resignation of Charles in 1556, the Habsburg Empire divided into the Spanish and Austrian branches. Though the two branches worked together for a long time, the great collection of dominions no longer owned a common lord. To the Spanish branch went Spain, the Netherlands, Franche Comté, the Italian and Mediterranean possessions, and the New World—to Austria the remainder—the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, the group of Austrian duchies, and the outlying possessions in Suabia and Elsass.

With the division of the Empire the decline of the western branch began. In 1581, the northern provinces of the Netherlands renounced their allegiance. In 1580, Portugal was acquired and the political unity of the Spanish peninsula was established for sixty years. In the seventeenth century, France took from Spain Roussillon, Franche Comté, Artois, and other frontier districts of the Netherlands, while France, England, and Holland challenged her colonial power. In the early eighteenth century, she was deprived of all her European possessions outside of the Spanish peninsula, save some of the Balearic Isles. Austria took her place in Italy and the Southern Netherlands, while England took Minorca for a time, and Gibraltar for good. By 1715, the western branch of the Habsburgs had sunk very low. The eastern branch was more fortunate. Though the power of the Empire, save for a brief interval, could not be revived, and definitely declined, and though France advanced in Elsass, and, for a time, the Turks in Hungary, yet, at the end of the seventeenth century, Austria was a great Power, capable not only of recovering her lost possessions from the Turks, but of a counter-advance into their dominions, and able, at the partition of the Spanish Empire in 1715, to secure Spanish Italy and the Spanish Netherlands. 46 51

A rearrangement of Italy was amongst the first great political changes in the sixteenth century. From 1494 to 1530, the political conditions of Italy were in a continual flux; but, by 1530, a general settlement was reached, which remained substantially undisturbed until the Peace of Utrecht. The main result was the subjection of Italy, and the consequent destruction of the possibility of a united Italy taking her place by the side of the other great States of Europe. That subjection was almost complete, and continued far into the nineteenth century, first to Spain, and then to Austria, which, after the War of the Spanish Succession, entered into the place of Spain. Venice, Savoy, the Papal States, and Genoa, preserved various degrees of independence. 26

The expansion of France into Italy with which these changes began was but a temporary movement. In 1494–5 Charles VIII added the kingdom of Naples to the Crown of France. His possession of it was brief. In 1496 the dispossessed sovereign was restored. In 1499 the French conquered Milan. They rewarded their Swiss allies with some

territory on the north of the Milanese and west of Lake Como, one of the keys of Italy, and their Venetian allies with Cremona and the Ghiara d'Adda. In 1500, by the Treaty of Granada, they agreed to partition Naples with Spain. The French share was to be the city of Naples and the northern districts, the Abruzzi and Terra di Lavoro; the Spanish, Apulia and Calabria. But Naples, never partitioned or dismembered, was not easy to divide. Hence arose a war, which resulted in the expulsion of the French and the annexation of the kingdom of Naples by Spain. In northern Italy the French enjoyed more success and penetrated into central Italy, Venetian Lombardy, and Genoa, only to be expelled in 1512 from all their Italian possessions. They recovered Milan again, in 1515, and Genoa; but, in 1521–2, they were expelled from both. The possession of Milan was an absolute necessity to Charles V, so long as he held Naples and the Netherlands. It was needed for the protection of Naples and of the line of communication from Italy to Germany. At the Peace of Cambray, in 1529, the French renounced their claims to dominion in Italy, and recognised the acquisition of Milan and Naples by Spain. Though France afterwards frequently sought to secure a gate of entrance into Italy, and political influence there, she did not again seek extensive Italian territories, until the question of the Spanish Succession arose; nor
94 did she again acquire them until the conquests of Bonaparte revolutionised the conditions of Italy. She held Saluzzo from 1548
11, 46, to 1588, and Pinerolo from 1631 to 1696, and she acquired Corsica
79 in 1768. But this island was the only extensive territory included in the Italian political system which passed permanently into French hands.

The dominion sought by France was acquired by Spain. The political settlements of 1529–30 and 1559 left Spain in possession of Naples and Milan, as well as of Sicily, Sardinia, and parts of Tuscany, the Stato degli Presidi, and thus with virtual control of the whole peninsula. Milan was first granted as an Imperial fief to Francesca Sforza, but came into the direct possession of Spain in 1540, and
51 remained in her hands till 1706. It was transferred to Austria in
63 1715, and remained Austrian till 1796. By that time it was greatly
15 reduced in size from the Milan of the later fifteenth century. In the north, parts were cut off and transferred to the Swiss Confederation in 1500, and again in 1512 and 1513. Parma and Piacenza were given
51 to the Pope in 1515. In the eighteenth century, Savoy encroached
63 on the west in 1713, 1738, and 1745, until she reached the Ticino, which became henceforward the frontier between the two States. Naples, Sardinia, and Sicily remained Spanish until the War of the
51 Spanish Succession. In 1713 Sicily was given to Savoy, in 1714 Sardinia and Naples to Austria. In 1718 Sardinia was exchanged by Austria for Sicily. The Stato degli Presidi, of which the chief towns

were Orbitello, Telamone, and Porto Ercole, came from Siena to Spain in 1555, and passed to Austria in 1714, and to Naples in 1735.

In the course of the Franco-Spanish struggle for dominion an important political change took place in central Italy, where the Papal States were consolidated into a real temporal Power. First, Caesar Borgia made conquests for himself of the towns of the Romagna; then, Julius II gathered up these conquests for the Papacy; acquired Perugia and Bologna in 1506; recovered in 1508 the towns of Rimini and Faenza, which Venice had seized in 1503, and thus extended and consolidated papal rule in the Romagna and central Italy. The duchies of Parma and Piacenza were acquired in 1515, but they were granted out in 1545 as a duchy to a member of the Farnese family, and passed in 1731 to a branch of the Spanish Bourbons. By the middle of the sixteenth century, papal rule extended from the Po to Terracina, though the duchies of Ferrara and Urbino were only dependencies, and did not come under papal rule until 1598 and 1631 respectively. This consolidation of the Papal States was one of the outstanding results of the period we are considering.

In a time of general change, the position of Venice excited envy and suspicion. Venice had made gains, in Lombardy from Milan, in 1499; the eastern coast towns of Naples, including Otranto, during the Neapolitan Wars; and Rimini and Faenza in the Romagna, in 1503, on the downfall of Caesar Borgia. In 1508, the League of Cambray was formed to divide the possessions of Venice. France and the Emperor were to share Venetian Lombardy, and the Emperor was to obtain in addition Venetian territory in Istria and Dalmatia; Spain was to recover the Neapolitan towns; the Pope Ravenna and the towns of the Romagna; Savoy to acquire Cyprus. Though the partition was almost carried through, Venice in the end recovered the main body of her territory. But her recent acquisitions were pared away. The towns of the Romagna went back to the Papal States in 1508, and, at the settlement of Italy in 1530, Venice surrendered Ravenna to the Pope, and the Apulian ports to Charles V. But, while she lost these outlying possessions, she retained her continuous dominion on the mainland until her downfall. In Lombardy, she was left with her frontier on the Adda, and this remained her frontier to the end. But her expansion was over. She did not disappear, like Milan and Florence, because the mother-city was impregnable in her lagoons. But the situation in which she was left was difficult. The Austrian territories touched her eastern and northern frontiers, the Papal States and Milan her southern and western. Had the Valtelline, the long valley of the Adda, reaching from the head of Lake Como to the Stelvio Pass and connecting Milan with Tyrol, ever fallen into Habsburg hands, Venice would have lain in a circle of Habsburg and papal territory.

When the French were expelled from Italy, the Medici were restored to Florence. In 1530 Florence became a principality. In 1557 she annexed Siena, and in 1567 became a grand duchy, comprising all Tuscany except Lucca and the Stato degli Presidi. She passed under Spanish and, in the eighteenth century, under Austrian influence. When
63 the Medici became extinct in 1737, the grand duchy was assigned to Duke Francis of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor Francis I.

25 Savoy was the only native Italian State which showed much political activity and expansive power in the period of Italian subjection. She grew steadily, and grew in Italian territory. For losses to France and Switzerland she found compensation on the plains of Lombardy and the Mediterranean shore. Acquisitions of small principalities, cessions from Montferrat and Milan, enfeoffments by the Emperor, were the means of her increase. She gained Cocconato from Montferrat in 1503, and Asti, Cherasco, and Ceva in 1531, as a grant from the Emperor to Beatrice of Portugal, wife of Charles III. The purchase of Tenda in 1575, and of Oneglia later, extended her footing in Liguria. North of the Alps, meanwhile, she suffered losses. In 1536 Bern, Freiburg, and Valais took away all her possessions north of the Lake of Geneva and Chablais to the south of the lake. Some of these were recovered in 1567, when Bern gave back Gex and her conquests south of the lake, and Valais part of hers. In 1588 Savoy conquered Saluzzo, which France had held for forty years, but secured it at the Peace of Lyons, 1601, only by exchange for Bresse, Bugey, Valromey, and Gex. At the Peace of Chieri, 1631, she obtained the possessions of Montferrat north of the Po, and the greater part of those south of the Tanaro. At the Peace of Loretto (1696) she regained Pinerolo, which France had held since 1631, thus expelling the French from Piedmont, and revised her Alpine boundaries with France. In Italy, she acquired the remainder of the possessions of Montferrat, Alessandria and the neighbouring districts of Milan, and the island of Sicily, which was in 1718 exchanged for Sardinia. In 1738, by the Peace of Vienna, she made further gains from Milan to the south and north-east, particularly Tortona and Novara; while, in 1745, at the expense of the same State, the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle carried her frontiers still further east to Lake Maggiore and the river Ticino. Thus, in the course of events, Savoy, driven more and more into Italy, consolidated her power in Piedmont, acquired western Lombardy, and planted herself firmly on the Ligurian coast.

Of the smaller Italian States, the duchy of Mantua remained in the possession of the Gonzaga, until, in 1708, it became forfeit to the Emperor, whose possession of it was recognised in 1714. In 1536, Mantua had acquired the duchy of Montferrat; but this, in 1713, passed finally into the hands of Savoy. The House of Este continued to hold
26 Modena and Reggio of the Emperor, and Ferrara of the Pope. In 1598, Ferrara was annexed to the Papal States. Genoa preserved her

independence and her mainland possessions, but Corsica was in 1768 63
taken from her by France.

The formation of the Habsburg Power checked the expansion of 11, 46,
France in Italy and drove her to expand in the more natural direction 79
which she had followed in the fifteenth century. Thus, unlike Spain, which grew by distant conquests and acquisitions, France grew within certain natural geographical limits on her eastern and southern frontiers. Acquiring territories which were geographically continuous or connected with the French kingdom, and conquering them piecemeal, she was able thoroughly to incorporate her acquisitions and maintain her unity and strength; and thus her conquests differed very much from the heterogeneous collection of territories which were drawn into the Habsburg Empire, or from the scattered possessions which colonisation and conquest added to the English Crown. French expansion was for the most part in those middle regions between France and Germany whose political future the Middle Ages handed down as a problem for the modern world to solve. With Spain and Austria France disputed and fought for the roads and wealth of this group of countries, and gradually partitioned them. She was driven to acquire dominion here, because of the defenceless character of her eastern frontier, particularly in the north, where her capital lay exposed; and the need was the more imperative, inasmuch as a line of Habsburg possessions hemmed her in. When Spain was at the height of her power, her territories here were a menace to France, and when she declined they became a temptation. So were the Austrian, for the main portion of the Austrian territories lay at a considerable distance, and she would not easily hold the outlying parts; so, too, were the parts of the Empire which relied on the Emperor for protection.

The attempt of France to acquire dominion in Italy has been already discussed. The price of freedom to make that attempt she paid in the Treaty of Barcelona (1493), when Charles VIII restored Roussillon and Cerdagne to Aragon, and in the Treaty of Senlis (1493), when he resigned his claim on Artois, Franche Comté, and Charolais. The Italian Wars developed into a struggle between Habsburg and Valois, which checked for a century the expansion of France. When, in 1529, at the Peace of Cambray, the first great settlement between the two combatants was made, France recognised the unquestioned supremacy of Spain in Italy, and surrendered her feudal suzerainty over Flanders and Artois; but she retained her Burgundian acquisitions. In the last of her wars with Charles V, France abandoned the hope of recovering dominion in Italy and sought expansion on her eastern frontier. In 1550 she recovered Boulogne, lost to England in 1546, and, in 1558, Calais, after more than two hundred years of foreign occupation. In the meantime in 1552 Henry II laid hold of the three Imperial bishoprics in Lorraine—Metz, Toul, and Verdun. The Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, in 1559,

brought a struggle of more than fifty years' duration to a close, and marked a definite stage in the formation of the European political system. Italy was left as she had been left in 1529. Savoy was re-established as a buffer State between France and Italy, though France retained Saluzzo, which she had conquered in 1548. The duchy of Burgundy passed, without doubt, into the French kingdom; Flanders and Artois became with equal certainty parts of the Netherlands, and the partition of the Burgundian inheritance was made at last. England also lost finally her foothold in France. All these decisions were the termination of long-standing disputes. One other—the retention by France of the three bishoprics acquired in 1552—was the opening of a new. With this acquisition, France extended outside of the Burgundian inheritance into a German State, to which she had no sort of claim. She acquired, moreover, patches of territory which were disconnected from each other and from the main body of the kingdom; and such a conquest could only be a preliminary to further advances. The Habsburg Power had closed Italy to France, and driven her into Germany, now so much weakened and divided by the Reformation that a strong border State might hope to make gains out of its troubles. But no further advance was made by France during the sixteenth century. The Peace of Vervins, 1598, which ended another stage in the Habsburg-Valois duel, was a confirmation of the Peace of 1559, and left France still hemmed in by Habsburg territories. It was to be her work in the seventeenth century to free herself from this position. One important gain, however, was made by Henry IV. By the Treaty of Lyons, 1601, he obtained from Savoy Bresse, Bugey, Valromey, and Gex, in exchange for Saluzzo, which Savoy had reconquered in 1588, and thus brought the French frontier in this quarter to a more defensible natural boundary.

18 It seems desirable now to turn attention to the political changes caused by the Reformation. Though primarily a religious movement, the Reformation exerted a great influence on the political system of Europe. It did not affect Italy, Spain, Portugal, south-eastern Europe, or even France very much from this point of view; but it exerted a strong influence on the shaping of northern Europe in Scandinavia, Germany, the Netherlands and the British Isles. Its influence neither coincided with, nor cut across, that of the Habsburg Power, which was the principal force shaping the political system of Europe in the sixteenth century, but ran directly counter to it. The Reformation gradually divided Germany into two hostile camps; frustrated the attempts to achieve German unity and Imperial absolutism; led to the growth of princely power and the progressive secularisation of ecclesiastical territory in the interests of the Princes, and so to the break-up of Germany into a group of States. In the British Isles, by assimilating the religions of England and Scotland, it drew the two countries together for mutual defence, and foreshadowed their future union, and, at the same time, it

contributed to the expansion of England into Greater Britain. In Scandinavia, it sustained the strength of Swedish independence, and hastened the rise of Sweden to her dominant position on the Baltic. In the Netherlands it produced the division of the provinces, and inspired the independence of Holland. Switzerland it divided and paralysed, giving the Confederation a form which it retained until the French Revolution. In Poland, it inserted a divisive force into the heart of a weak State. It thus diminished the political, just as it broke the religious, unity of Europe.

In Germany, the Reformation was rapidly adopted by the Princes and the Imperial towns. When, after the first trial of strength between the two religions, a settlement was made in the Peace of Augsburg, 1555, the division of territories in Germany gave to Protestantism Holstein, Brunswick, Saxony (Electoral and Ducal), Hesse, the Palatinate, Würtemberg, Baden, Mansfeld, Anhalt, Brandenburg, Pomerania, the bishopric of Verden and almost all the Imperial towns—to Catholicism the Habsburg lands, Bavaria, Mecklenburg, Nassau, Lorraine and the ecclesiastical States. None of these last had as yet been secularised, except such as lay within the territories of the Protestant States, Saxony, Brandenburg, and Pomerania.

One important territorial change had resulted from the Schmalkaldic 14
War. The division of Saxony between the Albertine and Ernestine lines has been already explained. The defeat of the Elector at Mühlberg (1547) and the victory of Maurice were followed by a partition of the Ernestine territories. The electorate and the Ernestine part of the Osterland were handed over to the Albertine branch. The Vogtland was given to Bohemia, as also was Sagan, an Albertine possession. After the defeat of the Emperor and the death of Maurice, new changes were made in the Treaty of Naumburg, in 1554. Altenburg, Neustadt, and some other districts were restored to the Ernestine branch. Later changes gave Neustadt back to the Albertines, to whom also Vogtland returned in 1575.

The principle of *cujus regio ejus religio* adopted in the Peace of 28
Augsburg increased the power of the Princes, and the right of secularising ecclesiastical territory which the Protestants claimed opened the way to great territorial changes. The Electors of Brandenburg and Saxony and the Duke of Pomerania secularised the bishoprics whose extensive territories broke the unity of their States—Cammin in Pomerania; Brandenburg, Havelberg, and Lebus in Brandenburg; Meissen, Naumburg, and Merseburg in Saxony. For a few years after the Peace of Augsburg Protestantism continued to make advances. By 1566, all the northern bishoprics except Hildesheim were in Protestant hands. The Counter-reformation, however, retrieved much of the ground lost to Catholicism, particularly in the Rhine country. Thus, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, the division of States had somewhat

changed. In 1610, the principal Roman Catholic States were the Austrian lands, Bavaria, Berg, Jülich, Hesse-Darmstadt, and the ecclesiastical States of Mainz, Trier, Cologne, Würzburg, Bamberg, Münster, Osnabrück, Paderborn, Bremen, Verden, Minden, Hildesheim, Passau, Ratisbon, Salzburg, Speier, Strassburg, and Constance. The Protestant States were divided into Lutheran and Calvinist, of which the latter included Brandenburg, Baireuth, Ansbach, Cleve, Mark, the Rhenish Palatinate, the Upper Palatinate, Zweibrücken, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Anhalt, Pomerania, and the former Brunswick-Lüneburg, Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, East Friesland, Holstein, Mecklenburg, Würtemberg, Neuburg, Baden, Saxony, and Saxe-Lauenburg, with the archbishopric of Magdeburg and the bishopries of Halberstadt, Lübeck, Schwerin, Ratzeburg, and Worms, in addition to the bishoprics of Brandenburg, Saxony, and Pomerania previously mentioned. The great majority of the Imperial towns remained Protestant, and adherents of the reformed creeds were numerous in Austria, Bohemia and its dependencies, and in some of the Catholic States of north-western Germany.

In the first years of the war, 1620–4, Protestantism was finally suppressed in the Austrian dominions and in Bavaria; and, after his successes in 1626–8, the Emperor endeavoured to put into force in northern Germany the policy of restitution which he had carried
31[1] through in southern Germany. By the Edict of Restitution, 1629, all ecclesiastical lands and property secularised by Protestants since 1552 were to be restored. This threatened the Protestant possession of the sees of Ratzeburg, Schwerin, Bremen, Verden, Minden, Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Lübeck, Cammin, Havelberg, Brandenburg, Lebus, Naumburg, Merseburg, and Meissen, and in the first seven of the above the restitution was either carried through or begun. It was also carried through in some twenty-three towns, chiefly Imperial, and applied to much property in Elsass, Franconia, Lower Saxony, and Suabia. The resistance of the local authorities, and the course of events after 1630, eventually rendered it a dead letter. In the Peace of Prague, which was concluded between the Emperor and most of the German Princes in 1635, the date of 1627 was accepted as the basis of agreement as to the possession of ecclesiastical property and territory—a decision which deprived the Protestants of the bishopric of Halberstadt, but left them in possession of a great number of the northern bishoprics.

18 The Reformation made headway in Switzerland from two centres, Zurich and Geneva; but it never gained the whole country. Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Luzern, Freiburg, Zug, the Valais, and the Valtelline remained Catholic. In 1586, the Catholic cantons formed the Borromean League for the maintenance of the Catholic faith. This crystallised the division of the Confederation into two parts, and almost

[1] Map 31 is based on a map in Tupetz, T., *Der Streit um die geistlichen Güter und das Restitutionsedikt* (Vienna, 1883).

dissolved the old federal constitution. From the struggles of the Reformation there thus emerged two Switzerlands—the one Protestant the other Catholic—the one embracing the industrial plains of the west, the other the pastoral mountainous regions of the east—each with its own Diet, its own interests, its own policy—the two united in a Confederation which lacked the essential power of action.

The Reformation entered France in the reign of Francis I, and, though persecution restrained its outward manifestation, its adherents gradually spread, first in the large towns, then in the Dauphiné and the Vivarais, and up the waterways of the great rivers. In the fifties, it gained organisation, and, in 1562, it received legal recognition. The strength of the Huguenots was concentrated in the area between the Loire, the Pyrenees and the Rhone. They had outposts in the Dauphiné and Normandy, were strongest in the Gironde, and weakest in the east and north-east. As a result of a long series of civil wars, they established themselves as a State within a State, with an organisation of their own and a guarantee of their position in a number of *places de sûreté*[1]. One reason for the inactivity of France between 1559 and 1598, and for the precarious position in which she stood at the beginning of the seventeenth century, is to be sought in the internal division which the Reformation thus created within her borders. It was left to Richelieu to break the political power of the Huguenots, in 1622–8. 19, 18

In Scandinavia, the vast extent of ecclesiastical property was a strong predisposing cause of the Reformation. The King of Denmark embraced Lutheranism in 1525; the conversion of the country and the secularisation of church property rapidly followed. In Sweden, the Reformation began in 1527, and was definitely carried through; but it had not the same sweeping success as in Denmark. 18

In England, the authority of the Pope was first repudiated in 1534, and a form of the reformed faith was adopted finally in 1559; in Scotland, the change to the Calvinistic faith was authoritatively made in 1560–1. Various forms of the reformed faith were introduced into Poland, and, with religious liberty, made rapid headway. By 1572, the Protestant sects were widespread. The divisions between Lutherans, Calvinists, and Anti-Trinitarians enabled the Counter-reformation to recover the country. In the confusion of Hungary, and under the tolerant Turkish rule, the reformed faith found favourable conditions of growth. Calvinism spread through the great central plain into Transylvania, where in 1557 both religions were tolerated. The tolerant spirit of the Ottoman Government contributed to prolong its rule; for the Protestant Magyar noblemen dreaded the persecuting Habsburg Government. In Italy, the reformed faith gained adherents in Venice, Ferrara, Modena, Naples, and Lucca; but it was rapidly and completely suppressed. In

[1] So far as regards the *places de sûreté*, map 19 is based on the map contained in Anquez, L., *Histoire des Assemblées Politiques des Reformés de France* (Paris, 1859).

Spain, it never had much vitality, except in Seville and Valladolid, where it was easily stamped out by the Inquisition.

22 Under the combined influence of Habsburg rule and the Reformation, great changes came about in the Netherlands. Out of the group of lordships, counties, towns, and ecclesiastical territories which the Burgundian Dukes had gathered together, arose a new State, destined to play a most important part in the political system of Europe, which, as the United Provinces, the kingdom of the Netherlands, or the kingdom of Holland, has guarded its independence and the integrity of its territory down to the present day, and, as a maritime and colonial Power, gained and still holds a large dominion beyond the seas. In spite of losses to the kingdom of France, the Burgundian lands formed a very considerable inheritance when they passed into the possession of the future Emperor Charles V. It was his work to enlarge and define their area and to give them a much greater degree of unity than they had previously possessed. Their frontiers with France had always been shifting and uncertain. As a result of the struggle between Francis and Charles they were at last determined. By the Treaties of Madrid (1526) and Cambray (1529) Francis resigned his suzerainty over Flanders and Artois, and Charles V his claim to the Somme towns. In the subsequent wars Charles maintained this settlement, and the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis (1559) confirmed that of Cambray, and recognised the organic unity of the Netherlands. At the same time Charles extended and consolidated his territories. He added Tournay in 1521; Friesland, after a long war, in 1523; the temporal sovereignty of Utrecht in 1527; Gelderland and Zutphen, finally, in 1543, and Cambray in the same year. The seventeen provinces held by him were the duchies of Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg and Gelderland; the counties of Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Namur, Zeeland, Holland, and Zutphen; the lordships of Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, Utrecht, and Mechlin; and the marquisate of Antwerp. In addition, he gave to the Netherlands a separate organisation and a centralised government, and declared them to be a single and indivisible inheritance. Save that they were joined with Franche Comté and Luxemburg in the Burgundian Circle of the Empire, they were treated as much as possible as a separate unit. In 1548, their relations to the Empire were reconsidered, and they were declared to be not subject to its laws; and Charles proposed to revise their ecclesiastical organisation so that no part of the provinces should be within an external see. Thus, the Netherlands tended to form a compact as well as a most important part of Charles' scattered dominions. Only the bishopric of Liége broke their geographical unity, and Charles drew that see more and more under his influence. Philip II, to whom in the division of Habsburg power (1556) these provinces passed, continued his father's work of consolidation; but his religious policy provoked a rebellion. In the southern provinces this was suppressed, but the

northern provinces of Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, the northern part of Gelderland (with Zutphen), Overyssel, Friesland, and Groningen formed in 1579 the Union of Utrecht, and in 1581 abjured the sovereignty of Philip. In 1609 Spain virtually recognised their independence, which was also allowed by the Empire at the Peace of Westphalia, 1648. In 41
the course of long wars, the United Provinces conquered parts of the southern Netherlands—the northern parts of Flanders, including Sluys and Hulst, and of Brabant, including Breda and Bergen, and the Overmaaslands, viz. parts of Gelders and Limburg, including Maestricht. These lands, known as Generaliteitsland, were governed as common lands, and were confirmed to the United Provinces in the treaties of 1648 and 1661. Being possessed of them the Dutch were enabled to control the mouths of the Scheldt, Meuse, and Rhine, and to ruin the trade of Antwerp.

A great change was produced in the position on the Baltic by the 17
dissolution of the Union of Calmar. That union had been straining asunder since the middle of the fifteenth century. In 1520, the Swedes revolted, and Sweden definitely released herself from the dominion of Denmark. At that moment Sweden was small and poor. She held not a half of the Scandinavian peninsula. The Danes retained Norway which included the provinces of Jemteland and Herjedalen, on the eastern side of the Scandinavian Alps, and the coastal strip of the south-eastern corner of the peninsula, the fertile provinces of Skaane, Bleking, and Halland. In addition, Bohus was Norwegian; and Sweden thus reached the sea in the south-west only at one precarious outlet, Elfborg, at the mouth of the river Göta. Of the islands, Sweden held Öland only. Even Gottland, the stepping-stone across the Baltic, was a fief of the Danish Crown. East of the Baltic, however, Finland, up to Viborg, was Swedish. The centre of the kingdom lay in the region of low plains stretching from the Cattegat to the lower end of the Gulf of Bothnia, which interrupts with a broad depression the great forest-clad plateau that occupies the north and is continued in Småland to the south. Geographical conditions marked out the destinies of Sweden. She would need to reach the open sea by acquiring the southern provinces held by Denmark, to reach the mountain frontier of the west by acquiring the Norwegian provinces that overlapped it; and, if she were to be great, to extend her dominion round the Baltic, for little profit could be made by conquering Norway and reaching the North Sea. Hence, round the Baltic was the sphere of Swedish expansion. But the story of this is best told in another connexion.

The dissolution of the Union did Denmark little injury. Throughout the sixteenth century, she remained more powerful than she had been before, dominant in the Baltic. The waters of the Sound were the centre of her dominion. On the east lay the southern provinces of Scandinavia, and further east the islands of Bornholm, Gottland, and

Ösel. To the north was Norway, scantily peopled and poor. West lay the group of islands which linked up the southern end of Scandinavia with the mainland of Europe and the outreaching peninsula, where was the province of Jutland; to the south were the two duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. These two duchies, united to each other indissolubly, became a separate possession of the Danish royal House in 1460, and in 1533 joined Denmark in a federal alliance on almost equal terms. In 1544 they were partitioned between the King of Denmark and his two brothers, so that three lines ruled in them. For Holstein the three did homage to the Emperor; in Schleswig two of the brothers resisted the claim of the third, the King of Denmark, to feudal suzerainty.
54 In the course of time, by the extinction of families, the two duchies were divided between the King of Denmark and the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, their possessions being scattered over both duchies. Since, in Schleswig, the King of Denmark was suzerain of the Duke, and, in Holstein, both were vassals of the Empire, and since Schleswig was indissolubly united to Holstein, and both together were united to the kingdom of Denmark, the relations between the kingdom and the duchies were most complicated. On the west of Holstein was the district of Ditmarschen, where a kind of peasant republic existed. In 1559, it was conquered by the combined efforts of King and Duke, and became part of the royal share of Holstein.

3 While in western Europe the political settlement and the division of disputed territory depended on the balance of power between the kingdom of France and the Habsburg Empire, in south-eastern Europe the Ottoman Turk divided dominion with the Habsburg Empire and the Venetian Republic. In western Europe the scene of struggle slowly shifted from Italy to the eastern frontier of the Empire, in south-eastern Europe it centred in the Aegean by sea, and by land in the hitherto undivided kingdom of Hungary, which was now partitioned between Ottoman and Habsburg along a frontier that, though continually changing, changed over but a small area for a century and a half.

When the advance of the Turks was resumed in the early sixteenth century, it was in Asia and Africa that they at first made conquests. From Persia they took parts of Armenia, Kurdistan, and Upper Mesopotamia by 1515; they acquired Syria, Egypt, and Arabia in 1515–17, conquered Algeria in 1519, and Tunis in 1534. In northern Africa, as
7 in eastern Europe, they came in contact with the Habsburgs. Between 1494 and 1516 Spain, following the Moors into Africa, had acquired a number of coast towns, including Melilla, Oran, Mers-el-Kebir, Bugia, and Tripoli. In the struggle that ensued some of these were lost. But Charles V conquered Tunis and Goletta in 1535, and Spanish influence was maintained in Tunis, until Spain withdrew from Goletta in 1574; while Oran was not lost until 1708 and was again
65 recovered. With the exception of the unconquered Spanish towns,

northern Africa, to the borders of Morocco, passed by 1540 under Turkish rule, which was not seriously threatened by any European Power until the French began their colonial expansion in Algiers in the early nineteenth century.

Meanwhile the Ottoman arms were advancing on the mainland by the land route up the Danube. In 1521 Belgrade was taken, and in 1526 the medieval kingdom of Hungary was overthrown at the battle of Mohács. Hungary consists of three mountainous regions girdling a great plain—in the south the Dalmatian Alps, in the north the Western Carpathians, in the east the Eastern Carpathians. As a result of a series of wars, the Turks gradually made themselves masters of the central part of Hungary—the flat fertile and well-watered plains through which the Danube and the Theiss flow in their passage from Western to Eastern Carpathians. They took Buda in 1529, and, extending their conquests east and west, they had, when the truce of 1547 was arranged, brought Szegedin, Gran, Wischegrad, and Stuhlweissenburg under their rule. The Treaty of Sitvatorok, 1606, which formed the basis of a more lasting settlement, gave them in addition Tata, Eger, Szolnok, Veszprém, and the Banat of Temesvar. Other conquests were made in the third quarter of the seventeenth century. In 1658, they gained a part of the possessions of Transylvania, including Grosswardein and Debreczen, and in 1664, by the Treaty of Vasvar, a considerable extent of territory west of Lake Balaton and north of the bend of the Danube; but their retreat was then near at hand.

Thus, from the middle of the sixteenth until nearly the end of the seventeenth century, Hungary remained partitioned, and the Ottoman and Habsburg Powers swayed backwards and forwards on a fluctuating frontier. Austria managed to retain the mountainous strip of Hungary which flanked the eastern borders of her hereditary possessions, and included Agram, most of Croatia, Upper Slavonia, and part of north-western Hungary. The central river valleys and the mountainous south, that is, most of the Magyar part of Hungary, were governed by the Turks from Buda, and divided into the three vilayets of Bosnia, Buda, and Temesvar. In the dissolution of the old order the principality of Transylvania broke away from Hungary. It laid hold of a group of counties in north-eastern Hungary, known as *Partes Adnexae Regni Hungariae.* The extent of this area fluctuated during the period of Turkish rule—for sometimes the Turks, and sometimes Transylvania, were in possession of parts of it. The relations of Transylvania itself to Ottoman and Habsburg also fluctuated; but the principality was generally under Ottoman influence. Austria acquired it in 1600, but was compelled to acknowledge its independence again in 1606. The two contending Powers, Ottoman and Habsburg, divided its allegiance, as they divided Hungary, in unequal shares for many years. Such was the great northern sweep of Turkish power. Central Hungary was acquired, Wallachia,

Moldavia, and Transylvania, enlarged by its conquests, became dependencies. Even Austrian Hungary at times paid tribute, and a last effort before its decline gave to the Ottoman empire a momentary possession of Podolia, in 1672–6.

Meantime, in the Aegean, the Morea, and Dalmatia, the Ottoman empire grew at the expense of Venice. Dalmatia, except the cities, was conquered by 1540. In the same year, at the peace signed at Constantinople, Urana, Nadin, and other places on the Dalmatian coast, and the Aegean Islands, Skyros, Paros, Patmos, Aegina, Stampalia, and Nios were formally ceded to Solyman. The duchy of Naxos, a Latin State formed by a Venetian in 1207 and including many Aegean islands, was practically absorbed by 1537; but Naxos itself did not pass under Turkish rule till 1566. Antivari in Albania, and the great island of Cyprus, were acquired by the Turks in 1571 in spite of their defeat at Lepanto. Rhodes had capitulated in 1522. Then came a long pause in their acquisitions, until the prolonged
48 struggle (1641–69) which gave them possession of Crete. The contest was not ended, for, at the end of the seventeenth century, in 1685–99, Venice reconquered Aegina and most of the Peloponnese, only to lose them again finally in 1718 at the Peace of Passarowitz, and with them the two fortresses of Spinalonga and Suda which she had retained in Crete in 1669, and the islands of Tinos and Mykonos. This gave to the Ottoman empire complete control of the Aegean, and confined Venice to the Adriatic, where she had been more fortunate, recovering Santa Maura and Butrinto and gaining Prevesa.

B. GREATER EUROPE.

2 Portugal, with her favourable position on the Atlantic and her proximity to Africa, led the way for the expansion of Europe into other continents. Castile followed in her footsteps. The desire of the West for the trade of the East was the strongest original motive in this new movement, for Ottoman conquests closed the familiar overland means of communication between the two. In the century between 1450 and 1550, an immense work was done and the arena of European energy wonderfully enlarged. Portuguese navigators and generals built for Portugal an empire in the East; Castilian explorers and captains founded the immense over-sea dominion of Spain.

The colonial enterprise of the Portuguese grew out of their Moorish wars. Following the Moors to Africa they founded a dominion, 1415–71, which they retained until 1578. In a series of naval expeditions they discovered Madeira in 1419, the Azores in 1448, the Cape Verde Islands 1449, and, following the coast of Africa, they reached the Cape of Good Hope in 1486. Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape in 1498, and, making his way to India, formed the first eastern settlement of the Portuguese

at Cochin on the Malabar coast, thus bringing Portugal into touch with the rich civilisation of the East. Moving further east, the Portuguese discovered Ceylon in 1506, Malacca in 1509, the Spice Islands in 1511, and in time reached New Guinea, China and Japan. Meantime, in 1500, another navigator, Cabral, drifted across the Atlantic to the coast of Brazil, and began Portuguese dominion in the New World.

Castilian ships followed the Portuguese in these earlier discoveries; and, in 1479, the Canaries were, by treaty, assigned to Castile. But America was to be the field of Spain. In 1492, Columbus, in the service of Ferdinand and Isabella, crossed the Atlantic and discovered the Bahamas, Cuba, and Hispaniola; on a second voyage, in 1493, Jamaica; on a third, in 1498, Trinidad and the mouth of the Orinoco, and in a final voyage he reached Honduras. Other explorers speedily amplified his work.

Of the new-found territories the Papacy claimed to be the disposer, and in 1493 it fixed the meridian 100 leagues west of the Azores as the line of division between the spheres of the two competing nations. By the Treaty of Tordesillas between Spain and Portugal, in 1494, the line was changed to one 375 leagues from the islands, and, in 1506, the Pope confirmed the arrangement. But new discoveries raised new problems. The Moluccas and Banda Islands in the east fell into dispute. So, in 1529, by the Treaty of Saragossa, the meridian 17 degrees east of the Moluccas was agreed upon as a second line of demarcation. It was provided, however, that Portugal should keep Brazil, and Spain the Philippine Islands, and that Spain should receive a sum of money for her right to the Moluccas.

Spanish explorers following Columbus increased European knowledge of Central and South America. Possession was taken of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Jamaica in 1508–10; the Pacific Ocean was discovered in 1513; Florida in the same year; Mexico in 1518, and, in a search for the westward route to the East, Magellan rounded Cape Horn in 1520, sailing through the straits to which he gave his name, and reached the Philippines in 1521, to perish at Zebu. Conquest followed in the wake of exploration. Mexico was conquered in 1519–21, Peru in 1531, Terra Firma in 1532, Chile in 1535, New Granada in 1536. The southern continent was traversed by way of the Amazon in 1541, while in the north-west the Spaniards, proceeding through Lower California in 1534–5, reached Cape Mendocino by 1542, and, in the south-east, planted their first settlement at Buenos Aires in 1535.

The Portuguese, seeking commerce rather than the precious metals, and for the most part in a different hemisphere, never gained, except in Brazil, the extensive territorial dominions of the Spaniards. The Portuguese empire was a maritime empire—a series of islands, ports, small settlements, and protected coasts, stretching from Portugal round Africa, east and west, Arabia, and India to the distant islands of the

Malay archipelago. The foundations of their dominion were laid by a great Viceroy, Alburquerque, 1509–15. He planted the capital at Goa, in 1510; reduced Malacca in 1511, and Hormuz in 1515, to get the trade of Persia, and established the Portuguese at Ternate and Tidor in the Moluccas, where the Spanish rights were bought out in 1529. In 1517, the Portuguese occupied Colombo, and gradually acquired the trade of Ceylon; in the same year they opened trade with China, and they settled at Macao in 1520, where their sovereignty was recognised in 1587. They captured Diu in 1535, and formed a connexion in 1542 with Japan, where they planted a factory in 1548. The central point of their eastern dominions was Goa. In addition they had Diu and Damaun in the Deccan, Cochin and other places on the Malabar coast, Negapatam on the Coromandel coast, Malacca in the Malacca peninsula, Ceylon, and settlements in the Spice Islands, Java, and New Guinea. On the Persian Gulf they had Muscat and Hormuz. In eastern Africa, where they did not attempt dominion but sought only halting-places, they established themselves from the Zambesi to Delagoa Bay, and built forts at Sofala in 1505 and Mozambique in 1507. They were the only European Power established on the west coast of Africa, where they held points so far south as Cape Negro, and all the islands off the coast, including the Azores, except the Canaries. The colonisation of Brazil was seriously begun in 1531, and the coastal regions were divided into a number of captaincies. Save for the Spaniards, who opposed them in the extreme east, their principal enemy had been the Arabs, whom they had displaced from the great trading centres of the East. Other European Powers, England and France, were not quite inactive while this great work of colonisation was going forward, but their labours, less happily directed, produced little result. In the search for a north-west passage to the East they played a part. The voyages of Cabot, in 1497–8, unfolded the existence of Labrador, Newfoundland, and the north-eastern coast of North America. Verrazzano, in the service of Francis I, sailing due west, further explored the eastern coast of North America; and Jacques Cartier, in 1534–6 and in 1542, made his way up the St Lawrence, where Roberval made an unsuccessful attempt to found a French colony in 1540. Thus the great discoveries were made, and the way was prepared for the later work of colonisation.

SECTION III.

THE RISE OF FRANCE AND SWEDEN.

A. EUROPE.

For a large part of the seventeenth century, France in western Europe, and Sweden in north-eastern Europe, were the Powers which exerted the greatest influence in the shaping of the European system. Apart from the temporary advance of the Habsburg Power at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, the rise of France and of Sweden forms the principal feature in the change of political power during this period. Their united efforts prevented a restoration of the Empire under the Habsburgs as a reality; and, while France broke the power of Spain, Sweden confined Austria to south-eastern Europe. The result of long wars was an expansion of France, a Swedish dominion round the Baltic, a further disintegration of Germany, and at the same time the transference of colonial power to the new maritime nations.

At the end of the sixteenth century, France was in a weak position, owing to the line of Habsburg territories which flanked her eastern frontier, and to the tradition of cooperation between the two branches of this great family. Henry IV, however, strengthened this frontier by one important acquisition. By the Treaty of Lyons, 1601, he made an exchange with Savoy of Saluzzo for the territories of Bresse, Bugey, Valromey, and Gex, which, lying between the Rhone and the Saône, connected Savoy with Franche Comté, and carried her frontiers perilously into the exposed east of France. In the opening years of the struggle in Germany Spain increased very greatly her power on that frontier. She came to terms with Savoy in 1614; occupied the Valtelline, the important link of communication between Milan and Tyrol, in 1622, and temporarily occupied the Rhenish Palatinate in the same year. It was Richelieu's work to dislodge Spain from the Valtelline, to close the passes, to occupy Pinerolo in 1631, and to begin a war with Spain and Austria, which, lasting in the latter case till 1648, in the former till 1659, yielded to France a harvest of acquisitions. At the Peace of Westphalia France gained the formal recognition of her sovereignty over the three bishoprics—Metz, Toul, and Verdun—which she had held since 1552, and with the

bishopric was included Moyenvic. She took Austria's place in Elsass, entering into Austria's possessions and rights there. The cession was vague. It was described as the landgravate of both Elsasses. Elsass consisted of two main parts, Upper and Lower. In Upper Elsass, Austria had a feudal suzerainty over four-fifths of the land. In Lower Elsass, there was no landgravate over the whole territory. Austria had only an administrative authority over the ten Imperial towns, Landau, Weissenburg, Hagenau, Rosheim, Oberehenheim, Schlettstadt, Colmar, Kaisersberg, Türkheim, Münster, and some villages. She had no authority over either the bishopric or town of Strassburg. Both were immediate possessions of the Empire. The vagueness of the cession, for which both parties shared the responsibility, made it possible for France, later, deliberately to misinterpret the clause and to annex the whole of Elsass. In addition, the great town of Breisach was made over to France, and she was permitted to place a garrison in the strong fortress of Philippsburg,
46 thus acquiring two points of entrance into southern Germany. She secured a similar position in Italy where she retained Pinerolo, ceded to her by Savoy, which enabled her to watch the movements of this important buffer State. When, in 1659, after a quarter of a century of war, France came to terms with Spain in the Peace of the Pyrenees, she much increased her gains. On the south, by the cession of Roussillon, with part of Cerdagne and Conflans on the French side of the Pyrenees, she gained the Pyrenees for her frontier. In the north-east she received parts of the Spanish Netherlands—in Artois, all the towns and bailiwicks except Aire and St Omer, which included Arras, Hesdin, and such important places as Gravelines, Landrecies and Thionville in Flanders, Hainault and Luxemburg; as well as Marienburg and Philippeville, thus strengthening the defence of Paris by a line of northern fortresses. At the same time, she temporarily (1659–61) withheld the duchy of Bar from the Duke of Lorraine, while restoring Lorraine.

32, 53 To the expansion of Sweden there were certain natural opponents—Russia, the German Orders, Poland, and Denmark. Her first advance was at the expense of the military Orders. In 1515, the two Orders, united since 1237, separated. A Brandenburg prince became Grand Master of the Prussian lands, and secularised his possessions as the duchy of Prussia in 1525, but remained the vassal of Poland. In 1558–61, the
20 Order of the Sword collapsed. In the scramble for its dominions, Poland obtained Livonia—northern Livonia at once, southern Livonia in 1582, after a struggle with Russia, which was seeking an outlet on the Baltic. Courland and Semigallia became a hereditary duchy in the Grand Master's hands, who did homage for them to the Polish King. Denmark got Dago and Ösel, her last conquests in the eastern Baltic, while Sweden's share was a large part of Esthonia—an acquisition which moved her frontiers forward south of the Gulf of Finland. This was the beginning of Sweden's new advance round the Baltic, and her first

acquisition since the establishment of her independence. It involved her at once in long wars with the rival Powers of Russia and Poland, in the course of which her empire on the Baltic was much extended.

The struggle with Russia was the first to be brought to a successful conclusion. At the Peace of Teusin, 1595, Russia recognised Sweden's right to Esthonia and her new conquest Narva, while Sweden retroceded Kexholm, the easternmost province of Finland, to Russia, and thus determined the boundaries of Finland, hitherto uncertain. Sweden, Norway, and Russia had claims on Finmark, and Russia now ceded to Sweden her part of Finmark, which lay between the Varanger and Malanger Fjords. A second struggle, in which Sweden captured Novgorod the Great, was terminated by the Peace of Stolbova, 1617. Sweden restored Novgorod, but received Kexholm, and Ingria between the mouths of the Narova and the Neva, which included Nöteborg, the key of Finland. Russia renounced her claims on Esthonia and Livonia. This gave Sweden a strong natural frontier against a powerful neighbour, and proved to be her furthest advance to the east; at the same time, it shut out Russia from her only access to the Baltic, Ingria—her only outlet indeed to an ice-free sea. It was an unstable settlement which placed a nation of one million as a barrier against another thirty times as large. The Peace of Kardis, in 1661, substantially reestablished the settlement of Stolbova; but a more definite demarcation was made of the frontier between Finland and Russia in the south.

The other enemy in these parts was Poland. It was not certain in the sixteenth century whether Sweden or Poland had the greater future. Poland had been steadily rising in importance. The acquisition of Livonia and of suzerainty over Courland meant a considerable increase of power and prestige. With Courland and East Prussia as dependencies, Livonia, Samogitia, and West Prussia in her hands, Poland had command of the whole south-eastern Baltic. Meantime, she had been strengthened by complete union with Lithuania in 1569. At the height of her power, she had embarked on a struggle with Sweden for the possession of the Baltic littoral, as well as for dynastic and religious ends. The Truce of Altmark, in 1629, allowed Sweden to retain possession of Livonia, which she had conquered, of part of the delta of the Vistula, Pillau, and Memel in East Prussia, with the right to levy tolls at Pillau, Memel, Danzig, and Labiau. Sweden was thus in possession of the principal places in both Ducal and Polish Prussia. By the Treaty of Stuhmsdorf, 1635, Sweden gave up the places which she held in Prussia, but retained Livonia. Poland proved henceforth able to protect her possessions, and the great settlement of the north made at the Peace of Oliva, in 1660, brought no further change, save that the Polish Vasa renounced their claim to the Swedish throne. Before this check, Sweden, by her intervention in Germany during the Thirty Years' War, made a great advance to the south. At the Peace of Westphalia she received a "satisfaction"

in northern Germany which gave her an indisputable preeminence on the Baltic. She had asked for Silesia, Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Bremen, and Verden. Pomerania she wanted most as a security for her Baltic power. In the end she obtained Western Pomerania with the Isle of Rügen, the mouth of the Oder, Stettin, and the islands of Usedom and Wollin. Instead of Mecklenburg, she received the port of Wismar, Neukloster, and the Isle of Poel. In addition she received the archbishopric of Bremen and the bishopric of Verden to be held as secular duchies. These possessions were small and scattered; but they gave Sweden the control of the three principal rivers of northern Germany, the Oder, the Elbe, and the Weser; they planted her on the North Sea as well as on the Baltic, and made her a member of the German Empire.

Throughout these struggles, Sweden's old partner Denmark had been surely, if intermittently, hostile. Against Denmark, Sweden fought for the recognition of her independence; for a natural frontier in the Scandinavian peninsula as against Norway in the west and Denmark herself on the south, and for dominion on the eastern Baltic, as well as
17 for commercial freedom. At the dissolution of the Union, Denmark held the southern provinces, which had been Swedish before the Union, though Danish during it, and the wealthy island of Gottland, and she had added Dago and Ösel off the eastern Baltic coast, a menace to Sweden's new acquisitions in Esthonia, while Norway retained Bohus and the provinces of Herjedalen and Jemteland. Except that at the Peace of Knäred, 1613, Sweden ceded to Norway her claims on Finmark, this position remained unchanged until the War of 1643. The Peace of Brömsebro, 1645, which ended that War, gave to Sweden Dago, Ösel, and Gottland, thus expelling the Danes from the eastern Baltic, the two Norwegian provinces of Jemteland and Herjedalen, which gave Sweden a natural frontier, the great Kiolen range, against Norway, and Halland, pawned for thirty years, as well as freedom from the Sound tolls for all her dominions. Coupled with the Swedish successes in Germany, this Peace changed the balance of power in Scandinavia. Sweden became far stronger than Denmark, and the Baltic practically passed under her control. The great Baltic ports, except those of Prussia surrendered in 1635, and a large part of the Baltic coast were in her hands. It was the beginning also of Denmark's downfall—the first of a long series of treaties which pared away the Danish dominions. Thirteen years later, the Peace of Roeskilde, 1658, inflicted still more crushing losses on Denmark. She surrendered the three provinces Halland, Bleking and Skaane, with the island of Bornholm, while Norway
54 gave up Bohus and Trondhjem. The Danish King also renounced his sovereignty over the dominions of the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp. By this Peace, Sweden expelled Denmark from the Scandinavian peninsula and gained a natural frontier to the south; she cut Norway in two and

reached the North Sea in this quarter, and she established the Duke of Gottorp as a soyereign prince within the Danish kingdom. Not all of these acquisitions were to be retained. Another war and another peace, the Peace of Copenhagen, concluded in 1660, somewhat redressed the balance of power. Sweden restored Bornholm to Denmark and Trondhjem to Norway. She retained her natural frontiers; but permitted Norway to exist again. By the three great Treaties of Copenhagen (1660), Oliva (1660), and Kardis (1661), in which Sweden came to terms with her enemies, Denmark, Poland, and Russia, a temporary equilibrium was established on the Baltic. The limits of Swedish expansion had been reached. She could hold Livonia against Poland, but could not conquer Prussia; could gain her natural frontiers in the Scandinavian peninsula, but could not hold territory which, like Trondhjem, lay beyond them; could expel Denmark from the eastern Baltic, but could not annex her entire. The empire which she had built up was, in structure, the strangest of European States. It consisted of a long seaboard with but little inland ground—an aggregation of commercial rights and commercial stations without natural unity, conquered and held together by force of arms. Between its scattered parts the Baltic formed a bond of union. All the Baltic islands were Swedish save Bornholm, and the estuaries of all the great rivers, except the Niemen and the Vistula, were in Swedish territory. Stockholm was its centre and capital, and Riga its second capital. Of this circle of possessions Sweden proper formed a core strong and united, which, in the course of the long struggle for a wider dominion, had gained natural boundaries and national unity; so that, even if the external possessions were lost—and they had for the most part no unity of race or geography with Sweden or with each other, and strong foes in the rising Powers of Russia and Prussia—the heart of the empire might be regarded as sound.

Sweden and France had grown largely at the expense of Germany. 40
While they were expanding the German Empire was weakening. The disintegration of Germany and the growth of the power of the Princes is a feature of the period only less important than the rise of France and Sweden. The great Peace of 1648 recognised the right of the Princes to form political alliances with foreign Powers, provided they were not directed against Empire or Emperor, and thus virtually assured complete independence to the three hundred odd States which made up the Empire. The enlargement of the powers of the Princes and the contraction of those of the Emperor finally handed over the destiny of Germany to the Princes. Among those Princes, some made substantial gains as a result of the Thirty Years' War. The method of aggrandisement was, in most cases, the secularisation of ecclesiastical territory, the Peace thus marking a further stage in the process by which ecclesiastical has given way to secular rule. Branden- 55
burg, which had already secularised the sees of Brandenburg, Havelberg,

and Cammin (the last of these in Pomerania, which duchy had fallen by inheritance to Brandenburg in 1637, though Western Pomerania and part of Eastern had to be surrendered to Sweden), now obtained Halberstadt, Minden, and Magdeburg, the last-named to come in on the death of the reigning Administrator, which happened in 1680. Brandenburg thus made very substantial gains by the Peace and rose into the front rank amongst the principalities of Germany. In return for the sacrifice of Wismar and Neukloster to Sweden, Schwerin and Ratzeburg were returned to Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which ceded Mirow and Nemerow to Mecklenburg-Güstrow. Brunswick-Lüneburg, which coveted Hildesheim, Minden, and Osnabrück, received only the abbey of Walkenried and the right of alternate appointment to the see of Osnabrück. Hesse-Cassel got the abbey of Hersfeld. Bavaria obtained the fifth electorship, which the Elector Palatine had forfeited, and the Upper Palatinate, including the county of Cham. The descendants of the ejected Elector Palatine were restored to the Rhenish Palatinate, and obtained a newly created eighth electorship. Saxony kept Upper and Lower Lusatia, which had been assigned to her as the price of peace in 1635. The independence of Switzerland was formally recognised, and the connexion of the United Netherlands with the Empire was allowed to lapse.

41 The Peace of Westphalia constituted a great European settlement, which rested on the fact that France and Sweden had taken the predominant influence in Europe that had belonged for so long a time to the two branches of the Habsburgs. The character of Germany was changed, and her relation to the political system of Europe. Her loose polity was still more loosened, and the way was opened for the growth of the minor States. At the same time, new Powers were introduced into her political life. Within Germany, one of the most conspicuous results was the decline of Austrian power. Austria surrendered Elsass and Breisach to France, and Lusatia to Saxony. She consolidated her power by religious persecution and concentrated it by the sacrifice of distant possessions, still retaining a compact mass of territory in south-eastern Europe. Of the changes amongst the minor Powers, the advance of Brandenburg is the most striking. In 1618, Brandenburg had added Prussia, and the acquisitions of 1648 made her a great State, supreme in northern Germany as Austria was in southern. Her dominion stretched over scattered territories from the duchy of Prussia to the Rhine. Her natural tendency must be to seek expansion by uniting and linking up these territories. For the time, she was deprived of great maritime opportunities. But she had become a foe of Sweden 53 on the Baltic, and a rival of Austria in Germany. In north-eastern Europe the greatest change was the rise of Sweden. Her gains from Russia, Poland, Denmark, and Germany had given her a position on the Baltic which had transformed that sea almost into a Swedish lake.

Denmark had sunk from her former preeminence. She had lost parts of Norway to Sweden; but in 1648 she still overlapped into the Scanian peninsula, though she was evidently on the down grade. In Germany she had lost no territory, but she had forfeited prestige and position. Russia was passing through a period of trouble and depression. Her westward movement was temporarily stayed by the rise of Sweden, who had closed her only outlet to the Baltic; while, in the incessant struggle on her western frontier, she had been temporarily worsted, and Poland had regained Smolensk and Chernigoff, in 1618. Poland was still great. She was the feudal superior of Prussia, and had made gains from Russia. though her greatness was partly eclipsed by the rise of Sweden.

In western Europe the rise of France is conspicuous. The three 46
bishoprics, Bresse, Bugey, and Gex, Pinerolo, and Elsass were acquisitions that showed how strong was the power behind them. They were but a stage in the expansion of France. She was pressing into the Spanish Netherlands and the other Spanish possessions on her frontiers. In the British Isles Scotland and England were now under one Crown. But it was a period of political confusion, with Scotland and Ireland in revolt. A new State, the United Netherlands, a confederation of seven 22
revolted provinces with their conquests, had appeared on the map, free of Spain and disconnected from the Empire, and had already become a great maritime Power.

In Italy, Spain was still supreme. Her power, threatened in northern Europe, was here unshaken. Possessed of Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, and the Stato degli Presidi, she dominated Italy. The Papal States were stronger than ever. Ferrara and Urbino, two semi-independent duchies, had been absorbed by them—Ferrara in 1598, Urbino in 1631. Venice had preserved her territory intact through a difficult period. Savoy had acquired a part of Montferrat, 1631, but had lost Pinerolo to the French, and was thus under French supervision. Mantua and Montferrat remained under the Gonzaga; Modena under the Este; Tuscany under the Medici; Parma and Piacenza under the Farnese. In the Iberian peninsula, Portugal, which had been annexed by Spain in 1580, had freed herself again in 1640. Spain, though she had not yet made the surrenders of 1659, was obviously sinking, as a result of military disaster and the temporary depression of her allies, the Austrian Habsburgs. In south-eastern Europe the situation had undergone little change for three-quarters of a century. The Ottoman empire had not yet reached the limits of its expansion either in Hungary or on the eastern Mediterranean; but internal weakness had for a time restrained its activities. Since the loss of Cyprus the Venetian empire had been almost confined to the Adriatic. Only Crete and two small Aegean islands remained of her more eastern possessions.

B. GREATER EUROPE.

The change in the balance of power in Europe was accompanied by a transference of power in the colonial world. New nations entered into the competition of colonisation, and either ousted, or established themselves by the side of, the old. The Dutch, English, and French became colonial Powers. The Portuguese empire fell to pieces in the East. In the West Spain lost some of her outlying possessions, and found her exclusive claims challenged. At the same time, Russia entered upon the great process which added half a continent to her empire.

43 Before the end of the sixteenth century, both Dutch and English were sending out trading fleets to the East. In 1600 the English East India Company began its great career, in 1602 the Dutch. The operations of both companies were at first extended over a wide area. The English established a factory at Bantam in Java, in 1602; their first factory in India at Surat, in 1612; a factory in Japan at Firando, in 1613; and, by 1616, they also had factories at Ahmadabad, Burhampur, Ajmir, and Agra in the west of India, and Masulipatam and Petapoli on the east coast. The Dutch came to the Coromandel and Malabar coasts of India, to Ceylon and Java, rapidly spread their activities through the eastern archipelago, and northwards to China and Japan. They took Amboina from the Portuguese in 1605, discovered the northern coast of Australia 1606, and established themselves in the Banda Islands 1609, in which year also they set up a factory at Firando in Japan, and, by 1615, they had a firm grip of the Moluccas. In Java they went first to Jacatra; but, in 1619, they established themselves at Batavia, which became the capital of the Dutch East Indies in place of Amboina. The Danish East India Company, established in 1614, also competed in the eastern trade, and in 1616 planted a fort at Tranquebar on the Coromandel coast and another in Bengal. Much of what was done at first was tentative; but, in time, the several Powers began to get more definite spheres of activity, and to find those positions which became the lasting seats of their power. The Dutch drove the English out of the eastern archipelago—from Pulo Run and Great Banda in 1620, from Bantam in 1621, and from Amboina in 1623; and, though the English returned to Bantam in 1628, the eastern islands passed definitely into Dutch possession. The English concentrated on India. They made Surat their chief post in 1638, built Fort St George on the site now occupied by Madras in 1639, and gained permanent positions at Masulipatam on the east coast in 1632, and on the Hooghly river,
64 1640. The Island of Bombay came into English possession as a part of the dowry of Catharine of Braganza. It was promised in 1661, though not actually handed over till 1665, and in 1668 was transferred by Charles II to the Company. Madras was made a presidency in 1653,

and Bombay in 1687, in lieu of Surat. The Dutch proceeded to extend their possessions by conquest from the Portuguese. In 1638, they conquered some of the Portuguese stations in Ceylon—Negumbo, Pointe de Galle, and Trincomalee; in 1641, Malacca; in 1642, Formosa, where they established Fort Zelandia, in the south-west corner of the island; in 1653, Cannanor; in 1656, Calicut and Colombo; in 1658, Jaffnapatam and Negapatam; in 1661, Quilon; in 1662, Cranganor and Cochin. In 1661, the Portuguese recognised their losses. By 1664, the Dutch had posts in Bengal, Gujerat and on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts. Meanwhile, from Batavia they conquered Java and Celebes, they established factories in Pegu, at Ajudia in Siam, and in Sumatra and Borneo, while, in 1651, they occupied Table Bay in South Africa, to provide a 65
halting-place on the road to the East. They divided their eastern dominions into the six governments of Java, Amboina, Ternate, Ceylon, Macassar, and the Cape of Good Hope, and made Batavia their capital. Thus the great Portuguese empire of the East, with its numerous exposed points, was easily broken up by the intrusion of the Teutonic Powers.

In the New World, there was in this period a great extension of 66
colonial activity, without much transference of colonial power. The incoming Powers, which included France, found an open field for their activity, and thus established themselves by the side of Spain and Portugal, founding important colonies, but not overthrowing those of the Latin Powers. In 1583 the English occupied Newfoundland, their first colony. In 1606 the London and Plymouth Companies were chartered, and the territory of Virginia, where the English had made at the end of the sixteenth century ineffectual attempts at colonisation, was divided between them. Jamestown in Virginia was founded in 1608, and the Bermudas were occupied in 1609–12. The settlements in 68
New England began with New Plymouth 1620, those in New Hampshire 1623 and 1627, at Massachusetts Bay 1628–9, in Maine 1632, in Connecticut 1635, at New Haven 1638, in Long Island 1640, and in Rhode Island 1643. In the south, the colonisation of Maryland was begun in 1634, of Carolina in 1663. Maine was united to Massachusetts in 1652 and 1668. New Jersey was formed in 1665, and Connecticut and New Haven united in the same year. In 1664, the Dutch colonies on the Hudson and Delaware, called the New Netherlands, which included the Swedish colonies on the Delaware conquered by the Dutch in 1655, were conquered by the British and confirmed to them by the Peace of Breda 1667. The Dutch received Surinam in exchange. This transference was confirmed in the Peace of Westminster 1674. It was of the greatest importance, as giving the British continuous possession of the Atlantic coast from the French settlements in Acadia to the Spanish in Florida. In the West Indies the British occupied Barbados and part of St Kitts in 1625, Nevis in 1628, Montserrat and Antigua in 1632, Surinam in 1640, Anguilla in 1650, Barbuda in 1661–2, New Providence

and Eleuthera Island in the Bahamas in 1666, the Virgin Islands in 1672, and conquered Jamaica in 1655.

The French followed the British to North America. In 1605 they made a settlement at Port Royal in Acadia; in 1608 they founded Quebec. Quebec was captured by the British in 1629; but, together with Acadia, was restored by the Peace of St Germain in 1632. The Peace of Breda, 1667, confirmed Acadia to France, and, in 1670, Maine east of the Penobscot was recognised as French. In the West Indies, the French occupied part of St Kitts in 1625, part of St Martin, Martinique, and Guadaloupe in 1636, part of Santo Domingo in 1664, and they made a settlement in Guiana, of which Cayenne became the capital, in 1624.

The Dutch West India Company was founded in 1621. From 1623, they established settlements in the New Netherlands, where they conquered the Swedish colonies on the Delaware 1655; but they lost all their possessions here to England in 1667, gaining in exchange Surinam. They made considerable conquests in Brazil, where for thirty years, from 1624 to 1654, they held a large part of the Portuguese possessions. In the West Indies, they established factories on a few small islands, St Eustatius in 1632, Curaçoa in 1634, Saba in 1640, and St Martin, which they divided with the French, in 1649.

65 All four of these Powers came also to Africa, to share in the slave-trade. In 1618, the English chartered their first West African Company, which planted one settlement on the Gambia, and another at Cormentine on the Gold Coast; while the French West African Company, formed in 1626, established a fort on the Senegal. The Dutch acquired Gorée, an island off Cape Verde, in 1617, and in 1624 built Fort Nassau at Mouree. Once established on the Gold Coast, they were not long in expelling the Portuguese. They captured Elmina in 1637, and Axim in 1642. In 1641, they proceeded further south and took Sao Paulo de Loanda, which the Portuguese had founded in 1578, and from which they had subjugated Congo and Angola. But the Portuguese recovered their position in Angola and succeeded in extending their influence further. Danish enterprise in Africa, also, dates from the middle of the seventeenth century. The Danes built forts near Accra at Christiansborg and Frederiksborg; but they soon succumbed to the English in the latter place. The English lost Cormentine in 1667 after the naval wars with the Dutch, but they gained Cape Coast Castle, which became their most important possession on the Gold Coast. From this centre they extended their possessions considerably, building forts at Accra, Dixcove, and elsewhere on the Gold Coast, as well as at Whydah on the Slave Coast. Of greater importance than the struggle for the Gold Coast was the Dutch occupation of Table Bay in 1651, followed in 1653 by the purchase from the Hottentots of a strip of land, which secured for them the peninsula of

the Cape of Good Hope. St Helena, which they had acquired in 1645 as a place of call on the way east, they now abandoned, and in 1655 it was occupied by the English.

Thus, in the third quarter of the seventeenth century, the Portuguese 43
were being driven out of the East, where the Dutch had taken their place, almost alone in the Far East, and in conjunction with the English in India. They still had their stations in East and West Africa, but not on the Gold Coast, which the English and the Dutch divided; while, further to the north on the western coast, the French and English were predominant.

In the Western world, the intrusion of the new colonising nations did 106
not menace the extensive land dominions of the Latin Powers. The Dutch conquest of some of the finest provinces of Brazil, including Pernambuco and Bahia, lasted for only thirty years—from 1624 to 1654. Spain, indeed, lost ground in the West Indies; but the establishment of the English on the Atlantic coast of the northern continent and of the French on the St Lawrence and in Acadia was an extension of European colonisation and involved no transfers of territory from the older colonising nations. These latter had, in the meantime, extended and consolidated their rule. The Portuguese, whose settlements were at first exclusively on the coast, gradually penetrated the vast interior and acquired a claim to the greater part of the Amazon basin. At the Peace of Utrecht, the French, who had established themselves in Guiana, recognised Portuguese sovereignty over both banks of the great river. At the other extremity of their dominion, their frontier with the Spanish possessions on the La Plata was in continual dispute. The dominion of Spain, which virtually reached its limits in the sixteenth century, extended through a great variety of countries, from California in the north, over Mexico and Central America, down the western half of South America to the frontiers of Patagonia and over the basin of the La Plata on the other side of the Andes. Outside of the two continents, it included the Philippines and the larger West India islands. It was divided into the two viceroyalties of New Spain and Peru, and a number of governments more or less dependent on the viceroyalties. The provinces nominally subject to New Spain were the Philippines, Guatemala, Yucatan, and New Biscay, and the two, or sometimes three, West India governments. Those subject to the Viceroy of Peru were Chile, Quito, New Granada, Terra Firma, Paraguay, Tucuman, and Buenos Aires. From 1718 to 1722, and permanently in 1739, a third viceroyalty of New Granada was established, which included New Granada and Quito. In 1731 Venezuela was made a separate government under a Captain-General, and in 1776 Buenos Aires was raised to the position of a viceroyalty. To it were added the province of Cuyo, from the captaincy-general of Chile, and, from Lima, the four provinces of Upper Peru as well as Paraguay, Cordoba, and Tucuman; so that this

fourth viceroyalty included all the Spanish territory east of the Andes from Lake Titicaca to Patagonia.

136 While the Western Powers were struggling for colonial dominion beyond the seas, the geographical position of Russia enabled her to advance without rivalry or difficulty. The Russian colonial empire was a natural expansion of European Russia across the forests and plains of northern Asia to the Pacific, and across the steppes of Central Asia to the mountain barriers of India. It never required or rested on maritime power. It was initiated by the military spirit of the Cossacks, and maintained by the expansive and nomadic tendencies of a great population. Russia discovered her new world somewhat later than the Western Powers. In 1581, the Cossacks took Sibir the capital of the Tartar Khanate of Siberia, thus carrying Russia's territory beyond the Urals and founding her Asiatic dominion. By 1630, the Cossacks had reached the Lena; in 1700, they conquered Kamschatka—so easy was Russia's advance to the Pacific. Her southward movement towards China paused at the Amur, from 1683 till 1846. Thus Russia took a place, which her geographical position assigned to her, as a great Asiatic Power. With the exception of the slopes of the Urals, too gentle to be formidable, nature had planted no barrier between the Pacific and the heart of eastern Europe; and, in the circumstances, this vast area passed easily into a single State.

SECTION IV.

THE FORMATION OF THE GREAT POWERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

A. EUROPE.

Of the tendencies of which we have spoken as operating in the early 63
seventeenth century, the expansion of France continued until it suffered a check in the great settlement of Utrecht 1713–5, which rested on a balance of power between France and Austria; the expansion of Sweden ceased, and the dissolution of her empire, to the advantage of Brandenburg and Russia, quickly began; the disintegration of Germany continued, and among the chief rising States appeared a strong kingdom of Prussia, which contested with Austria the hegemony of Germany; in north and south, Russia advanced westwards at the expense of Sweden and the Ottoman empire; Austria, instead of declining, took the place of Spain in the Netherlands and Italy, and advanced into south-eastern Europe; Poland was swallowed up by Austria, Russia, and Prussia; in the colonial world, Britain distanced all her rivals, after a long duel with France, in particular, for India and North America. So, in the eighteenth century there was worked out a balance of power between Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France. Much took shape in this period which has remained to the present day. Sweden was forced almost into her natural limits. Poland was destroyed. The Ottoman empire was driven back. Russia expanded, and Prussia was formed.

We may consider first the expansion of France. The great advance 46
which she had made into the Spanish Netherlands in 1659 was continued. By the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1668, she made considerable gains which included Douai, Lille, and Courtrai. By the Treaty of Nymegen, 1678, she restored some towns and annexed others. Her frontier receded, but, on the other hand, it was strengthened, for she gained the remaining Spanish towns in Artois, and made advances in Hainault. The new places which she acquired included Valenciennes, Condé, Cambray, St Omer, and Maubeuge. In addition, she received Franche Comté, and Freiburg in the Breisgau, but gave up the right of garrisoning Philippsburg. By the "reunions" which followed she

strengthened her hold of Alsace, and annexed Strassburg and Kehl—annexations which were recognised by the Treaty of Ratisbon, in 1684. The Treaty of Ryswyk, in 1697, left her frontier as in 1678; but she gave up Kehl and Freiburg, retaining Strassburg. The Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, made a lasting settlement of the north-eastern frontier. France gave up much; but she retained a line of towns stretching from St Omer, through Lille, Condé, and Maubeuge, to Marienburg, which represented the substantial result of years of ambition and struggle. By the Treaty of Rastatt with the Empire, 1714, she received Landau also. By treaty with Savoy, in 1713, she rectified her south-east frontier, surrendering to Savoy a tongue of territory on the Italian side of the Alps, and receiving in exchange the valley of Barcelonette on her own side. In the same year, the little principality of Orange was annexed.

79 The changes in the eighteenth century subsequent to those of Utrecht were few. In 1736 Lorraine was ceded to France, to be annexed on the death of the reigning Duke Stanislas, which happened in 1766. Two years later (in 1768) Corsica, the last acquisition before the Revolution, and the only large detached possession in Europe, was gained. The steady advance since the days of Louis XI had given France a strong north-eastern frontier, had brought her on the middle east to the Rhine, on the south-east corner to the Alps, and in the south to the Pyrenees. But she was still separated from her natural boundary, the Alps, in the south by the possessions of the King of Sardinia, Savoy and Nice; and, between Franche Comté and Alsace, the county of Montbéliard, a possession of Würtemberg, made a breach in the continuity of her territory. In addition, there were various enclaves of foreign States within her territory, the most important of which were the principality of Avignon and the county of Venaissin, papal territory on the Rhone, the free city of Mülhausen, and some small possessions of various German States over which France was merely suzerain in Alsace, and some more extensive districts such as Nassau-Saarbrücken, Nassau-Saarwerden, and the county of Salm, over which France was not even suzerain, in Lorraine. On the other hand, she held Landau within the borders of the Empire, and Philippeville and Marienburg in the Low Countries.

54 While France advanced, her old ally Sweden held her own with difficulty, and, within a few years of the check which was placed on the expansion of France by the War of the Spanish Succession, a large part of Sweden's empire was wrested from her in the Northern War. At the
59 Peace of Stockholm, 1719, Sweden handed over Bremen and Verden to Hanover, and lost her position on the North Sea; and in 1720, at a second Peace of Stockholm, she surrendered to Prussia Western Pomerania as far as the river Peene, with the islands of Usedom and Wollin. Stettin was thus lost; but Stralsund, Wolgast, and Rügen were retained. Thus, the Elbe and the Oder became again German rivers. A more crush-
52 ing blow followed in 1721, when, at the Peace of Nystad, Russia took

Livonia, Esthonia, and the adjacent islands, and parts of the Finnish provinces of Kexholm and Viborg. Nor was this the end. In 1743, by the Peace of Åbo, Russia made another advance into Finland, and gained the territory lying east of the river Kymmene. The remainder of her ultra-Scandinavian empire Sweden retained into the nineteenth century. Her losses were not surprising, for her empire lacked a sufficient basis of natural strength, and stronger forces than arms transferred her outlying provinces to the rising Powers of the eighteenth century. 61

In the course of French expansion there arose the possibility of a change which might have overturned the whole political system of Europe and reared again an empire stronger than the undivided Habsburg Power. The question of the Spanish Succession appeared on the political horizon as early as 1668, when the Emperor and Louis XIV made a secret and provisional arrangement for the partition of the Spanish possessions, by which France was to take the Spanish Netherlands, Franche Comté, Naples, and Sicily, and the Emperor Spain and Spanish America. When the question became more urgent, the maritime Powers insisted on a voice in so immense a territorial rearrangement. By the Partition Treaty of 1698, to which they gave their consent, France was to have Naples and Sicily, the Archduke Charles of Austria Milan, and a Bavarian Prince the remainder. On the death of the Bavarian Prince, a second agreement gave to Archduke Charles the mass of the inheritance, to France the two Sicilies and Lorraine, to the Duke of Lorraine Milan. In the end, the whole question was submitted to the arbitrament of war, and a settlement was finally made in a series of treaties, 1713–5, between the various Powers which had taken part in the war. The Spanish empire was dismembered. Spain retained her individuality and her colonies; but she was cut off from her old connexion with the rest of Europe by the loss of her possessions in Italy and the Netherlands as well as of two positions in the Mediterranean. A check was placed on the expansion of France. She gained no share of the Spanish empire—none of the Spanish provinces in the Netherlands and Italy for which she had waited so long, none of the Spanish colonies, nor the prospect of the union of the two kingdoms. Her frontiers with the Netherlands were readjusted without being weakened. She obtained Landau on the left bank of the Rhine, and she restored her conquests on the right bank—Alt-Breisach, Kehl, and Freiburg. England greatly increased her colonial power, and in the Mediterranean gained two important strategic positions, Minorca and Gibraltar. Her colonial gains are enumerated in another connexion. Austria received Naples and Milan in Italy, and the Spanish Netherlands, and thus became the first line of resistance to French expansion in this important quarter. Holland was given security against French ambition, inasmuch as Austria was placed between her and France; and she obtained a strong barrier of towns, commanding all the rivers from the Meuse to the sea, which she 51

was to garrison, in the Austrian Netherlands. Savoy received Sicily, Montferrat, and a part of the Milanese, and made some rearrangements of her Alpine frontier with France by mutual cession, which removed
59 France from Piedmont. Prussia added to her west German possessions the bulk of Upper or Spanish Gelders, and her claim to Neufchâtel was recognised. Thus, at Utrecht, a further stage was reached in the division of those middle lands lying on the western frontiers of Germany for the sake of which so many of the wars of modern times had been waged. These extensive changes, coupled with the expansion of Austria at the expense of the Ottoman empire, and of Russia and Prussia at the expense of Sweden, gave a new form to the political system of Europe, which, with some modifications, lasted until the French Revolution.

62 In 1648 was consummated the disintegration of Germany. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the Princes had successfully resisted the forces that made for German unity. In 1559, they established their independence of Imperial authority in religion, and, when, in 1648, they secured virtual independence in foreign politics, they reduced the Empire
60 to a political shell, enclosing not a single State but a system of States. Of these States Austria remained the chief. Though the Empire was of diminishing value to her, and in Germany she no longer remained without a rival, her territorial acquisitions were so much more extensive than her losses as to give her a European position counterbalancing that
40 of France. At the Peace of Westphalia she suffered heavily in ceding Lusatia to Saxony, and Elsass to France, and during the remainder of the seventeenth century she lost a little more ground to France in southern Germany. In 1740 she further lost Silesia to Prussia. On the
48 other hand, she drove the Turk out of Hungary and advanced into the Balkan peninsula, took Spain's place in the Netherlands and Italy, and
58 shared in the partition of Poland. The surest direction of her expansion appeared to be eastwards. The strength of her dominion lay in the great mass of territory which she possessed in south-eastern Europe. Here, she consolidated as well as extended her dominion, always cherishing the hope of acquiring Bavaria, which her dominions half encircled, by annexation or exchange. A part of Bavaria, the Innviertel, she actually gained by the Peace of Teschen, 1777, as a settlement of her claim on the succession, and only the intervention of Frederick the Great in 1785 prevented the exchange of the Netherlands for the remainder. Nor was the idea definitively abandoned until 1813.

48, 60 Austrian expansion during this period began in the south-east. After the Peace of Vasvar, 1664, she surrendered no more territory to the Ottoman. The tide turned, and in 1699, at the Peace of Carlowitz, she recovered Transylvania and Hungary, with the exception of the Banat of Temesvar between the Theiss and the Maros, and parts of Slavonia and Croatia. In 1718, at the Peace of Passarowitz, she made another great advance, recovering the remainder of Hungary and Slavonia, and

gaining parts of Bosnia and Servia, with Belgrade, and Lesser Wallachia. A corner only of Croatia remained to the Turk. But not all this could be retained, and, by the Peace of Belgrade, in 1739, Austria restored her acquisitions in Servia, Bosnia, and Wallachia, including Belgrade and Orsova. Along the frontier thus fixed, a position of equilibrium between the two empires was reached which held good for nearly a century and a half, except that, in 1777, Austria obtained the Bukowina, and in 1789 captured Belgrade, to lose it again in 1791, and in 1790 Orsova. As she advanced south of Hungary, so also did she north. By taking 58
a hand in the partition of Poland she gained temporarily a great mass of territory with which to flank her dominions on the north. In 1770, she appropriated the part of the county of Zips which had been pawned to Poland in 1412. In 1772, she took most of Red Russia and parts of Podolia and Little Poland; in 1795, Cracow, southern Masovia, a part of Podlachia and the remainder of Little Poland. Thus the mass of Austrian possessions in south-eastern Europe underwent considerable expansion in the eighteenth century. Inorganic collection of territories as it was, it was not at this time sundered by race divisions and jealousies.

The part of the Spanish empire which Austria received in 1713–5 extended her dominions greatly, without much increasing her strength. Rich and fertile though the Netherlands were, they were of little value to Austria. They had not Hungary's geographical proximity to the hereditary dominions. Their long subjection to Spain had destroyed their German connexion, and the tie with Austria proved very slight. Austria had little interest in this distant, burdensome, and unnatural possession, which increased the disunion of her Empire, and added to the frontiers she was charged to defend one peculiarly defenceless.

Sardinia, Milan, and Naples, also acquired in 1714, were not less 51, 63
difficult to absorb into the Austrian Empire. There was little intercourse between the Italian and the German possessions of Austria, and her position in Italy only excited the hostility of Spain. Nor did Austria retain possession of all these provinces. In 1718 she made an exchange with Savoy of Sardinia for Sicily, and in 1735, by the Peace of Vienna, another exchange, with the Bourbon Don Carlos, of the Two Sicilies and the Tuscan *Presidi* for the duchy of Parma which had passed to Don Carlos in 1731. Austria after these transactions was confined to northern Italy. The losses which Milan suffered to Savoy have been already indicated. On the other hand, Mantua fell to the Emperor by forfeit in 1708, and Duke Francis of Lorraine, who became the Emperor Francis I, received the grand duchy of Tuscany on the extinction of the Medici, 1737; and, in 1771, Modena, which had in the process of time reached the sea between Lucca and Genoa, also came in.

In the course of the eighteenth century, there arose in northern 55, 69
Germany a Power that disputed with Austria hegemony in the Empire,

and that in the nineteenth century expelled her from the German world in which she had for so many centuries played the first part. Prussian expansion has this peculiarity, that it did not proceed from a single centre, but from three clearly marked areas which were gradually linked together. These areas were the Mark of Brandenburg, the duchy of Prussia, and the Prussian possessions on the Rhine. They were distinct in history, language, races, and institutions, and had each a separate course of development. Prussia did not grow, like France or England, by consolidation and acquisition along definite lines and according to a preconceived plan. It was a collection of dominions, formed by war and chance, and consolidated by the arts of government. An open, poor and arid country, small, unprotected by natural defences, less in size than Scotland, Brandenburg became stronger than France and the foremost military Power in Europe.

The early growth of Brandenburg has already been related. In 1524 Ruppin was annexed, and in 1537 an agreement was made with the Duke of Wohlau, Liegnitz, and Brieg securing to Brandenburg the succession to these provinces. The Reformation made possible the secularisation of the three Brandenburg bishoprics of Brandenburg, Lebus (1553), and Havelberg (1555). In 1571, Beeskow and Storkow were gained. Meanwhile, Ansbach had bought the principality of Jägerndorf, Beuthen, and Oderberg in Silesia in 1523, acquired a reversionary interest in Oppeln in 1528, and inherited Baireuth on the extinction of the ruling line in 1557. In 1603, these Franconian possessions came in to Brandenburg; but in the same year they were granted out again—Ansbach and Baireuth to younger brothers, Jägerndorf, which was lost to the Hohenzollerns in the Thirty Years' War (1623), to another member of the family. In 1609, Brandenburg gained a footing on the Rhine. The Elector laid claim to the Cleve-Jülich inheritance, and, in 1609, accepted joint rulership of the disputed territories with the other claimants. The Treaty of Xanten, however, in 1614 made a partition of the territories which was confirmed in 1666 and which gave to Brandenburg, finally, Cleve, Mark, Ravensberg, and Herford. In 1618, the duchy of Prussia, held by a Hohenzollern as a fief of Poland, came in to Brandenburg, and in 1657, by the Treaty of Wehlau, Poland renounced her suzerainty over the duchy, in return for the restitution of Ermeland which Brandenburg had seized in 1656. This renunciation was confirmed in the Peace of Oliva, 1660. Tauroggen and Serrey were added to the duchy in 1691. Both were given up in 1793, but Serrey was recovered in 1795.

The Peace of Westphalia brought large additions to Brandenburg. Pomerania, according to an agreement between Brandenburg and the Dukes of Pomerania, should have come in to Brandenburg in 1637. But Sweden was in occupation, and in 1648 Brandenburg could get only East Pomerania—and this without Stettin and a two-mile strip on

the east of the Oder, which she ceded to Sweden in 1653. Ample compensation however was given her in the bishoprics of Cammin, Halberstadt, and Minden, the archbishopric of Magdeburg which she was to receive on the death of the existing Administrator, and various other places of less importance. Later acquisitions were Lauenburg and Bütow in Pomerania, 1657, and, by the Peace of St Germain, 1679, the strip along the Oder, surrendered to Sweden in 1653, except Damm and Gollnow. In 1679 Schwiebus was taken in satisfaction of the Silesian claims, but was restored in 1694, and the claims were reasserted. The archbishopric of Magdeburg was acquired in 1680, and Burg in 1687.

In the great wars at the beginning of the eighteenth century the Kings of Prussia, for such the Electors of Brandenburg became in 1701, fought to secure their possessions on the Rhine and to extend their dominions on the Baltic. At Utrecht Prussia received Upper Gelders, 51
whence she could watch Austria in the Netherlands. This, with Mörs and Lingen, obtained in 1702 on the extinction of the Nassau-Dillenburg family, and Tecklenburg, obtained in 1707, went to increase her Rhineland territories. Neufchâtel also was obtained in 1707, and Prussia's possession of it was recognised at Utrecht and was maintained till 1857; but it was a distant, detached possession, and never became a centre of expansion. The Peace of Stockholm in 1720 gave Prussia 54
a part of Swedish Pomerania, including Stettin and district, the islands of Usedom and Wollin, and Damm and Gollnow. This territory, lying between the Oder and the Peene, secured to her control of one of the great commercial highways of northern Germany.

The various acquisitions which the Hohenzollerns had made, while they brought extensive territories under their rule, were so scattered that they needed to be linked up and consolidated, if Prussia was ever to form a strong State. To Frederick the Great the configuration of his kingdom was intolerable. He desired Saxony, West Prussia, and Swedish Pomerania. He gained Silesia, which he seized in 1740, and which Austria finally yielded at the Peace of Hubertusburg in 1763, together with Schwiebus and Glatz, though not Jägerndorf in the form in which Prussia had claimed it; East Friesland, in 1744, which brought Prussia to the North Sea; a part of Poland—West Prussia, Ermeland, 58
Kulmerland and the Netze district, but not Danzig and Thorn—in 1772; and the county of Mansfeld in 1780. The Franconian possessions, Ansbach and Baireuth, came to Prussia in 1791; and in 1793 she 58
acquired South Prussia together with Danzig—long the object of desire—and Thorn; in 1795 New East Prussia, and New Silesia with Serrey. These extensive acquisitions from Poland linked up the Prussian territories and rounded them off, and, while they diminished the length of her frontiers, added to their strength. West Prussia united East Prussia and Brandenburg; South Prussia, Silesia and Prussia; while New East Prussia improved the eastern frontier. The last addition brought

Prussia to her extreme eastern limits, and coincided with losses on the
84 Rhine at the Peace of Basel, of which we shall speak later. Thus was built up, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the strangely shaped kingdom of Prussia, which stretched its great length across northern Germany from the Rhine to the Memel, with outposts in the Netherlands, Franconia, and on the Swiss frontier.

62, 40 Austria's neighbour Bavaria had greatly increased her importance in the Thirty Years' War, and at the Peace of Westphalia had gained an Electorate and the Upper Palatinate with the county of Cham. In 1742, the Elector of Bavaria was chosen Emperor, the one exception to the long line of Habsburg Emperors from the time of Frederick III. In 1777, the Bavarian territories passed to the Sulzbach line of the Wittelsbach family, which, since 1742, had been ruling the Rhenish Palatinate and the duchies of Jülich and Berg, acquired by the Palatinate at the partition of the Jülich-Cleve inheritance in 1614. Both Saxony and Austria had claims to parts of Bavaria. But the Saxon claims were
60 bought off, and, on account of the Austrian, the Habsburgs received the Innviertel—the territory between the Inn, the Danube, the Salza, and the Austrian frontier.

Saxony was too much weakened by partition to have the strength to which her population and natural richness entitled her. Thuringia was a maze of Saxon States. In 1648 the Ernestine line divided into two main branches—Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Gotha—which afterwards split up into branches too many to enumerate, though Eisenach, Coburg, Meiningen, and Hildburghausen call for mention. The electoral line, which had received Lusatia in 1635, divided into four branches in 1656. Of these, the minor branches died out in the first half of the eighteenth century, and their territories were reunited to the electoral. From 1697 to 1763 the Electors were also Kings of Poland.

The Brunswick family, with their extensive, though barren, territories and their position on Elbe and Weser, might have contended with Brandenburg for the leadership of North Germany. But they gained little at the
40 Peace of Westphalia, except the alternate right of appointment to the bishopric of Osnabrück, and, like Saxony, they were weakened by division. In 1689 the Lüneburg line acquired Lauenburg, and in 1692 the ninth electorate. In 1705 the Lüneburg and Calenberg possessions were united in the person of the Elector George Lewis, who, in 1714, succeeded to
54 the Crown of Great Britain. Brunswick-Lüneburg, or Hanover, under which name it is better known, acquired Bremen and Verden from Sweden, in 1720, Bentheim, and some other smaller possessions. Like Saxony, Hanover gained little advantage from its foreign connexion.
40 The Wolfenbüttel line received Walkenried, in 1648, and made other small acquisitions in the seventeenth century. In 1735 its possessions passed to the younger line of Brunswick-Bevern, which had been established in 1666.

Concerning the less important German Houses a summary statement may suffice. The Duke of Würtemberg was restored to his lands and title in 1648, except to Montbéliard, which passed to another branch of the family, to return to the main line in 1723. The Baden territories, divided since 1536 into two branches, were united in 1771 by the Baden-Durlach line. Of the four lines into which Hesse had been divided in 1567, one died out in 1583 and another in 1604. Over the possessions of the latter, Hesse-Marburg, the remaining two, Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel, disputed until 1648, when the partition favoured Hesse-Cassel. In 1736 they also shared Hanau. Anhalt in 1603 divided into four lines, ruling at Dessau, Bernburg, Zerbst, and Köthen, of which the Zerbst line died out in 1793, when its territories were partitioned amongst the other three. Of the two Mecklenburg lines of Schwerin 40
and Güstrow, the Schwerin line in 1648, as noted above, recovered the bishoprics of Schwerin and Ratzeburg, transferring Nemerow and Mirow to the Güstrow line. The former line died out in 1692, the latter in 1695. In 1701 the two lines of Schwerin and Strelitz took their places. In 1667 the ruling line in Oldenburg, Delmenhorst, and Jever died out, and, by an agreement of 1649, the King of Denmark and the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp jointly succeeded to these territories. Delmenhorst was pawned to Hanover in 1711; but the connexion of Oldenburg with Denmark lasted for more than a century, and its termination marks a stage in the history of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1658 the King of Den- 54
mark had been compelled to surrender his sovereignty over the Gottorp possessions in the two duchies which left the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp an independent Power. In 1721 the Duke surrendered to the King his possessions in Schleswig. In 1773 the Gottorp possessions passed to Paul III of Russia. Paul renounced to Denmark his claims in Holstein, which was thus united again with Schleswig under Danish sovereignty, in exchange for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, which he ceded to the Prince-Bishop of Lübeck. In 1777 Oldenburg and Delmenhorst were raised to the rank of a duchy. Of the Nassau family the main Orange line, Nassau-Dillenburg, died out in 1702. Its possessions were divided. Parts went to Prussia, the principality of Orange on the Rhone to France, and the remainder to the Nassau-Dietz line. In 1795 three branches of the family remained at Idstein, Weilburg, and Usingen. The territory under ecclesiastical rule was a good deal diminished in northern Germany by the secularisations of the Reformation and of 1648; and the number of the Imperial cities also dwindled, fifty-one remaining in 1789.

The expansion of Russia and her advance into western Europe is not 62
less a feature of the years between 1648 and 1795 than is the rise of Prussia. It marks perhaps the most important change which the political system of Europe had undergone. It added to the system a State of immense potential strength, not divided from its European neighbours

o by distinct geographical or ethnological boundaries, and, hence, ever pressing on their eastern frontiers. To understand its growth, we must retrace our steps. Russia was formed of a group of Slav principalities in the greatest plains of Europe—the valleys of the Volga, the Don, the Dnieper and the Düna, which rivers drew her to expand towards the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Caspian. In the sixteenth century, she was cut off from all seas. Sweden and Poland cut her off from the Baltic, Poland and the Ottoman empire from the Black Sea, the Tartars from the Caspian. The natural increase of her population, their migratory habits, the search for a scientific frontier, and the desire for a civilising intercourse with other nations, impelled her to expansion seawards which her great strength enabled her to make and to sustain. Her first wars were with the Tartars; they began a great landward ad-
1 vance of Europe against Asia. When the Tartar empire broke up, there arose on its ruins the Khanates of Kazan, Astrakhan, and Crimea. In 1552, Russia annexed Kazan; in 1554, Astrakhan, which gave her command of the Volga from source to mouth and brought her to the Caspian Sea. Persian Asia was thereby thrown open to penetration by Russia, and the Volga offered a southward route. Crimea passed to the Turks,
61 and the Russian acquisition of it was postponed till the reign of Catharine. On the Dnieper, the Don, the Volga, and the Ural were Cossack communities, which protected the southern frontier of Russia and maintained, in some cases, a virtual independence till the eighteenth century. In 1577, Russia asserted her supremacy over the Don Cossacks,
136 which brought her nearer to the Black Sea. Four years later, her colonisation in northern Asia began with the conquest of Sibir, the capital of the Tartar Khanate of Siberia, whence Russia gradually spread her power eastwards to the Pacific Ocean. In the north-east the enemies of Russian expansion were Sweden and Poland-Lithuania. Lithuania, with her Russian provinces, provided another centre round which the Slav race could group itself. Nature had placed no geographical barrier to divide the two States, and between the two there was constant war, with fluctuations of frontier. As Russia tended to expand westwards, so Lithuania tended to expand eastwards; and the contact with the western world, and possession of the rich valley of the Dnieper, gave her a strength which overweighed the vaster extent of the Muscovite empire. In 1557–60 Russia conquered the greater part of Livonia from the Teutonic Knights and reached the Baltic; but Poland-Lithuania took this territory away in 1582. From 1584, many years of unrest and civil strife checked the expansion of Russia and compelled her to make sacrifices on
32 her western frontier. At the Peace of Stolbova, 1617, she surrendered to Sweden Ingria and Carelia, and to Poland by the Truce of Deulino, in 1618, and the Treaty of Polianovka, in 1634, Smolensk, Chernigoff, and Sieverski—a great slice off western Russia and the greater part of her Lithuanian conquests beyond the Dnieper. Not till the Peace of

Andrusovo in 1667 did Russia recover the lands thus surrendered to Poland, and then not all. But, from this time, she advanced again, and first in the south-west. On the Lower Dnieper the Cossack republic of Zaporogia, a territory in dispute between Turk, Tartar and Pole, had revolted from Poland and transferred its allegiance to Russia—a loss to which Poland had consented at Andrusovo. In 1680, by the Treaty of Bakchiserai, the Sultan also recognised the suzerainty of Russia in this territory. In 1686, Russia recovered Kieff, with its strong position on the Dnieper, once the ruling centre of Russia, and established her superiority over the Cossacks of the Ukraine. But she had not yet reached the Dwina and Dnieper, and beyond these streams there lay Russian land. In the eighteenth century, Russia advanced all along her western frontier, as well as southwards into the Caucasus and eastwards into Asia. It was the work of Peter the Great to establish her power on the Baltic, and to bring her decisively into western Europe, in spite of the inducement which her southward and eastward flowing streams offered to southward and eastward expansion. At the Peace of Nystad, in 1721, he took from 54
Sweden the Baltic coast north of the Dwina—Livonia, Esthonia and the adjacent islands, Ingria, part of Carelia, and a small part of Finland including Viborg, and planted on the Baltic the capital of a new Russia, thus achieving what had, since the sixteenth century, been one of the chief objects of Russian policy. In 1743, by the Peace of Åbo, 61
another corner of Finland was taken, and the Russian frontier advanced to the river Kymmene. In 1772, Polish Livonia and all Polish terri- 58
tory east of the Düna and Dnieper were added to Russia, in 1795 another strip of the Baltic coast, Courland and Samogitia and all Lithuania east of the Niemen. Thus, the south-eastern Baltic littoral passed from Sweden and Poland to Russia. The remainder of Finland, 108
together with the Åland Isles, came to Russia at the Peace of Frederikshamm, 1809. In the middle west, Russia advanced at the expense of Poland. In 1772, in addition to the Baltic territory already mentioned, 58
she took all Polish territory east of the Düna and Dnieper; in 1793, the rest of Podolia and Ukraine, and parts of Volhynia and Podlesia—these acquisitions bringing back to her all Little Russia and White Russia as well as part of Lithuania; and, in 1795, the remainder of Podlesia and Volhynia, and, as stated above, all Lithuania east of the Niemen. Thus her ancient rival perished, and the Russian frontiers rested on those of Prussia and Austria.

On the Black Sea, Russia conquered Azoff in 1696, which by a truce 52
of 1700 was surrendered to her, together with all the land south, to the river Kuban. But, in 1711, Azoff was restored to the Porte. In 1774, at the Peace of Kutchuk Kainardji, Russia gained the territory between the Dnieper and the Bug, with the fortresses of Kuban, Kerch, Yenikale, and Perekop, which gave her a firm footing on the northern shore of the Black Sea. At the same time, Turkey admitted the independence of

Crimea, which Russia annexed in 1783, Turkey recognising the annexation at the Peace of Constantinople, in 1784. The Peace of Jassy, in 1792, gave to Russia the land between the Bug and the Dniester with the fortress of Ochakoff. These swift steps forward transferred to Russia more land than she could occupy, and necessitated an organised immigration, from which southern Russia has derived a special ethnographical character.

52 Between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and along the latter, Russia was also advancing. In 1723 Peter obtained the cession of Derbent and Baku, and the provinces of Gilyan, Mazanderan, and Astrabad contiguous to the south of the Caspian. But this initial advance proved premature. In 1732 Anne retroceded everything south of the Koura, and in 1735, in the Treaty of Gandja, ceded the remainder of Peter's conquests and returned to the line of the Terek. The Treaty of Kutchuk Kainardji, 1774, ended the Turkish dominion in Georgia and Imeritia, established the river Kuban as the boundary between Russia and Turkey, and gave to Russia Kabardia south of the Terek. The independence of the Tartars of Kuban was recognised. In 1783, Russia annexed Kuban, and Turkey recognised the annexation at the Peace of Constantinople, 1784. In 1796, Russia conquered Derbent, Kouba, Baku, and the Persian Khanates between Baku and East Georgia, but these conquests were abandoned. In 1800, Georgia was definitely and finally annexed, and Russian dominion was carried beyond the
108 Caucasus; in 1804, Mingrelia and Imeritia; and, in 1806, Derbent and Baku. In this latter year Gandja was taken. Russia's sway thus extended from the Caspian to the Black Sea. In her southern expansion Russia had distinct set-backs in 1711 and 1732-5; but she was surer in her hold on the Baltic and the Dnieper. In the north and middle west there was a natural halting-place to her expansion, when she had reduced Sweden to a Scandinavian kingdom, and, by the partition of Poland, had come into contact with the strong Powers of Prussia and Austria. But on the south-east there was no natural halting-place, while the Ottoman empire was decaying, and Russia's advance continued in the nineteenth century. And so in the Caucasus, no stable frontier had been found, and much was yet to be done. But, in the eighteenth century, Russia had learned the direction of her expansion, and in some quarters had reached her present limits. Over the great plains of eastern Europe she had advanced to the sea, or to meet Powers strong enough to check her. Of her expansion into northern and central Asia we shall speak later.

58 The extinction of the kingdom of Poland, whereby Russia, Austria, and Prussia consolidated their power, and in which it is noteworthy that Sweden, Poland's historic enemy, played no part, must be separately explained. In the seventeenth century the position of Poland was changed by the political transformation that was going on in north-eastern Europe. Her great enemies had been Sweden and Russia,

Sweden checking her Baltic expansion and threatening her Baltic provinces, Russia disputing with her for the plains of the Düna and Dnieper. Against Russia she had maintained an even, if not a victorious, struggle. The rise of Prussia and the definite turning of 51
Russia to the west created a new position. When Brandenburg planted herself in the middle of Polish territory by the acquisition of the duchy of Prussia, it was certain that, either Poland must conquer Prussia, or Brandenburg would link up her possessions at the expense of Poland. The losses of Poland began in the middle of the seventeenth century. By the Convention of Wehlau, 1657, she renounced her 59
suzerainty over East Prussia; by the Peace of Oliva, 1660, she sur- 53
rendered northern Livonia to Sweden; by the Peace of Andrusovo, 52
1667, she restored to Russia Smolensk, Sieverski and Chernigoff, the places gained in 1618 and 1634, and recognised the loss of the trans-Dnieper territory of Zaporogia; by the Peace of Budziak, 1672, and 48
the Peace of Zurawna, 1676, she surrendered Kameniec, the greater part of Podolia, and part of the Ukraine to the Ottoman empire. Podolia and Kameniec she recovered at the Peace of Carlowitz, 1699. Two years earlier the crown of Poland had passed to the Electors of Saxony, who held it till 1763. In the eighteenth century Poland was in evil case. But she suffered no losses till 1770, when Austria annexed the parts of the Hungarian county of Zips which had been pawned to Poland in 1412. This was the beginning of the end. The partition which followed was made in three stages. In 1772, Russia took the 61
provinces along her own frontier, Polish Livonia, part of Polozk, and Witebsk, and made the Düna the frontier between the two countries. There was a natural connexion between this land and Russia; it was Russian land lost centuries before. Prussia took West Prussia and 59
Ermeland, the Netze district, a part of Great Poland and Cujavia, but not Danzig and Thorn, which Poland retained. The acquisition was of great political importance to Prussia, as linking up East Prussia and Brandenburg. Austria took most of Red Russia and parts of Podolia 60
and Little Poland, the territory which became Galicia and Lodomeria. By this partition Poland was diminished by one-third. In 1793, Prussia and Russia joined to make a second partition. Prussia took Danzig and 59
Thorn, and so gained control of the Vistula, the rest of Great Poland and Cujavia, as well as part of Masovia, which linked up Silesia and West Prussia. Russia again annexed the provinces adjacent to herself, 61
the rest of Podolia and the Ukraine, which she now finally acquired, parts of Volhynia and Podlesia, an area four times the size of that which Prussia had taken and containing twice its population. Russia and Austria were now contiguous. The buffer State had gone. Poland still retained its three capital towns, Warsaw, Cracow, and Vilna, but was so diminished that her hope of continued existence was small. In 1795 the final division was made. Russia took Courland and 61

Samogitia, all Lithuania east of the Niemen, the remainder of Podlesia and Volhynia. Her boundary now ran from Galicia along the Bug to Brzesc, thence in a straight line to Grodno, thence along the Niemen to
60 the border of East Prussia. Austria extended the province of Galicia by an addition of the whole district between the Pilica, the Vistula, and the Bug, including Cracow, with the exception of a small area round Warsaw, the piece of land between Vistula, Bug, and Narew, which
59 Prussia desired to secure her hold on that town. Prussia took the remainder—a strip of territory which flanked nearly the whole of the duchy of Prussia and a large part of the Prussian acquisitions in 1793, Warsaw, with a piece of Little Poland adjacent to Silesia, the remainder of Masovia, Podlachia, and Lithuania west of the Niemen. Thus, when Poland fell to pieces, Russia regained what she had once lost to Lithuania, and added to it the greater part of Lithuania herself, while Prussia and Austria divided up the original Poland. The destruction of Poland was in some sense a result of her want of geographical strength. She lay in the valleys of the Dwina, Dnieper, Pripet, and Vistula. But nature had not formed here an area with the geographical separateness that supports separate political being. Thus, when on her frontiers historical causes brought into being States with unity and strength, strong autocracies in whose pathway she stood, a loosely organised individualist State, she had not the necessary natural strength and unity to resist their expansion.

63 The Utrecht settlement in western Europe, as modified by slight subsequent changes, and the partition of Poland in eastern Europe appeared to have brought about a position of comparative stability. We may sum up as follows the situation which the wars and diplomacy of the eighteenth century had produced. In the British Isles, England and Scotland were incorporated in one kingdom of Great Britain, having a self-governing dependency in Ireland, and attached by a personal union
79 to the Electorate of Hanover. France had not gained the natural frontiers she desired; but she had reached a position of security, and the acquisition of Lorraine in 1766 followed naturally on the policy of
62 two centuries. In the group of States small and large, which made up the German Empire, Austria, with her greatly increased territory in southern Europe and her additions from Poland, was still the strongest. But Prussia, which had grown up rapidly in the eighteenth century, and held a strong position on the Baltic and in eastern Europe, menaced
61 her superiority. Russia rested firmly on the four seas which were her natural outlet. In the north and west she had reached a position of stability; in the south and to the east she was still advancing. Sweden,
62 driven from most of her conquests, still retained in Western Pomerania a foothold on German soil. The kingdom of Sardinia had gained ground in northern Italy, while Spain once more held a position in the south, where, in Naples, a Spanish Bourbon line had reigned since 1735. Austria was predominant in the north of the peninsula. Venice

still kept her Adriatic dominion and her mainland territory. In south-eastern Europe the Ottoman empire was receding before Austria and 48
Russia; but the process of its disruption had not yet begun.

B. GREATER EUROPE.

In the colonial world, the chief interest of this period gathers round the extension of French and British colonisation, and the conflict between these two Powers, which gave the British in the end an unquestioned predominance in North America, the West Indies, and India. The 66
extension of British colonisation along the Atlantic coast of North America proceeded apace in the later seventeenth century. After the expulsion of the Dutch, the colonies of Delaware, New York, and New Jersey were constituted. Pennsylvania was founded in 1682, New Hampshire separated from Massachusetts in 1691, Carolina divided into North and South in 1729, and Georgia founded in 1733. So the thirteen colonies came into being. Meanwhile, from Quebec the French 67
penetrated the interior of North America. In 1681, they took possession of the Mississippi and tried to plant the colony of Louisiana at its mouth, though New Orleans was not founded till 1718. They penetrated to the Ohio in 1716 and occupied that river valley in 1753. In the north-west they reached the great plains of Canada in 1730 and discovered the Rocky Mountains in 1731. By successive stages England acquired the French American possessions. She conquered Acadia in 1690, but restored it in 1697, and with it she gave up also Fort York on Hudson Bay. At the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 she gained Acadia with its uncertain boundaries, the French colony of Placentia in Newfoundland, and sovereignty over the five nations whose territory lay south of Lake Ontario. Louisbourg, on Cape Breton Isle, was conquered in 1744, but restored by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In 1762, the French ceded New Orleans and Louisiana west of the Mississippi to Spain; in 1763, by the Peace of Paris, Canada, with Cape Breton Isle, Prince Edward's Isle and all their territory east of the Mississippi, to Great Britain. Since Spain at the same Peace ceded Florida, the whole of the eastern half of the continent passed into British hands. France retained fishing rights on the northern shore of Newfoundland and the two small islands of St Pierre and Miquelon off its coast, all that remained to her of her imperial designs in North America. The *hinterland* thus ceded to the British was joined by 68
proclamation of 1774 to the province of Quebec, and not to the colonies of the coast which claimed to divide it.

In the West Indies there was an extension of colonisation and some 69
transference of power. Spain lost ground to France and the Teutonic Powers. The French gained the western part of Santo Domingo in

1697, when Spain recognised their occupation, Santa Lucia in 1763, and Tobago in 1783. The Danes occupied St Thomas in 1671, and in 1733 bought Santa Cruz from the French. The English proclaimed their sovereignty over the Bahamas in 1670, and definitely occupied them in 1717; gained Jamaica from Spain at the Peace of Madrid, in 1670, and the French part of St Kitts at the Treaty of Utrecht, thereby expelling the French from the Leeward Islands; and, in 1763, they divided the Windward Islands with the French, taking Grenada, Dominica, St Vincent, and Tobago, of which the last named was ceded to the French in 1783.

65 The changes in Africa were various, though not of great importance, as there was little extension of European influence in Africa during this period. The Latin Powers lost, the Teutonic Powers gained ground—a development in accordance with the general change in the balance of maritime power. In East Africa the Portuguese were driven out of most of their stations north of Mozambique by the Arabs before the end of the seventeenth century. They lost Mombasa finally in 1730, and in 1752 they recognised that their dominion in this region was limited to the coast between Cape Delgado and Delagoa Bay. In Morocco too they lost their last foothold in 1769. In Angola, on the other hand, they extended their dominion in the later eighteenth century. Spain lost most of her North African possessions in the sixteenth century. Oran she retained till 1708, and held again from 1732 till 1791. In 1778 she acquired Fernando Po. On the Gold Coast, Brandenburg joined the English, Dutch, and Danes, and built Grossfriedrichsburg at Cape Three Points in 1682, thus beginning her colonial enterprise quite near to the region where, two hundred years later, she was to resume it. The Dutch concentrated on the Guinea Coast and South Africa. They ceded Gorée to France in 1678, deserted Mauritius in 1712, bought Grossfriedrichsburg, which they renamed Fort Hollandia, about 1720, and extended their settlements inland at the Cape—the only part of Africa where Europeans had anything more than the precarious foothold and fickle interests of trade. The English in 1763 took from the French their post on the Senegal, but returned it in 1783, and guaranteed to the French Arguin and Portendik. In 1787 they occupied Sierra Leone. The French occupied the Île de France (Mauritius) in 1721. Intermittently, they had a station at Albreda on the Gambia; and, in 1787, they acquired Dakar and Cape Verde from the natives.

64 In India, in these years, the British reduced the rival European Powers to relative impotence, and began the formation of a territorial dominion which gradually expanded into the Indian empire. The foundations of their power were laid in the seventeenth century in Fort St George, built in 1639 on the site now occupied by Madras, in Bombay, acquired by the East India Company in 1668, and made into a presidency in 1687, and in Fort William, planted on the present site of Calcutta, in

1686, to which were added in 1700 three neighbouring villages purchased from Aurungzeb's son. But it was not till the Seven Years' War that the British made those extensive acquisitions which ensured their future dominion. The district round Calcutta, known as the Twenty-Four Parganas, was acquired from the Nawab in three separate stages—1757, 1759, and 1765. In 1765, the *diwani*, or fiscal administration of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, with the jurisdiction of the Northern Circars, was granted to the Company. This establishment of the British in Bengal was the turning-point in the history of their conquest of India. It gave them the resources of the richest part of that country, and planted them firmly on a sea base in a region whence it was easy to advance over the whole of Hindustan. Their principal rivals were the French, whose sixth East India Company, established in 1719, sought in the confusion of India on the break-up of the Moghul empire to establish a great political dominion. In the contest that ensued the British lost Madras, in 1746; but they recovered it at the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In the Seven Years' War they gained complete supremacy on the Coromandel coast, and at the Peace of Paris they put an end to the French political power in India. The French retained their stations, of which the most important were Pondicherry on the Coromandel coast, founded in 1674, and Chandernagore in Bengal, founded in 1676, as commercial posts only. No other Power rivalled the British in India. The Danes kept the settlements at Tranquebar and Serampur, which they had established in 1616. The Portuguese retained Goa, Diu, and Damaun, and the Dutch definitely acquired Ceylon. But none of these Powers aimed at wide-reaching political dominion.

SECTION V.

THE AGE OF THE REVOLUTION AND OF NAPOLEON.

A. EUROPE.

With the French Revolution there began a series of rapid territorial changes in western Europe which continued throughout the Napoleonic era and overturned the political system of the eighteenth century. Of these the principal was the expansion of France and the extension of
94 her influence throughout Europe. Napoleon reconstituted Europe by enlarging France; by cutting down Prussia and Austria; by consolidating and reorganising Germany, without Prussia and Austria, as a confederation under French suzerainty; by rearranging Italy, and by making the new Italian States and Spain dependent on France.

84 In the course of these changes, the first clear landmark with regard to the expansion of France was reached in the Peace of Basel, in 1795, and, with regard to the resettlement of Italy, in the Peace of Campo Formio, in 1797. By these treaties France attained her long desired Rhine frontier, and resumed after an interval of centuries her attempt to expand into Italy. The following were the principal stages in her acquisitions. In 1791 (September), she annexed Avignon and the Venaissin; in 1792 (December), the Austrian Netherlands. The latter she lost in 1793, but recovered in 1794. In 1792, also, the bishopric of Basel was secularised and became the republic of Rauracia, which was annexed to France in 1793, though the Swiss did not ratify the annexation till 1798. By the Treaty of Basel, in 1795, Prussia ceded to France her territory on the left bank of the Rhine, which included Upper Gelders, part of the duchy of Cleve, the principality of Mörs, and the duchy of Jülich, though these places were not definitely incorporated in French territory till 1801. Prussia was thereby thrown
89 back into northern and central Germany, where, in 1801, she received compensation, and was in consequence really strengthened. Hesse-Cassel ceded Rheinfels, St Goar and the part of the county of Katzenellenbogen on the left bank of the Rhine. Holland by the Treaty of the Hague, 1795, ceded Dutch Flanders, Maestricht, Venloo

and the enclaves south of Venloo. Würtemberg and Baden, in 1796, surrendered their possessions on the west of the Rhine, of which Montbéliard which belonged to Würtemberg was the chief.

There followed a complete overturning of the political system of Italy. Austrian Lombardy, Venetia, and part of the Papal States came into Bonaparte's hands and enabled him to reshape northern Italy, which he did by destroying Venice, driving Austria into north-eastern Italy, and creating in northern Italy a Cisalpine republic dependent on France. In 1796 the towns of Austrian Lombardy formed themselves into the Transpadane republic; and Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, into the Cispadane republic. In 1797, by the Treaty of Tolentino, the Pope surrendered to France the Legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, and the port of Ancona, as well as Avignon; and, by the Treaty of Campo Formio, Austria surrendered Milan as well as the Austrian Netherlands. The two new Italian republics were merged in a Cisalpine republic (July, 1797), to which Bonaparte added the Valtelline, Bormio, and Chiavenna, taken from the Grisons in October, 1797; part of the territories west of the Adige taken from Venice, October, 1797; Lunigiana and a part of Parma, November, 1797; and Pesaro, February, 1798, thus strengthening this dependent State. To Austria, at Campo Formio, as compensation for her losses, were given the Venetian territories east of the Adige. The Powers most affected by these great changes were Austria and France. The general effect was to extend the territory of France and consolidate the territory of Austria. Austria lost the Netherlands and Milan, but, in occupying eastern Venetia, Istria, and Dalmatia, she gained an important sea-coast and a natural extension of her territories, and she consolidated her power on the Adriatic. France, for her part, gained those natural frontiers she had so long desired—the Rhine and the Alps, for Sardinia in 1796 ceded to her Nice and Savoy. At the same time she girded her frontiers with a line of dependent States. The Batavian republic, formed of the kingdom of Holland in 1795, the Ligurian republic, formed of the city of Genoa in 1797, the Helvetic republic, formed of the Swiss Confederation in 1798, and the Cisalpine republic, flanking the territory of Austria from the Alps to the Adriatic, were under French influence, and added security to her power. In the Ionian Isles she had a stepping-stone to the East. The new arrangements represented a great settlement of western Europe, which, in Italy, was evidently only partial; and they also gave to France a predominance which inevitably led her on to new adventures and greater designs.

A provisional settlement of Switzerland followed. In 1797, Chiavenna, Bormio, and the Valtelline had been taken from the Confederation and added to the Cisalpine republic. In 1798, France annexed Mülhausen, Geneva, and Bienne, and detached Neufchâtel. The remainder of

Switzerland was formed into the Helvetic republic, consisting at first of 23 and later of 19 cantons. In 1802, the Valais was detached, and
90 made into an independent republic. In 1803, by the Act of Mediation, the Helvetic republic was formed into a confederation of 19 sovereign cantons. To the 13 old cantons six new were added—two formed from the allies, the Grisons and St Gallen, four from the subject lands—Aargau (which was largely made up of districts ceded by Austria in 1801, including the Frick valley), Thurgau, Ticino, and Vaud.

89 The Peace of Lunéville, 1801, forms another landmark in the rearrangement of the European political system. It followed on the lines of Campo Formio in contracting the Austrian dominion in Italy and extending the French. A series of changes preceded the results thus recognised. In 1798 (February), the remainder of the Papal States was formed into the Roman republic, which lasted only a few months; in June, 1800, papal rule was restored. In March, 1800, the Ionian Islands became the republic of the Seven Islands. From January to July, 1799, the Parthenopean republic took the place of the kingdom of Naples. In 1798, the French occupied Piedmont, and the kingdom of Sardinia was reduced to the island from which it took its name. In 1800, the Novarese was added to the Cisalpine republic. At the Peace of Lunéville in 1801, Austria ceded to France Tuscany, the Breisgau and her possessions on the left bank of the Rhine—Frickthal, Falkenstein, Laufenburg, and Rheinfelden. The kingdom of Etruria was then built up out of Tuscany, the Stato degli Presidi, and some Imperial fiefs in the Apennines, and given to Louis, son of the Duke of Parma. The Breisgau and the Ortenau were given as compensation to the Duke of Modena, though occupied by the French till 1803. Piedmont was formally annexed by France, 1802, and the Cisalpine republic became the Italian republic. Thus the transformation of northern Italy was advanced another stage by the expansion of France and the contraction of Austrian power.

Though no position of equilibrium had been reached in Italy, the next great territorial development was the consolidation of Germany. To provide compensation for the German Princes who had surrendered territories to France in 1795 and 1801, a number of changes were necessitated within Germany itself. The decision of the Diet in 1803 reconstituted the map of Germany. By the secularisation of ecclesiastical States and the mediatisation of Imperial villages and towns a sixth part of Germany was redistributed, 112 States suppressed, and a number of States of moderate size, with some degree of geographical unity, were formed. An effort was made to simplify political geography by rounding off the dominions of the larger States and by uniting to them petty districts too insignificant to justify independence. Of the Imperial towns only six remained, the three great Hanseatic towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, and the great inland towns Frankfort,

Augsburg, and Nürnberg. The number of electors was raised from eight to ten by the addition of Salzburg, Baden, Würtemberg, and Hesse-Cassel, and the suppression of Trier and Cologne; while the number of circles was decreased from ten to eight by the disappearance of the Burgundian Circle and the amalgamation of the two Rhenish Circles. Bavaria lost the Rhenish Palatinate, Zweibrücken, and Jülich. She gained the bishoprics of Augsburg, Bamberg, Freising, and Würzburg. She divided with the newly formed electorate of Salzburg parts of the bishoprics of Passau and Eichstadt, and in addition gained seventeen Imperial towns, including Ulm, and twelve abbeys and priories situated mostly in the Suabian and Franconian Circles. Her territories were thus made more compact, and, in addition, her gains lay in the most fertile part of southern Germany. The territory of Baden was also considerably increased, and the Margrave was created an Elector. Baden acquired the bishopric of Constance and the portions of the bishoprics of Basel, Speier, and Strassburg, which lay to the east of the Rhine; part of the Palatinate hitherto Bavarian, including Heidelberg and Mannheim; seven Imperial towns, four abbeys and part of a fifth. The Duke of Würtemberg became Elector, and his dominions were enlarged by the acquisition of three Imperial towns and several abbeys in Suabia. A new duchy was formed out of the Breisgau and Ortenau by the treaty of December 26, 1802, between France and Austria, Austria being compensated with the secularised bishoprics of Trent and Brixen. The landgravate of Hesse-Darmstadt emerged from the crisis with satisfactory prospects, having gained, in return for some trifling losses, a narrow strip of territory between the Lippe and the Neckar, over 2000 square miles in extent, of which part had been previously held by the old duchy of Westphalia, the free city of Friedberg, and certain abbeys and villages, and part had been included in the dominions of the Archbishop of Mainz, the Palatinate, and the Bishop of Worms. The other branch of Hesse obtained nothing except the free town of Gelnhausen and the electoral dignity. The Nassau family were fortunate, especially the ex-Stadholder of Holland, William V of Orange, who received a principality created out of the abbacies of Fulda and Corvey and the free city of Dortmund. Usingen and Weilburg were united into one duchy by mutual agreement between the cousins, who were their rulers. Another new creation of the settlement of 1803 was the principality which was formed out of Aschaffenburg and the district round it, the cities of Wetzlar and Ratisbon, the secularised bishopric of Ratisbon, and three abbeys, for the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire and Primate of Germany—Dalberg—who was given the additional title of Elector Arch-Chancellor. Electoral rank was also given to the Duke of Salzburg, whose dominions were formed out of the old archbishopric of Salzburg, together with the priory of Berchtesgaden and a part of the bishopric of Passau.

While Prussia herself coveted Bamberg and Würzburg, Napoleon intended to compensate her with Mecklenburg and to transplant the two Dukes into Westphalia and Franconia. On the refusal of the Dukes to accept this proposition, Napoleon had to give up his idea of pushing Prussia east of the Elbe and to put her in possession of the bishoprics of Paderborn and Hildesheim, a large part of the bishopric of Münster, with the town included, the Thuringian possessions of Mainz—Erfurt and the Eichsfeld—six abbeys, and the cities of Mühlhausen, Nordhausen, and Goslar. Hanover obtained Osnabrück, but lost land to Nassau and Oldenburg. Oldenburg made gains, which included part of the bishopric of Münster. Saxony was not affected. Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Salm, Aremberg, Isenburg, Thurn and Taxis, Löwenstein all survived with slight territorial changes, and the Teutonic Order and the Knights of St John were excepted from the widespread secularisations.

92 This consolidation of Germany was a prelude to a drastic reduction of the power of Prussia and Austria, the expulsion of their influence from eastern and southern Germany, and a reorganisation of these parts of Germany as a group of medium-sized States under the influence of France. In the wars of the third coalition Austria was humbled and suffered her first heavy losses at Napoleon's hands, while Prussia for the moment gained. Prussia, at the Peace of Schönbrunn (December, 1805) received Hanover provisionally, but was obliged to forfeit Ansbach to Bavaria, Neufchâtel and Wesel to France, and Cleve to a Prince of the Empire, not named in the treaty. Austria, at the Peace of Pressburg (December, 1805) received nothing but Salzburg and Berchtesgaden to set against her surrender of Venetia, Istria, and Dalmatia (with the exception of Trieste) to the newly formed kingdom of Italy, Brixen, Trent, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg to Bavaria, and all her Suabian possessions to Baden and Würtemberg. At the same time, the Emperor renounced all feudal rights over Bavaria, Baden, and Würtemberg, and recognised the complete and undivided sovereignty of the rulers of these dominions, while Bavaria gained in addition Augsburg and Nürnberg. In this way, by the end of 1805, a further advance had been made in the policy of creating several strong but secondary States to check the supremacy of Austria and Prussia in Germany. In addition, Bavaria and Würtemberg were created kingdoms, and Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt grand duchies. Bavaria was the chief gainer; but against her gains is to be set her loss of Würzburg, which was given to the Elector of Salzburg in return for the town of Salzburg, handed over to Austria, and of Berg, which France desired for herself. Early in 1806 Berg was united to Cleve, increased by the addition of parts of Nassau and Dillenburg, and formed into a grand duchy, and Würzburg was created an electorate and grand duchy.

On July 12, 1806, the Confederation of the Rhine was formed. It was a league of German States dependent on France and included, with the Arch-Chancellor's scattered territories (parts of the dioceses of Mainz,

Worms and Ratisbon), Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, Berg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau-Usingen, Nassau-Weilburg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Salm-Salm, Salm-Kyrburg, Aremberg, Isenburg-Birstein, Lichtenstein, and the principality von der Leyen. It was afterwards entered by Würzburg, Saxony (which was made into a kingdom), five Dukes of Saxony of the Ernestine lines, three Dukes of Anhalt, four Princes of Reuss, two of Schwarzburg, two of Lippe, and one of Waldeck, the new kingdom of Westphalia, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg. Only Prussia, Brunswick, and (momentarily) Hesse-Cassel remained outside the Confederation. All the remaining dukes, counts, and knights were mediatised. They retained their feudal, but lost their sovereign, rights on their absorption into the various States, in whose dominions they had held land. The three remaining Imperial towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, maintained a precarious existence, till they were incorporated into the French empire, in 1810–11. On August 6, 1806, Francis II renounced the title of Emperor Elect, and the Holy Roman Empire ceased to exist even in name. The virtual loss of more than half its territories at the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine set the final seal to its long-impending doom. The historic political system of Germany was thus destroyed. 93

While this immense transformation was being worked in Germany, Italy was passing through a series of kaleidoscopic changes of which some have been already enumerated. In 1802, the Cisalpine and Novarese republics were converted into the Italian republic. Three years later, the Italian republic became the kingdom of Italy, and Napoleon crowned himself King at Milan in May, 1805. The expansion of France into Italy now proceeded apace. In 1805, the Ligurian republic was annexed; in 1806 the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla; in 1808, Etruria for a year only, after which it was given to Napoleon's sister Elise, who had already received in 1805 Lucca and Piombino; in 1809 the Papal States west of the Apennines, and, in 1810, the Valais. Thus the frontiers of the French empire reached those of its dependency, the kingdom of Naples. A further consolidation was carried out by the enlargement of the kingdom of Italy, to which were added, in 1805, the old Austrian provinces of Venetia, Dalmatia, and Istria; in 1808, the March of Ancona, and the districts of Urbino, Macerata, and Camerino; and, in 1809, the southern Tyrol, from Bavaria. In March, 1806, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies came under French government, being assigned to Joseph Bonaparte, who relinquished it to Murat, on acquiring Spain in 1808. The map of Italy was complicated, however, by Napoleon's gifts of duchies to his generals and ministers. Within the territories of the kingdom of Italy, twelve new duchies were made by a series of decrees of March 30, 1806. In Lucca, Parma, and Piacenza, duchies were carved 94

out for four of Napoleon's marshals. Talleyrand and Bernadotte received Benevento and Ponte Corvo, papal enclaves in the kingdom of Naples; and Reggio, Taranto, Gaeta, and Otranto were bestowed on less well-known men.

When Germany, Switzerland, and Italy had been reorganised, the Batavian republic converted into the kingdom of Holland (1806), and Spain placed under the rule of a French king, Napoleon proceeded to contract further the power of Prussia and Austria. At the Peace of Tilsit,
93 in July, 1807, Prussia was all but crushed. She was left with nothing but the lands between the Elbe and Oder, East Pomerania, East and West Prussia, less Danzig, Thorn, and the district of Netze, and Silesia. With the lands thus seized from Prussia Napoleon built up the new States he had formed. In January, 1808, the grand duchy of Berg was increased by the annexation of the Prussian countships of Mark and Tecklenburg, together with a part of the principality of Münster and the county of Lingen. The Rhine fortress of Wesel, which had previously been included in the grand duchy, was ceded to France. The new kingdom of Westphalia was formed out of the Westphalian provinces of Prussia and the southern part of Hanover, together with Hesse-Cassel and Brunswick. In January, 1810, it absorbed Lauenburg and the remainder of Hanover. The grand duchy of Warsaw (founded
58 in 1807, but not so styled till 1808) was composed of the Prussian share in the second and third partitions of Poland (1793 and 1795), with the exception of Danzig (which became nominally independent, but was actually occupied by a French garrison), the Bialystok district, which went to Russia, and Cottbus, which was given to Saxony. The
93 plan on which these States were formed is hard to understand, and Warsaw never had a defensible frontier till 1809, when, at the Peace of Schönbrunn, it acquired the Polish lands south-east of Warsaw.

93 The humiliation of Prussia was complete; but Austria had still to suffer even greater losses. In October, 1809, by the Treaty of Schönbrunn, she recognised the cession to France of Trieste, Carniola, Fiume, Monfalcone, the circle of Villach in Carinthia, and all her possessions on the right bank of the Save as far as the frontier of Bosnia; of Salzburg, Berchtesgaden, and the Innviertel to Bavaria; of West Galicia and Cracow to Warsaw; and of the south-east corner of Old Galicia to Russia, which not only robbed her of her recent acquisitions, but
94 cut in two the Habsburg hereditary possessions. The territory ceded to France together with Istria and Dalmatia was designated the Illyrian Provinces and became a part of the French empire, which thus crossed the Adriatic. Bavaria was considerably affected by this rearrangement. She ceded southern Tyrol to the kingdom of Italy, and, in addition to the acquisitions already mentioned, received Baireuth (1810) and Ratisbon. With Austria thus driven from the Adriatic eastwards, the settlement of southern Germany and Italy was complete. But in

Holland and northern Germany the transformation continued. Holland, which had received East Friesland, was, in 1810, annexed to France. At the same time France extended her territories beyond the Elbe to the Baltic, at the expense of Westphalia, Berg, and other members of the Confederation of the Rhine, in such a way as to obtain command of the mouths of the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe. In the new departments thus formed, the last of the Imperial towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, were swallowed up.

The political system which Napoleon had thus established in western and central Europe consisted of a predominant France, which stretched from the Baltic to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, and outside of the bounds of France commanded all the German North Sea, the eastern Adriatic, and the whole bend of north-western Italy so far south as Ponte Corvo; of a group of dependent States—the German States organised in the Confederation of the Rhine, the Swiss Confederation, the kingdom of Italy, the kingdom of Naples, and the kingdom of Spain; of the kingdoms of Prussia and Austria, both expelled from western Europe and reduced to boundaries unknown in their previous history, with the grand duchy of Warsaw planted between them as a revival of the old kingdom of Poland. The independence of Portugal had not been suppressed, nor Sweden driven out of Germany, nor the form of Russia changed, and neither the Ottoman empire nor Scandinavia had been reorganised, while Great Britain, though driven from the Continent, except from Gibraltar, was supreme on the sea and in the colonial world. In Europe, all centred round the continental supremacy of France.

After the defeat of Napoleon in 1814, and again in 1815, and the 102
overthrow of the French dominion he had established, an attempt was made to undo his work and to rearrange the political system of Europe according to a balance of power such as had been constituted in the eighteenth century. The first problem of the new settlement was necessarily the position of France.

With a rapidity only equalled by that with which it had been 102,
formed, the great French empire crumbled to pieces, and at the Peace 103
of Paris, to which France had to submit on May 30, 1814, the main question to be settled was, how far the French frontier should differ from the frontier of 1792. The following modifications, involving a net gain of territory amounting to 150 square miles, were finally agreed upon. In return for a small loss in the department of the Moselle, France received certain portions of the departments of Jemappes, Sambre et Meuse, and Saare, which had not been included in 1792. She was permitted to retain the fortress of Landau, which she had possessed as an insulated territory in 1792, and given a portion of the departments of Mont Tonnerre and Bas Rhin, "for the purpose of uniting the said fortress and its radius to the rest of the kingdom." The Rhine continued to be the frontier from a spot close to Landau, special

arrangements being made, in the event of its altering its course, to secure the islands to the country that possessed them in 1801 at the time of the Treaty of Lunéville. In the departments of Doubs, Léman, and Mont Blanc France gained the largest amount of territory, including the sub-prefectures of Chambéry and Annecy. Avignon, the Venaissin, Montbéliard, and all the insulated territories which had been in German hands, were declared French, whether they had been occupied by 1792 or not.

This not unfavourable treatment of France was slightly modified after the abrupt return of Napoleon and the Hundred Days. By the settlement, which was arrived at in November of the following year at the Second Peace of Paris, it was arranged that the frontiers of France should correspond as nearly as possible with her frontiers in 1790, before the revolutionary armies had gained even their first successes. This implied the loss of the duchy of Bouillon with Philippeville and Marienburg, a strip of territory along the river Saare, including Saarbrück and Saarlouis, the fortress of Landau and the territory in its neighbourhood; and the small portion of the French Pays de Gex, which had brought the French frontier at one point to Lake Geneva, was taken from France and handed over to the Helvetic Confederacy. Finally, French rights in Monaco were forfeited in favour of Sardinia.

102 In the attempt which was made at the same time by the Congress of Vienna to settle the rest of Europe after the shock to which it had been submitted by the far-reaching designs of Napoleon, the same principle was followed, and an effort was made to return once more to the days before the Revolution, though no fixed date of the eighteenth century was selected to provide a *status quo ante*, as in the settlement of France. In eastern Europe, Poland was once again wiped from
107 the map. Prussia received the grand duchy of Posen, with Thorn and the surrounding district, her frontier now passing between the two
111 frontiers she had gained at the first and second partitions. Austria retained the province of Galicia, recovering the district on the extreme east, which had been surrendered to Russia in 1809. Cracow, together with a narrow strip of territory round it, was declared neutral and independent, and guaranteed as such by Russia, Austria, and Prussia.
108 The rest of Poland was irrevocably attached to Russia, and the Tsars of Russia were to be Kings of Poland. Of the three Powers that at the close of the eighteenth century had partitioned Poland and now absorbed it finally, Russia made no further gains at Vienna. Austria recovered
102, all the territory lost at the five disastrous pacifications of Campo
111 Formio, Lunéville, Pressburg, Fontainebleau, and Schönbrunn. She was thus secured in possession of Istria, Austrian and Venetian Dalmatia, the ancient Venetian islands of the Adriatic, the Bocche di Cattaro, the city of Venice with its immediate territory, the principalities of Brixen and Trent, the county of Tyrol, the Vorarlberg, the Austrian and

Venetian Friuli, Monfalcone, Trieste, Carniola, Upper Carinthia, Croatia on the right bank of the Save, Fiume and the Hungarian littoral. The Valtelline, Bormio, and Chiavenna became part of the Austrian 104
possessions in Italy, which were known collectively as the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Kleck still remained in Ottoman hands, so that Austria failed to obtain the whole of the Illyrian coast-line; but her seaboard, extended by the acquisition of the republic of Ragusa, was considerably larger than it had previously been. At the same time Austria definitely gave up her position on the Rhine. By one of the articles of the Treaty of Vienna she was given all the territories in certain districts on the left bank of the Rhine not otherwise disposed of; but Metternich used these for exchanges elsewhere. But these 107
losses were trifling in comparison with her gains, and consisted merely of the cession of Breisgau to Baden and Würtemberg, Ortenau to Baden, and her Suabian possessions to Bavaria.

Enough of the kingdom of Saxony was left to act as a partial barrier 102,
between Austria and Prussia; but Prussia received, under the title of 107
the duchy of Saxony, Lower Lusatia, including Cottbus, the greater part of Upper Lusatia and the district round the towns of Wittenberg, Torgau, and Merseburg, all her rights in which Austria renounced. It would have suited France well if Prussia had been given the whole of Saxony and offered the opportunity of concentrating herself as an East German Power, remote from the Rhine and the coveted provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. But this was not to be. It was decided to restore to Prussia her territories in western Germany instead. She recovered Altmark, Cleve, Halberstadt, Upper Gelders, Mark, and Ravensberg, Magdeburg, Minden, Paderborn, and most of Münster. She acquired the greater part of Trier, and that part of Cologne which lay on the left bank of the Rhine, together with Berg and Jülich, and portions of Nassau, Thuringia, and Westphalia. In the north, Sweden ceded to her at last the remainder of Pomerania, which included Rügen and Stralsund. By the side of these gains her losses were small. She handed over to Russia a large strip of territory in Poland, which included Warsaw; and she relinquished Hildesheim, East Friesland, Goslar, Lingen, Osnabrück, and a part of Münster to Hanover; Ansbach and Baireuth to Bavaria; and the part of the duchy of Lauenburg which she had acquired from Hanover to Denmark. She was thus left as unformed as in the eighteenth century, with her territories scattered over a large part of Germany, geographically incomplete, and under the strongest temptations to remedy this defect.

In Germany, next to Prussia, Bavaria underwent the greatest change. In return for her cessions to Austria she received the duchy of Würzburg and the principality of Aschaffenburg, Ansbach and Baireuth, Nürnberg and Ratisbon. On the Rhine, she was given, together with the sovereignty of the feudal fortress of Landau, territory from the former

French departments of Bas Rhin, Mont Tonnerre, and Saare, which became known as the Bavarian Palatinate; and in addition she obtained the reversion of the Baden share of the Palatinate. Baden emerged in possession of all she had gained during the Napoleonic wars, including her portion of the Palatinate round Lake Constance, Heidelberg, Mannheim, and part of Breisgau. Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Cassel, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Coburg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Hesse-Homburg all received noticeable additions to their territories.

But more important than these territorial changes in Germany was the political creative work, the formation of the Germanic Confederation, which was finally sanctioned at Vienna. The way had previously been smoothed at Kalisch, Töplitz, Chaumont, and Paris, where Prussia had renounced her claims to Hanover, Austria her designs on Bavaria, and "compensation" and "full and unconditional independence" had been guaranteed to the various Princes. The constitution, which was finally presented to Germany, was a confederation formed on the lines of the Confederation of the Rhine with the addition and inclusion of Austria and Prussia. Under the presidency of Austria, the Diet was to be composed of representatives of the following sovereign States: the kingdoms of Bavaria, Hanover, Prussia, Saxony, Würtemberg; the grand duchies of Baden, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Luxemburg (the vote being exercised by the King of the Netherlands), Oldenburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Saxe-Weimar; the duchies of Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Köthen, Brunswick, Holstein, Lauenburg (the vote being exercised by the King of Denmark), Nassau, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Hildburghausen; the principalities of Hesse-Homburg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Lichtenstein, Lippe-Detmold, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Meiningen, Schaumburg-Lippe, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss, the older and younger lines, Waldeck; the free cities of Bremen, Frankfort, Hamburg, and Lübeck. The enlargement of Prussia and the formation of the Germanic Confederation were the essential conditions of the subsequent political changes of Germany.

102, 104 In Italy Napoleon's policy of unification was reversed, and the old order was restored as far as possible. Sardinia was reinstated in her position of 1792 with slight modifications. Some territory in Savoy was ceded to Geneva; while Genoa, now receiving the title of a duchy, with the Imperial fiefs of the late Ligurian republic, was incorporated in the kingdom of Sardinia. The provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, and all Savoy north of the Ugine, were included in the European guarantee of "the neutrality of Switzerland." Venetia and Lombardy came once more under Austrian government. The duchies of Modena, Reggio, and Mirandola were given to Duke Francis IV d'Este; the duchy of Massa and certain Imperial fiefs in the Lunigiana were given to his mother and incorporated with Modena at her death in 1829. The

duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla were assigned for her life to the ex-Empress Marie Louise; Lucca fell to her namesake the Bourbon ex-Queen of Etruria. The Archduke Ferdinand of Austria received the grand duchy of Tuscany with the Presidi, Elba, Piombino, and certain late Imperial fiefs, although in Elba and Piombino certain rights were withheld in favour of Prince Ludovisi Buoncompagni. The Papal States were restored to the Holy See, the Marches and Camerino, the duchy of Benevento, the principality of Ponte Corvo and the legations of Ravenna, Bologna, and Ferrara being again expressly included. The republic of San Marino alone remained independent within the sphere of the Pope's temporal domains. The kingdom of the Two Sicilies reverted without territorial change to Ferdinand IV.

In Switzerland little change was made. Bern finally gave up her pretensions to sovereignty over Vaud and Aargau, being compensated by the inclusion in her territory of the bishopric of Basel and the town and territory of Bienne, and several less important territorial changes were made among the various cantons. The nineteen cantons were by the inclusion of Valais, which had recently been a French department, Neufchâtel, which still acknowledged the sovereignty of the King of Prussia, and Geneva, which was increased by the cession of territory in Savoy by the King of Sardinia, united into a loose federal union of twenty-two cantons, with the directorate rotating in biennial periods between the three most important, Bern, Zurich, and Luzern. 112

With reference to Spain and Portugal, the Congress had little to arrange outside of the colonial world. All that Portugal got in return for her splendid resistance to the French in the Peninsular War was a promise, never realised, that the town of Olivença, which was retained in Spanish hands, should ultimately be restored to Portugal. 102

More important was the settlement of the Netherlands. Two factors determined the policy of uniting the Belgic Provinces with the United Provinces of the Netherlands, under the title of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The need of a moderately powerful kingdom to act as a buffer between France and Prussia was strongly felt, and some way had to be found of compensating the Dutch for the loss of colonies to Great Britain. The kingdom thus formed included the duchy of Limburg and the bishopric of Liége. Prussia was made expressly to renounce claims to various enclaves. Luxemburg, though not included in the new kingdom, was made into a grand duchy under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, and enlarged by the addition of a part of the duchy of Bouillon. 102, 109

An experiment similar to that made with the kingdom of the Netherlands was tried in Scandinavia, in the cession of Norway to Sweden. Denmark, although led to believe that she would receive 102

Swedish Pomerania, was forced to look on, while it was handed over to Prussia, and to be content with the small part of Lauenburg, which had been given up by Hanover. The duchy of Finland, lost by Sweden in 1809, remained in Russian hands.

All that England gained in Europe was Malta, Heligoland, and the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, whilst she consented to the cession of a portion of Hanover.

B. GREATER EUROPE.

This period of revolution and change in Europe coincides roughly with a period of revolution in her colonies, which led to the foundation in America of a group of independent States and of a separate political
70 system. It is also characterised by the fact that Great Britain, though losing a large part of her possessions, nevertheless increased her relative superiority as the greatest colonising Power, owing to the maritime supremacy which she gained during the Napoleonic Wars, and the colonial conquests which this enabled her to make. The colonial revolutions began in North America in 1778 with the revolt of the thirteen British colonies. By the Peace of Versailles in 1783 Great Britain recognised the independence of the thirteen colonies, and thus was formed the first State of European origin outside of Europe. At the same time she ceded to them the western lands from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi—a substantial part of her acquisitions from France in 1763—which gave them the natural field of their expansion. As, by this Peace, she also restored Florida to Spain, she retired altogether from the continental theatre of the greatest colonising work she has done. In 1789 the revolted British colonies joined to form the United States of America, and immediately began their great expansion across the American continent. In 1803
70, 72 they purchased Louisiana from France, to whom it had been restored by Spain in 1783, and thus brought their frontiers to the Rocky Mountains. Explorers penetrating to the Pacific down the Columbia in 1792 and 1806 established claims in Oregon which rivalled those of the Hudson Bay Company. In 1812, the Americans occupied part of Florida, and in 1819 acquired the whole from Spain. Thus rapidly North America east of the Rockies passed into their hands. In the north of Louisiana, by agreement of 1818 with Great Britain, the parallel of 49° was fixed as the frontier, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, and the joint occupation of Oregon was provisionally agreed upon. As settlement proceeded in the west, new States were formed, Kentucky in 1792, Tennessee in 1796, Ohio in 1802, Louisiana in 1812, Indiana in 1816, Mississippi in 1817, Illinois in 1818, Alabama in 1819 and Maine in 1820. The expanding population of the country enabled the Americans to hold securely the vast dominion which had passed so easily into their hands.

In Spanish America, as the result of a series of revolutions, Mexico, including Texas, made herself independent in 1821, and Texas freed herself from Mexico in 1836. A group of small States was formed in Central America—Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Costa Rica. In South America, Venezuela and New Granada formed the republic of Colombia in 1819, to which Quito was added in 1822, but which divided in 1830 into the three republics of New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Chile established her independence in 1818, the Argentine in 1816, Uruguay in 1828, Paraguay in 1811, Peru in 1821. In 1825, Upper Peru became a separate republic under the name of Bolivia. Brazil proclaimed its independence of Portugal in 1822. 106

Thus in America Portugal lost all her possessions; Spain, all, except Florida, which she retained till 1819, and her West Indian Islands; France lost Hayti, which established its independence in 1793, but recovered Louisiana which she held till 1803; Great Britain lost all except her West Indian Islands, her part of Honduras, Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, and part of the territory which she had conquered from France in 1714–63, viz. Acadia, at this time called Nova Scotia, Canada, and the adjacent islands. But, while Great Britain lost by these wars of colonial independence, she greatly increased her colonial empire during this period at the expense of other European Powers and by new colonising efforts. At the settlement of 1815, she gained, in the West Indies, Trinidad, St Lucia, and Tobago, taken from France; in South America, part of Dutch Guiana; in Africa, the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope; in the Indian Ocean, Mauritius, the French naval base in the East, with its dependencies Rodrigues and the Seychelles; in India, Ceylon and Cochin, with its dependencies on the Malabar coast, taken from the Dutch. She had, also, in 1788, annexed New South Wales and begun the colonisation of Australia, and in 1815 she occupied Ascension Island. These were the lasting changes which followed many transfers of possessions during the course of the war. 100, 101

In India, the British power was preserved and much increased. Warren Hastings not only guarded our position in northern India through the disastrous War of 1778–83, but made new if small acquisitions. By the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Great Britain had secured herself finally against her European rivals in India, and, by a series of wars with the native Powers and extensive additions to her territories in northern and southern India, had made herself the dominant Power in the whole country. But the course of her expansion, little connected relatively with the transformation of Europe or the revolution in the colonial world, is best related consecutively in another connexion.

SECTION VI.

SINCE 1815.

A. EUROPE.

141 Since the settlement of 1815, the political system of Europe has been modified in important ways. In central Europe the national spirit brought about the union and consolidation of races politically divided; in north-west and south-east Europe it broke the political ties which bound together peoples naturally separate. The unification of Germany and Italy may be traced to the same motive force, which upset the unions of the Belgic and the United Provinces, of Norway and Sweden, and liberated the diverse nations of the Balkan peninsula. The fresh vitality of France and the almost unchecked advance of Russia were also inspired by the same national self-consciousness. The States of Europe are not the same as the nations; but the tendency to assimilate the two has been the strongest influence shaping the political system of Europe in the nineteenth century. No State such as was ruled by Charles V in the sixteenth century, by Sweden, Spain, and Austria in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, or by Napoleon in the nineteenth, has been formed in Europe since 1815.

107 The greatest of the changes that transformed the political system of Europe in the nineteenth century was the formation of the German Empire under the leadership of Prussia, which gave, for the first time in modern history, a real political unity to the majority of the German people. This was brought about, on the one hand, by the steady increase of Prussian power and influence in the Germanic Confederation, and, on the other, by the growing desire for closer union that animated the nation; and it involved the important consequence that Austria was excluded from that German world in which for centuries she had played the most prominent part. For fifty-one years the Germanic Confederation continued to exist. Within its bounds, however, the process of unification made itself evident on the map as well as in the minds of the people. A few insignificant States disappeared, and their disappearance showed a changing attitude towards the political independence of the various individual States. In 1826 Saxe-Gotha was incorporated

with Saxe-Coburg, and Saxe-Hildburghausen with Saxe-Meiningen. In 1853, the duchy of Anhalt-Köthen was united with that of Anhalt-Dessau; and, on the extinction of the line of Anhalt-Bernburg in 1863, the third branch was absorbed into what became the single duchy of Anhalt. In 1866, on the extinction of the male line of the reigning house of Hesse-Homburg, the landgravate was annexed to Hesse-Darmstadt. But this arrangement was not to last for long; for in the same year Hesse-Homburg was claimed and acquired by Prussia. Prussia also absorbed Lichtenberg in 1834, and Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the cradle of the ruling dynasty, in 1849. In 1837, on the death of William IV, the old dynastic connexion of Hanover with Great Britain was broken, and a foreign influence in Germany, which was no longer of importance in fact, ceased to exist even in name.

The political union of Germany under Prussia was foreshadowed by an economic union brought about under the same leadership. The origin of the Zollverein may be seen in the convention between Prussia and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen signed in 1819. Rival customs' unions were formed by Würtemberg in conjunction with Bavaria, and by Saxony; but they failed to survive, and were in the end absorbed. In 1828 Hesse-Darmstadt and Anhalt joined the Prussian Union, and in 1831 Hesse-Cassel. At the beginning of 1834 Bavaria joined, and the union henceforth became German rather than Prussian in conception. Later, in 1834, Saxony and the Thuringian States came in; Baden, Nassau and the city of Frankfort followed in the next year, Waldeck in 1838, and Luxemburg in 1842. In 1851, the Northern League, which included Hanover, Brunswick, Oldenburg, the two Lippes, the two Mecklenburgs, and the three Hanse towns, collapsed. Only the Austrian dominions were now excluded; apart from these the Zollverein created by Prussia embraced the whole of Germany. The small territorial acquisitions of Prussia, and the formation of the Customs' Union on her initiative, were among the facts which stamped Prussia as the future leader of Germany. Three distinct Wars mark the stages in which she carried out the task of uniting Germany in an empire in which she was to possess the dominant power. The first of these Wars arose about Schleswig-Holstein.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, both Schleswig and Holstein were still united to the Danish Crown, although they retained their position as independent duchies. The two duchies were closely connected with each other; but Holstein alone was included in 1815 in the Germanic Confederation. In 1848, the duchies renounced the sovereignty of the King of Denmark, and established a provisional government. But, in 1852, by the Treaty of London, the sovereignty of the King of Denmark was reasserted by the Powers. On the plea of a breach of this treaty, Austria and Prussia intervened in 1864, and, 107, 116

by the Treaty of Vienna of October, 1864, the King of Denmark renounced his rights over the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg in favour of Prussia and Austria. This rather vague arrangement was supplemented in 1865 by the Convention of Gastein, by the terms of which Prussia was given the administration of Schleswig, and Austria the administration of Holstein; Lauenburg was secured by Prussia in return for a money payment to Austria, but was not incorporated in Prussia for eleven years. This agreement brought Austria and Prussia into direct contact with each other in the two duchies; and in 1866 the two claimants for the leadership of Germany since the time of Frederick the Great terminated their rivalry in a war in which Austria was defeated. By the Peace of Prague, which was concluded in August, 1866, the political conditions of Germany were transformed, and Prussia gained a great increase of power. Saxony, though nominally independent, became little more than a vassal State. Hanover (with East Friesland), the electorate of Hesse, Nassau, part of the grand duchy of Hesse, Hesse-Homburg, and Frankfort-on-the-Main, were annexed. Austria resigned all rights over the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which were thus permanently acquired by Prussia, and promised to cede Venetia to Sardinia; the Germanic Confederation was dissolved, and Austria excluded from the new North German Confederation which was set up in its stead; Austria concurred in the formation of a South German league, bounded on the north by the river Main. On June 19, 1867, the constitution of the North German Confederation was adopted by the Diet. The Confederation consisted of twenty-two members—Prussia (which included Lauenburg as well as her other new acquisitions), with the presidency and seventeen votes; Saxony with four; Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick with two each; and the other States—Hesse (confined to those parts which were situated north of the Main), Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Waldeck, Reuss (elder line), Reuss (younger line), Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Detmold, Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg with one vote each. The customs' union included the same territories, with the exception of the three Hanse towns, which were left free ports. The South German Confederation was never actually formed. In 1867–8 Baden, Bavaria, and Würtemberg entered into a military and economic union with the North German Confederation; and under the influence of the national feeling aroused by the War of 1870, these three States and the part of Hesse south of the Main applied separately for union with the North German Confederation, which they entered in 1870. The creation of a German Empire having been previously ratified by the North German Confederation and the Diets of the southern States, the King of Prussia was on January 18, 1871, hailed at Versailles as Emperor of a united

Germany. The territories of the Empire were declared to be the same as those of the North German Confederation, with the addition of the rest of Hesse, Bavaria, Baden, and Würtemberg. Bavaria was given six votes, Würtemberg four, Baden three, and Hesse two. Thus was the union of Germany accomplished, and the part played by Prussia was recognised in Article XI of the constitution, which declared that "The Presidency of the Confederation belongs to the King of Prussia, who bears the name of German Emperor." By the Treaty of Frankfort, 118
May 10, 1871, France ceded Alsace and Lorraine to the German empire. It was no longer to Prussia, as was the case with Schleswig and Holstein, that cessions were made. The new German territory included the important towns of Metz and Strassburg; but an exception was made of Belfort and the surrounding district, which was retained by France. Alsace-Lorraine, though sharing the Federal Constitution of Germany, was given no vote in the *Bundesrath*, but administered by a vicegerent appointed by and responsible to the imperial Government.

Since 1871 the German empire has been steadily consolidating itself. In 1884, the line of Brunswick became extinct, and the duchy, still remaining a separate federal State, was given to a Hohenzollern prince. In 1890, the island of Heligoland was ceded by Great Britain and incorporated in the Prussian administrative division of Schleswig-Holstein. The political and fiscal frontiers of Germany do not exactly coincide. By 1888, the Hanse towns had all entered the fiscal union, so that no part of the Empire is excluded; but the Zollverein also includes Luxemburg and two Austrian communes which are not within the political frontier.

In Italy, the settlement of 1815 was even less enduring than in 104
Germany. Italy was destined to undergo the greatest change which she has known in modern times, for she was to gain independence of foreign rule as well as unity. Some minor changes preceded this revolution in her political conditions. Massa-Carrara reverted in 1829 to Modena, in accordance with the arrangements made in the Treaty of Vienna; and, in 1847, on the death of Marie Louise, Lucca, with the exception of Lunigiana and Pontremoli, was restored to Tuscany, while Parma reverted to Louis de Bourbon.

The kingdom of Sardinia played the same part in the union of Italy which Prussia played in the formation of the German empire. But, owing to foreign dominion in Italy, the union of Italy was not achieved with the rapidity which characterised the union of Germany. In 1859 Sardinia drove the Austrians from Lombardy, and the cession of this province was secured. In accordance with the Convention of Plombières, by which Sardinia in the event of becoming sovereign over a people numbering eleven millions undertook to cede Savoy to France, Cavour gave up to France the province which had been the cradle of the reigning dynasty. Napoleon III, uneasy at the growth of so formidable

a Power across the Alps, claimed also Nice, and, in March, 1860, the double cession was made. In the same year, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, the Papal States with the exception of the Patrimony of St Peter, Naples, and Sicily, were annexed to Sardinia. The surrenders west of the Alps brought the House of Savoy completely into Italy; while the new annexations offered the most striking illustration of that tendency of Savoy to move eastwards which had been manifested by all her previous history, and assured the union of Italy under her leadership. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II assumed for himself and his successors the title of King of Italy, and the capital was fixed at Turin, till its removal to Florence in 1865. By the Treaties of Prague and Vienna, 1866, which concluded the Austro-Prussian War, Venetia was united to the kingdom of Italy. Thus, in 1866 only the Patrimony of St Peter, with Rome, was needed in order to make the union of Italy complete. In September, 1870, Rome fell into the hands of the Italian patriots, and the temporal authority of the Pope, which had lasted for eleven centuries, and had offered the strongest obstacle to the formation of a united Italian State, came to an end. In July, 1871, Rome became the seat of government of the new kingdom of Italy. Thus, in 1871, united Italy took her place among the Great Powers. She has made no further territorial gains or losses in Europe.

103 Certain modifications in the frontiers of France, resulting for the most part from these changes in Germany and Italy, may here be enumerated. In 1860 Savoy and Nice were incorporated. In 1861 the principality of Monaco surrendered the greater part of its territory, including Mentone and Roccabruna, and was thus cut down to the narrowest limits. In 1871, the loss of Alsace and Lorraine deprived France of her cherished contact with the Rhine, and with those South German States over which she had so long exercised a strong political influence. Thus, while France has advanced to the Alps in the south-east, she has receded from the Rhine in the middle east.

105, 119, 120 In the Balkan peninsula, during the nineteenth century, a process of disruption has brought into being a group of independent States, while the territories of the Ottoman empire have been still further diminished by the annexations of Russia, Austria, and Great Britain. Greece, Servia, Wallachia and Moldavia (under the name of Roumania), Montenegro and Bulgaria, have made themselves independent; Russia has advanced almost to the Danube; Austria has encroached on the north-west; and Great Britain has preyed on outlying possessions which were material to her maritime power.

The kingdom of Greece was the first of the new States to be formed. In 1827, the Treaty of London established the autonomy of Greece, and, in 1829, at the Treaty of Adrianople the Sultan recognised her independence. In 1830, the frontier of Greece was fixed from the river Aspro to the Gulf of Volo, and, in 1832, it was extended on the west coast up to

the Gulf of Arta. In addition to the mainland territory she received, the islands adjoining the Morea, Eubœa and the Cyclades. The Crown was bestowed on Otho, son of the Duke of Bavaria, who assumed his office in 1833. Since achieving her independence, Greece has made some territorial acquisitions. In 1864 Great Britain handed over to her the Ionian Isles, over which she had maintained a protectorate since 1815, though giving up, in 1819, Parga, the one continental possession of these islands. In 1881 Greece acquired Thessaly and a portion of Epirus from the Ottoman empire. In 1897, however, she restored certain strategic positions in the former province. Along the Danube three independent kingdoms have been established by the once subject nations. Servia received administrative autonomy in 1817, and, in 1826, was granted complete tributary independence. By the Treaty of Berlin she threw off finally Ottoman control, and gained also an extension of territory which is described in another connexion. In 1881, she became the kingdom of Servia, and in 1882 acquired Pirot and certain other places from Bulgaria. Bulgaria was created an autonomous but tributary principality in 1878, and, after the successful revolution at Philippopolis in 1885, was much enlarged by the addition of Eastern Roumelia, which had enjoyed administrative autonomy since 1878, as South Bulgaria. Roumania was formed by the union of the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, which were made tributary States in 1858, and, choosing the same ruler, were united in 1861. Her complete independence was recognised in 1878, and in 1881 she became the kingdom of Roumania. The indomitable Montenegrins, who had long claimed freedom in the security of their mountains, also obtained the definite recognition of their independence in 1878. Montenegro became a kingdom in 1910.

120 105 119 119 120 105 119

The Treaty of Berlin of July, 1878, which modified the preliminary Treaty of San Stefano, had so much importance in determining the extent as well as political position of these new States, and forms so prominent a landmark in the history of the Ottoman empire, that its territorial rearrangements demand a separate and connected consideration. By the Treaty of San Stefano, Bulgaria had been formed into an enormous tributary principality. It embraced Eastern Roumelia, a large block of territory east of Adrianople, and a great part of Macedonia itself, with the coast opposite the island of Thasos—thus stretching from the Black Sea to the Aegean—an arrangement which left to Turkey little more than Albania and Constantinople. At Berlin the drastic treatment of the Ottoman empire was modified. The "big Bulgaria" was not formed and the territory added to Bulgaria was restored to the Porte, though Eastern Roumelia was given administrative autonomy. Roumania gained little. She was compelled to restore to Russia a strip of Bessarabia which Russia had surrendered to Moldavia in 1856, but she received, by way of compensation, the Dobrudja with a frontier rectified

119

to the south. Servia, by the terms of San Stefano, had been increased to the south-west. At Berlin, this addition was taken away and replaced by a somewhat larger piece of territory to the south-east, which had, at San Stefano, been given to Bulgaria. As for Montenegro, the terms of San Stefano had extended her frontier enormously and given her a sea-board parallel and equal in length to Lake Skutari. At Berlin, this sea-board and the other territorial additions were nearly halved. In 1880, however, Montenegro succeeded in extending her diminished sea-board by the acquisition of Dulcigno in exchange for the Albanian towns of Gusinje and Plava.

The greater part of the losses of the Ottoman empire have thus been due to the internal revolutions and other causes which have led to the creation of new States. But some important cessions have also been made to the Great Powers in continuation of the process by which, since the decline of the Ottoman empire began, they have resumed its
108 conquests. By the Treaty of Bucharest, in 1812, Russia obtained Bessarabia and advanced her frontier to the Pruth and the Lower Danube. By the Treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, she added some islands at the mouth of the Danube—her furthest advance in this direction—and received also a strip of territory in Asia Minor, including the important city of Achaltsik. By this addition, Russia still further consolidated her power in the Caucasus, already increased by the cession of a part of Armenia by Persia at the Treaty of Turkmanchay in 1828.
115 At the conclusion of the Crimean War, in 1856, Russia, by the Peace of Paris, restored to Turkey the Danube delta obtained in 1829, and to Moldavia a narrow strip of Bessarabia, thus losing her position on the
119 Danube. At the Treaty of Berlin, Russia recovered this strip of
110 Bessarabia and received Kars and Batoum in the Caucasus. Austria
111 made no acquisitions from Turkey until 1878, when she took over the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These two provinces became thereby virtually parts of the Austro-Hungarian empire, though formal sovereignty was not assumed till 1908. Great Britain restored Egypt to Ottoman rule in 1815; but she retained the Ionian Islands, as mentioned above, until 1864, when she presented them to Greece. By
110 the Convention of Cyprus in 1878 she took over the administration of Cyprus, and in 1882 she intervened in the affairs of Egypt and has since remained in occupation of that country. Nor is this the sum of Turkish losses, for, in 1898, the other great Levantine island, Crete, received autonomy. Yet, in spite of all its losses by conquest, revolution and occupation, and in spite of the creation of a group of kingdoms, representing the once subject nations, the Ottoman race still preserve the seat of their empire in Europe, and govern a large Christian population in their diminished territories.

109 The union of the Belgic and United Provinces of the Netherlands, made in 1815, lasted till 1830, when the Belgic revolution resulted in

the creation of a kingdom of Belgium separate from Holland. Between the two States Luxemburg became a cause of dispute. By the Congress of Vienna, Luxemburg had been left in a curious position. It was a member of the Germanic Confederation; but the sovereignty and civil 107
government were vested in the King of the Netherlands, who exercised its vote. The fortress was declared a federal fortress, the appointment of the governor being given to Prussia, which provided the larger part of the garrison. The first arrangement made on the disruption of the union of the Belgic and United Provinces of the Netherlands was that of January, 1831, by which the whole of the duchy of Luxemburg was given to the new kingdom of the Netherlands. The eighteen articles of June virtually reversed this decision. The maintenance of the *status quo*, which these demanded, meant the retention by the Belgians of all Luxemburg except the fortress, and all Limburg except Maestricht. It was finally decided, by the Treaty of November, that Limburg and the east part of Luxemburg should be restored to the diminished kingdom of the Netherlands, while the west part of Luxemburg should remain under Belgian rule—an arrangement to which the Dutch King refused his assent till 1839. Only that part of Luxemburg retained by the Netherlands which included the fortress remained within the Germanic Confederation. On the formation of the North German Confederation, Luxemburg was not included in it, on the ground that it was attached to a foreign Power. But Prussia still maintained her right to garrison its fortress. In May, 1867, an agreement was arrived at, by which Luxemburg was declared an independent State under King William III, but politically separate from Holland, and guaranteed as neutral by the Powers; Prussia was to withdraw her garrison and the King of the Netherlands to destroy the fortifications. In 1866, on the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation, Limburg was incorporated with the Netherlands. Luxemburg retained the position assigned to it in 1867 till 1890, when, by the death of William III, its dynastic tie with the Netherlands was broken. By the Salic Law, Queen Wilhelmina was incapable of succession, and it passed to the next male heir.

Another union made by the Congress of Vienna—that of Norway 141
and Sweden—lasted for ninety years. In June, 1905, the two kingdoms separated by mutual consent.

The expansion of Russia in the nineteenth century was almost un- 108
checked, and her frontiers advanced in every direction. In the north-west, by the acquisition of Finland and the Åland Islands at the Peace of Frederikshamm in 1809, she completed her hold of the eastern Baltic, and her frontiers here have since remained unaltered. Finland still remains an autonomous State, though its constitutional position is a matter of dispute. By the settlement of 1815, the grand duchy of Warsaw, diminished by Posnania, Danzig, East Galicia, and Cracow, was renamed the kingdom of Poland, and handed over to Alexander's

protection. After the unsuccessful rebellion of 1831-2, the position of Poland was changed, and she has now become the "Russian provinces of the Vistula." The frontier is purely conventional and independent of geographical considerations; but it has remained unaltered up to the present day.

Unlike the northern and western frontiers, the south-western has seen continuous change, though little expansion. Religious and national feeling—the Panslavist sentiment—have combined with the political and economic aim of reaching the Mediterranean to make this a region of conflict. In this direction, also, Russia has advanced to the sea—the goal of nearly all her expansion. The Treaty of Bucharest (1812) brought this expansion to the Pruth and the Lower Danube; the Convention of Akkerman (1826) confirmed this; the Treaty of Adrianople (1829) included in it the islands of the Danube delta. This last acquisition was lost at the Treaty of Paris (1856), together with a narrow strip of Bessarabia on the left bank of the Danube. At the Congress of Berlin (1878), the strip of Bessarabia was recovered and the frontier advanced to the position of 1812. The south-eastern frontier has been no less changing, and Persia, the Ottoman empire, and the Cossacks have all lost territory to Russia. Conquests in the neighbourhood of Daghestan, carried Russian dominion along the Caspian. The Treaty of Turkmanchay (1828) deprived Persia of the khanates of Erivan and Nakhitchevan, and gave to Russia the sole right of navigation on the Caspian Sea. In the following year, the Treaty of Adrianople, between Russia and the Turks, confirmed the Russian possession of Anapa, Poti, and part of the pashalik of Akhaltsikh. In 1834, trifling readjustments were made in the Kars-Akhiskha district. In spite of the capture of their great fortress, in 1845, the Caucasian Cossacks kept up a stubborn resistance to Russian aggression. But, in 1859, the southern highlands in the district of Daghestan were occupied by Russia, and, after five years' further fighting, the Circassian or Kuban district was conquered. The Congress of Berlin, in 1878, rectified the southern boundary of the Caucasian region. Turkey finally ceded Kars to Russia, together with Ardahan and Batoum, which was to remain a free port. The preliminary Treaty of San Stefano had also arranged that the fortress of Bayazid and a valuable strip of territory on the trade route to Trebizond should be ceded to Russia. But the Congress of Berlin refused to ratify this. Since 1878, the south-eastern frontier of Russia has remained unchanged. Russia has, in a sense, drawn the region of the Caucasus into Europe, but has not used it as a base of expansion into Asia Minor or Asia. Her conquests east of the Caspian will be mentioned in another connexion.

B. GREATER EUROPE.

In studying the political changes which have occurred outside of 140
Europe in the course of the nineteenth century we have to trace, first, the expansion of the United States and the political formation of Latin America; next, the uninterrupted growth of the British empire in all continents—in particular, the formation of the British empire in India, and, parallel with it, the expansion of Russia in northern and central Asia; thirdly, the general extension of colonial activity which has brought many new Powers into the colonial world and led to the partition of Africa and the Pacific Islands and the penetration of the East by European influence.

Since 1820, the United States have expanded north and south to the 72
Pacific Coast, and have added a small colonial dominion. First came the definition of their northern frontier with British North America. 127
In 1842, by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, which had been in doubt since the Peace of Versailles, was at last arranged. The United States gained most of the land in dispute, and were left with a frontier which projected so far into New Brunswick as to impede the direct connexion between the Canadas and the maritime Provinces. In 1846, Oregon was divided between the two countries along the 49th parallel from the Rockies to the Pacific, Vancouver Isle being left to the English. This partition, however, still left uncertain the ownership of the islands in the strait that divides Vancouver from the mainland of the United States. In 1872, by arbitration, the Juan de Fuca channel was fixed as the boundary between Canada and the United States. The south-western expansion 71
of the United States was continued in 1845, when Texas, a Mexican State, which had established its independence of Mexico in 1837, was admitted into the Union. A war with Mexico resulted, at the conclusion of which, by the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, 1848, Mexico recognised the Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas, and ceded New Mexico and Upper California to the United States, which thus came into possession of an enormous area of country, including the present States of California, New Mexico, New Arizona, Utah, and parts of Wyoming and Colorado. The process of expansion in the south-west was completed by the purchase of a tract of some 45,000 square miles south of the river Gila, which gave to the United States an improved frontier in this quarter. This completed the continuous expansion of American territory. In addition the United States in 1867 purchased Alaska from Russia, whence arose another boundary dispute with Great Britain. The boundary between 127
Alaska and Canada was fixed by an Anglo-Russian treaty in 1825. But it was doubtful whether that treaty intended the boundary to follow

the general contour of the coast or pass round the heads of the inlets. By arbitration, in 1903, the latter alternative was decided upon, and the United States thus gained control of the main sea approach to the
140 Klondyke gold-fields. Outside of America, the United States added a colonial dominion in Hawaii and Guam, in 1898, the Philippines and
75 Porto Rico, taken from Spain, at the Peace of Paris, in the same year, and the Samoan island of Tutuila and its dependencies, in 1900.

With the progress of settlement new States were formed: Missouri in 1821, Arkansas in 1836, Michigan in 1837, Texas and Florida in 1845, Iowa in 1846, Wisconsin in 1848, California in 1850, Minnesota in 1858, Oregon in 1859, Kansas in 1861, Nevada in 1864, Nebraska in 1867, Colorado in 1876, Washington, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota in 1889, Idaho and Wyoming in 1890, Utah in 1896, and Oklahoma in 1907, Arizona and New Mexico still remaining
73 Territories. In the course of its expansion the existence of the United States was thrown into jeopardy by the division of the country on the question of slavery. In 1861 the southern States seceded and formed a new Confederation, which included Virginia, the two Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. After a struggle of four years, 1861–5, the new Confederation succumbed to the northern States and its members were one by one readmitted to the Union. During the struggle, a part of Virginia, which adhered to the North, was separated from the remainder and formed into the State of West Virginia (1863).

134, Latin America has been gradually taking shape during the course of
135 the nineteenth century. Mexico has lost territory to the United States:
71 first, by the secession of Texas in 1836, which entered the Union in 1845; secondly, by the cession in 1848 of California and New Mexico and the sale of a piece of territory south of the river Gila in 1853. In Central America, half-hearted attempts at federation failed, and six separate States were formed, viz. Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Panama. Panama was at first a member of the United States of Colombia. In 1855 and 1862 it obtained a large degree of autonomy, but remained in the federation until 1903, when it definitely seceded. In that year, also, it granted to the United States a belt of land for the construction of the Panama Canal. Colombia itself divided into three republics, in 1830—New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador; in 1863 New Granada took the name of United States of Colombia. Peru was divided, in 1825, by the formation of Upper Peru into the Republic of Bolivia. Bolivia had, until 1883, a frontier on the Pacific, but, by the Peace of Ancon in that year, it lost to Chile the province of Tarapaca and parts of two other provinces. Chile grew by this addition from Bolivia and after disputes with the Argentine. The dispute between Chile and the Argentine was settled in 1881, when both shores of the Straits of Magellan were given to Chile, and the boundary between the

two States was fixed northwards from lat. 52 "along the highest crest of the Cordillera which divide the waters." Both Venezuela and Brazil have had disputes with British Guiana, which have been settled by arbitration. The South American States have not yet attained a fixed form, for a part of Ecuador still remains in dispute.

In the West Indies the principal change has been the disappearance of the power of Spain. In 1898 Spain lost Cuba, whose independence she recognised, and surrendered Porto Rico to the United States. Her part of Santo Domingo established its independence in 1820, merged itself in Hayti in 1822, freed itself in 1844, passed back to her in 1861, and became once more independent in 1865.

The expansion of the British Empire has proceeded with great rapidity since 1815. In North America, the limits of her possessions 126
have been fixed by the series of agreements with the United States already referred to. Out of the group of colonies which she possessed 101
on the continent the Dominion of Canada has been formed, by a steady process of union. In 1840, Upper and Lower Canada were 127
united; in 1858, British Columbia was constituted; in 1867 the two Canadas, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick entered into a confederation, which Prince Edward's Island joined in 1870, and British Columbia in 1871, and which purchased the territories of the Hudson Bay Company in 1869, thus gaining a transcontinental extent. In this north-western territory of Canada have been formed the new provinces of Manitoba, in 1870, and Saskatchewan and Alberta, in 1904. Newfoundland remains outside of the Dominion. In the West Indies, dominion has been neither lost nor gained. In South America, a long dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela was settled by arbitration in 1899, and a dispute between that colony and Brazil in 1904. In Australasia, 128
the first settlement was made at Sydney in 1788, and the colony of New South Wales was formed. Tasmania was proclaimed in 1825, Western Australia in 1829, South Australia in 1836, New Zealand in 129
1841, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. The six Australian colonies united to form the Commonwealth of Australia in 1900. New Zealand remains a separate Dominion.

In South Africa, advancing from the Dutch colony of the Cape of 133
Good Hope acquired in 1806, and ceded by the Dutch in 1814, Great Britain has gained a large dominion reaching into Central Africa, and including the new colonies and dominions of Natal, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, Rhodesia, and British Central Africa. The Transvaal and the Orange Free State were formed by the trekking of the Dutch from the Cape, after 1836. The independence of the Transvaal was recognised by the Sand River Convention, in 1852, and that of the Orange Free State by the Convention of Bloemfontein, in 1854. The Transvaal was annexed in 1877, to be granted independence again in 1881, and both States were finally annexed in 1900. Meantime, the Cape of

Good Hope was steadily enlarged from the Fish River to the Keiskama in 1819, and to the Kei and in the north-east by the inclusion of Queen Adelaide Province, temporarily in 1831–6, and finally in 1846—though the territory between the Keiskama and the Kei, called British Kaffraria, was not annexed to the Cape Colony until 1865—by Basutoland from 1871 to 1884; by further additions from Kaffraria in 1876–9; by Griqualand West with Kimberley in 1880; by Walfisch Bay, annexed by the British 1878, in 1884; by the remainder of British Kaffraria to the frontiers of Natal in 1884–7; and by the southern part of Bechuanaland, annexed by the British in 1885, in 1895. Natal was formed in 1844, and attached to the Cape till 1856. To it Zululand, which had been brought under British protection in 1879, and declared British territory in 1887, was added in 1897, St Lucia Bay having been annexed in 1884. Rhodesia, a great territory north of the Transvaal, was acquired by Cecil Rhodes, and transferred to the British South Africa Company 1888–90. Its frontier on the south was fixed at the Limpopo, by agreement with the Transvaal in 1890, and on the north-east, by agreement with Portugal in 1891, was made to include Mashonaland. In 1910, the four South African colonies—the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal—formed a single State as the Union of South Africa.

122 Perhaps the greatest of the imperial efforts of Great Britain has been the formation of her Indian empire. From the beginnings made in the eighteenth century, she has advanced with little interruption, until today the whole of India and Burma is either under her direct administration, or, where native States remain, under her control; and its frontiers are flanked by buffer States whose political relations she supervises.
64 The acquisitions made by Clive laid the foundations of her power in northern India. Warren Hastings obtained Benares from Oudh in 1775, Nagore from Tanjore, and Guntur from the Nizam in 1778, and, by the Treaty of Salbai, the islands of Salsette and Elephanta,
99 in 1782. In 1792, Cornwallis took from the Sultan of Mysore one-half of his dominions, of which the British retained the Malabar coast, with Calicut. In 1799, Mysore was once more partitioned. The central portion of the State was handed over to a native Hindu ruler. Parts were given to the Nizam and the Mahrathas. The coast up to the Portuguese possession of Goa, including Mangalore, was annexed by Great Britain. In 1800, the principality of Tanjore, and in 1801 the Carnatic, were placed under direct British administration, and thus the Madras Presidency was formed almost as it has remained until the present time. In 1801, Oudh surrendered Rohilkhand and the districts of Allahabad and Korah. The conquest of Mysore, in 1799, secured to the British an uninterrupted dominion from east to west of the peninsula as well as the control of the sea-coast in southern India. It left no serious opponent of British power in India, save only the Mahratha confederacy, whose chiefs

ruled at Poona, Nagpur, Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda, and whose united dominions stretched from Mysore to the Jumna, and from Kathiawar to the Gulf of Kutch. Occupying the centre of India, they contended for dominion in north and south—in Hindustan and the Deccan. The British acquisitions from the Mahrathas began in 1802, when the Peshwa of Poona, by the Treaty of Bassein, came under British protection and ceded some districts in Bundelkhand. After a struggle with the other Mahratha princes, Sindhia ceded all his territories north of the Jumna, the Rajah of Nagpur Kuttack and his other lands in Orissa, as well as Berar to the Nizam, the Gaekwar Ahmadabad and his part of Gujerat. By these additions the British made themselves the strongest Power amongst the States and races of India—the only Power capable of giving to it unity and to its peoples protection. Mysore had been destroyed, the Mahratha confederacy broken, the Ganges valley brought under British control. Oudh was encircled by British territory, and the British frontier marched with that of Sindhia in Upper India. The British possessions in Madras were linked up with their possessions in Bengal, British territory stretched north-west from Bengal to the mountains, with a frontier resting on the Jumna, and almost the whole of the Indian littoral was under British control. The great Mohammadan States, Haidarabad, Oudh, and Mysore, were dependent. But, while the British 122
had been made supreme in India, they had found no tenable frontier—no satisfactory limit to their expansion. Moreover, their position was weak. The Bombay Presidency was cut off from the others. The frontiers of their possessions were extensive, and communication was difficult between the various parts. The attempt to limit conquest, to establish a balance of power, and to separate British India from native India, failed. In central India no stable political situation had been established. On the northern frontiers of British territory the Nepalese encroached. To secure this northern frontier and to resettle central India was the work of Hastings. By the Treaty of Segauli, in 1815, the British annexed the north-west corner of Nepal, and brought Sikkim under their protection, thus advancing on the south-east and south-west into the outer ranges of the Himalayas, the hill country that overhangs Rohilkhand and the North-West Provinces. Simla was among their acquisitions on this occasion. In 1817–8, wars with the Pindaris and the Mahrathas enabled the British to make a settlement of central and south-western India. In 1818, the dominions of the Peshwa were annexed to the Bombay Presidency. Ajmir, Asigarh, and a part of Gujerat were taken from Sindhia; Holkar surrendered territory round the river Tapti, and the Rajah of Nagpur nearly all his territories north of the Mahanadi and the Nerbudda. This great settlement, which crushed the Mahratha Power, the only possible rival of the British in India, marks a very definite point in the formation of the British dominion. Since, in 1815, Ceylon had been definitely ceded by the

Dutch, and Mauritius by the French, European rivalry was no longer a danger. The whole sea line of India was in British hands. The contest with the native States was ended—all the minor principalities of Rajputana and of the Mahrathas recognised the British suzerainty. The Deccan was under British control, as well as Hindustan from the frontiers of the Punjab east to the frontiers of Burma. The British empire was firmly established; but it was to be further consolidated by Dalhousie, 1848–56, and its expansion east and west was to continue.

Between 1818 and 1848 a number of acquisitions were made: in 1820, the coast between Kolaba and Goa; in 1822, Bijapur (near Sholopur) and Ahmadnagar from the Nizam; in 1830, Mysore (until 1881, when it was restored to native government); in 1834, Coorg; in 1841, Kurnool; in the same year, the Assam Duars, lying on the east of the Bhutan Duars, and comprising about one-third of them; and, in 1843, Kolaba. After the first Sikh War, in 1845, the Jalandhar Doab between the Sutlej and Ravi was annexed, the Punjab brought under British protection, and Kashmir made an autonomous State in alliance with Great Britain. But it was the work of Dalhousie to create substantially the India of today. By annexing the Punjab, in 1849, he brought British India into touch with Afghanistan, and so indirectly into touch with Russia; while, on the east, by occupying Sikkim in 1850, he brought it into touch with Tibet and China. He added the lower districts of the Irrawaddy in 1852, which was to lead on to the conquest of Upper Burma. Within the interior of India, he annexed Satara near Bombay in 1848, Jhansi, a Mahratha State, in northern India, in 1853, and the great central tract of India known as Nagpur, in 1854, whose territories constitute nearly four-fifths of the present Central Provinces. In 1853, Berar, or the Assigned Districts, was handed over by the Nizam. The last and greatest of his acquisitions was Oudh, annexed in 1856. The work of Dalhousie thus gave greater unity to British territory in India, and extended it east and west. The results of the Mutiny confirmed the long process of conquest and consolidation, and carried it to its logical issue in the transference of India definitely to the Crown of Great Britain. The Moghul Emperor disappeared from Delhi, the last Mahratha Peshwa from Cawnpore, and the East India Company, in whose name the great work had been done, surrendered the government of India directly to the Crown. It was a natural corollary of this that, in 1877, the British Empire of India was proclaimed.

Since 1858 there have been few annexations within the Indian peninsula. The Government of India has been occupied mainly with the problem of defending the British position and possessions by securing strong frontiers to India and encircling them with a belt of protected States. The interior acquisitions have been the Panch Mahals (near Baroda), 1860, Lalitpur (south of Jhansi) and the district to the south

of Bhutan known as the Ambari Fallakotta, 1859–60, and the Bengal Duars, of which the eastern part had been annexed in 1841, in 1865. The external acquisitions have been much more extensive.

The protection of the British dominions in India has involved, necessarily, the protection of the routes of communication with it and the consequent annexation of various strategic points on those routes. In addition to Gibraltar, acquired in 1713, and Malta acquired in 1802, 100
the British Government in 1815 retained the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Mauritius, and occupied Ascension Island. The Suez Canal 132
was opened in 1869, and Great Britain seized an opportunity in 1877 to obtain a financial interest in it, which led on to her joint occupation of Egypt with France in 1882; whence arose the British Protectorate of Egypt recognised by France in 1904, and the conquest of the Egyptian Sudan in 1896–9. Cyprus was taken into British occupation in 1878; 110
a protectorate was declared over Somaliland at the mouth of the Red 130
Sea in 1884, which has been maintained, though the interior was abandoned in 1910. Aden, just opposite, was acquired in 1838, and Perim Island in 1857. From Aden to the Persian Gulf, Great Britain 124
exercises a certain police supervision, and over the Persian Gulf she definitely declared a protectorate in 1903. In 1907 Russia recognised 124
her prior interests in south-eastern Persia. Thus, British communications with India have been guarded by a line of possessions and protectorates.

The expansion of British rule on the north-western frontier of India 124
may next be considered. The great colonising movement which Russia has carried on from Moscow into Central Asia led the British, early in the nineteenth century, to look beyond the actual frontiers of India and to interest themselves in Sind, the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia. The mountainous country of Afghanistan, over whose historic passes conquerors and traders have descended into India, had by its geographical position and its strategic importance a great interest to the British. The attempt made, from 1837 to 1842, to form an alliance with or to conquer Afghanistan ended in disaster, but led to the annexation of Sind 122
in 1843, by which British dominion was established on the Lower Indus, a base acquired for further operations in north-western India, and the whole Indian littoral brought into British hands. The final annexation 122
of the Punjab in 1849 carried the British frontier to the Afghan hills. Meanwhile, Russia advanced across the Kirghiz steppes, and gained 136
control of the routes of communication with Central Asia. She came into touch with Afghanistan and Persia on the west, at the moment when the British came into contact with Afghanistan and Baluchistan on the east. The Russian, like the British, empire sought a secure frontier. The dominions that Russia annexed in Central Asia were as large as British India, though their population was small. She occupied Tashkend in 1864, Samarkand in 1868, Khiva, virtually, in 1873.

122 In 1876, the British, by the Treaty of Jacobabad, came to an agreement with Baluchistan. By this, Baluchistan with its passes up to the Persian frontier passed under British control, and the British established themselves at Quetta. It was a protection of the southern part of the north-western frontier of India. A war with Afghanistan, in 1878–80, secured to the British the control of the Afghan passes into India, and brought Afghanistan under British protection. In 1885–7 a boundary commission settled in conjunction with Russia the north-western frontier of Afghanistan. Between Afghanistan and India, from Baluchistan to Chitral, along the spurs of the hills, was a zone of territory occupied by tribes who owned the suzerainty of the Ameer. In 1893, this territory was brought under British control by agreement with Afghanistan, and, in 1895, Chitral was annexed. In 1907, the two rival Powers in Central Asia made a settlement of their differences. The integrity of Persia was recognised, but it was divided into three spheres—a northern, which included the more important provinces and cities, in which the British would seek no political concessions; a southern, adjoining the frontiers of Afghanistan and Baluchistan, from which Russia would similarly be excluded, and a central, open to both Powers. Afghanistan was left as a buffer State under British protection, and Russia was excluded from it. Tibet was recognised as under the sovereignty of China, it being agreed that neither Power was to seek influence there, though the British retained certain limited rights under the Treaty of Lhassa and the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1904. In 1902, an alteration of the Tibetan frontier gave the British some 350 square miles.

125 The expansion on the eastern frontier of India has borne some similarity to that on the west. On the west, Sind and the Punjab have been acquired, Baluchistan and Afghanistan have become protectorates, and an agreement has been made with Russia as to spheres of influence and frontiers. Similarly, on the east, Assam and Burma have been annexed, the Shan States have become protectorates, Siam has been neutralised, and an agreement reached with France as to frontiers. But, while on the west the British have not extended their conquests outside of India, on the east they have added quite a new region in Indo-China. Into this region they advanced first in 1826. By the Treaty of Yandabu, they acquired the kingdom of Assam, with Manipur and Kachar, and the provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim, with Martaban and Moulmein. The King of Ava retained the valley of the Irrawaddy. This gave the British all the Burmese sea-board, except the province of Pegu, and effectually secured their eastern frontier, which had hitherto been the Brahmaputra valley, except where they had gone beyond it in the province of Chittagong. In 1852, a further advance was made, and the province of Pegu at the mouth of the Irrawaddy, with Rangoon, was acquired. It was an important acquisition. It gave the British the whole sea coast of Burma, whence it was easy to advance up stream to

Mandalay. In 1886 this advance was made, and Upper Burma was annexed. It embraced a wide territory from the Irrawaddy to the Salwin. Meanwhile, the French were also established in Indo-China. In 1859, they occupied Saigon; in 1862, the provinces of Saigon, Mytho, and Bunhoa in Cochin China, and the islands of Pulo Condore; in 1863, they proclaimed a protectorate over Cambodia, and, in 1867, occupied the three provinces of western Cochin China to the south-west of Saigon. In 1863–5 they made conquests in Tonkin, and by the Treaty of Hué with Annam, in 1884, and that of Tientsin with China, in 1885, they brought Annam and Tonkin under their protection.

After threatening war in 1893, the French gained a better frontier with Siam, which ceded a large territory, so that the Mekong became a French river. By agreement with the English, in 1896, Siam was divided into three spheres, of which the eastern was to be the French sphere of influence, the western the British, and the central, the basin of the Menam, to be neutral. The dismemberment of Siam was thereby prevented, and the British secured their protectorate over the provinces adjoining their frontier. By a further treaty between Great Britain and France, in 1907, Siam ceded to France Battambang, Siem-reap, and Sisophon, in return for Dansai and Kratt, as well as all the islands situated to the south of Chemling including Koh-Kutt. A further agreement placed the Malay States of Kelantan, Trĕngganu, and Kedah under British influence. Thus, a zone of protected or neutral States separates Persia, Russia, China and France from the immediate possession of Great Britain, and forms the real frontier of India.

Within India, France and Portugal still retain a peaceful foothold— **122**
Portugal in Goa, Diu, and Damaun, France in Pondicherry, Karical, Yanaon, Mahé, and Chandernagore. The Danes sold their possessions of Tranquebar and Serampur to Great Britain in 1845.

The British share in the partition of the Pacific Islands and of **140**
Africa will be mentioned later. Of strategic possessions necessary to her maritime power she acquired the Straits Settlements, in 1785–1819, Singapore, in 1819, Aden, in 1838, Hong-Kong, in 1841, Cyprus, in 1878, Wei-hai-wei, in 1898, while she ceded Heligoland to Germany, in 1890. In south-eastern Asia, she expanded her power by acquiring **139, 140**
Labuan, in 1846, the Malay States, in 1874, North Borneo, in 1878–81, a part of New Guinea, in 1884, and Sarawak and Brunei, in 1888. The rapid growth and formation of this far extended and heterogeneous empire resting on maritime power is the greatest of the changes in the colonial world in the nineteenth century.

Of the other great colonial Powers of earlier centuries, Russia alone **136**
was continuously active during the nineteenth century. In Central Asia she advanced her frontier southwards to meet Persia and Afghanistan, which now form buffer States between the Russian and British empires in Asia. In the Far East she advanced uninterruptedly until, attempting

to encroach on China and to find a better outlet to the sea, she was repulsed by Japan. The proximity of northern Asia to Russia, its geographical character and its scanty population, on the one hand, and Russia's need of a defensible frontier, of new markets, and of more territory for her growing population, on the other, explain the ease, the continuity, and the vast extent of these conquests. In the later eighteenth century, Russia was extending her control over the Kirghiz hordes west of the Urals. In 1822, they were placed within the sphere of the Governors of Orenburg and Western Siberia. In 1842, the Amu Darya was brought under Russian influence; by 1853, the Sir Darya; by 1865, all the territory between the Aral Sea and Issik Kul. Thus eastern Turkestan was subdued. In 1868, Bokhara ceded the district of Zarafshan, with the important town of Samarkand, and became itself a dependent State. In 1873, Khiva was conquered, and, in 1876, Khokand was made a province of Turkestan under its ancient name Ferghana. Thus, Russian dominion has been extended almost round the Caspian. Meanwhile, in 1870, Russia occupied the Kuldja district of China, but evacuated the eastern portion of it in 1881. In that year, also, the Turkoman Tekkes on the north of the Afghan frontier were subdued and Western Turkomania was annexed, the boundaries with Persia being arranged by treaty with Persia. In 1884, the Turkoman tribes round about Merv were coaxed into obedience. Difficulties about the Afghan frontier were settled by the Anglo-Russian boundary commission in 1885, which gave to Russia the greater part of the district which she disputed with Afghanistan, including the oasis of Penjdeh, and by another Anglo-Russian commission of 1895, which settled disputed questions in the
124 Pamirs. A general settlement of the political position in central Asia was made by the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 already referred to, which maintained the integrity of Persia, and recognised the predominant interests of Russia in the northern provinces, but closed to her Afghanistan and Tibet. Of Russian expansion in eastern Asia we shall speak in another connexion.

130 An increased interest in colonisation shown by the various Great Powers has led, in recent years, to the extension of European sovereignty over the greater part of Africa and the Pacific. Apart from the movements of the Dutch in South Africa, and of the French in Algeria, there was little extension of European colonisation in Africa between 1815 and 1875. The British made little of their West African settlements. But they extended their possessions in Sierra Leone in 1861, acquired Lagos in the same year, and consolidated their power on the Gold Coast by the purchase of the Danish forts, in 1850, and of the Dutch, in 1871. The Portuguese acquired Portuguese Guinea and the Bissagos Islands in 1885, St Thomé and Principe in 1879. The French occupation
131 of Algeria began in 1830 with the capture of Algiers. At first restricted to points on the coast, it was gradually extended to include the territory

north of the Atlas Mountains by 1848. Between 1848 and 1870, France extended her dominion to the northern Sahara. In 1881, the Treaty of Bardo with the Bey of Tunis admitted her protectorate over Tunis. Meanwhile, she continued to advance south, and, in 1900, occupied Insalah, Touat, and Gourara on the frontiers of Morocco, which gave her command of the Sahara. In 1884, Germany declared a protectorate over the coast of Damaraland and Namaqualand, except Walfisch Bay, 180
which the British had annexed in 1878. In the same year she also annexed Togoland and the Cameroons. The action of Germany hastened the partition of Africa. The Berlin Conference called in 1884 recognised the Congo State which King Leopold of Belgium had founded in the basin of the Congo. After this there was a rapid occupation of territory by the various Powers and a constant delimitation of frontiers. In western Africa, on the Senegal, France had been extending her power since 1855. She acquired the Upper Senegal, and in 1881 established a protectorate over the left bank of the Upper Niger. She occupied points on the coast between the existing settlements of the English and Portuguese, and linked these up with her interior possessions, acquiring by 1891 the whole of the Ivory Coast. She overthrew the kingdom of Dahomey and occupied Timbuctu in 1892–4. Thus the French secured the Upper Niger and much of the country within its great bend, and prevented the expansion of the older English and Portuguese settlements from the coast into the interior. From the Lower Niger, the English, by Treaties with Gando and Sokoto in 1885, gained access to the Benue and Lake Chad. The French from the west, the English up the Niger, the Germans from the Cameroons, divided the central Sudan by a series of agreements, 1886–1906. In north-western Africa the largest share has fallen to the French. From the Mediterranean in the north and the Atlantic in the west to Darfur in the east and the Congo, where they first gained a footing in 1839, in the south, their dominion stretches, enveloping the older settlements of other Powers. Morocco remains unconquered, and Liberia, in the south-west of the great bend of Africa, is an independent negro republic. Spain holds Tiris, where she proclaimed the protectorate of Rio Oro in 1884, the English their historic West African settlements, to each of which they have added a small *hinterland*, and the protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria at the lower course of the Niger, in which Lagos is now included. The Germans have territory in Togoland and the Cameroons, and Portugal has still a foothold on the coast between Cape Roxo and the river Cajet. Otherwise, the vast interior and the remainder of the coast has passed to the French. In eastern Africa, the Germans, in 1885, acquired territory in Zanzibar, where also the English established claims. By a series of agreements the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar and the *hinterland* passed to these two Powers. In 1886, the Sultan's territories were confined to a narrow strip of coast, of parts of which both Powers

obtained leases. In 1888, Germany acquired a lease of the Sultan's territory from the Rovuma to the Umba, and in 1890 bought the territory leased to her. She surrendered her claims to the coast between Witu and the river Jub, giving up all claims north of the British boundary at the Umba. The northern limit of her territory was carried from the Victoria Nyanza to the Congo State, thus excluding her from the Upper Nile, and a line was drawn on the south between Lake Nyassa and Lake Tanganyika, dividing her possessions from British Central Africa. The British Government declared a protectorate over the islands of Pemba and Zanzibar, in 1890. The Upper Nile fell mainly into the hands of the British, who acquired Uganda, in 1890–4, conquered the Egyptian Sudan, in 1898, and thus prevented the French from extending thither their west African empire. In 1894, the British leased a tract of territory, the Lado enclave, to King Leopold II, and thus brought the Congo State also to the Nile, which territory on the death of King Leopold returned to the British. In the basin of the Congo, the Congo State was formed in 1884. By conquering the Arabs in Central Africa, in 1890–3, and by a series of astute diplomatic agreements, King Leopold steadily expanded its frontiers. In 1908, it
133 was transferred to the kingdom of Belgium. In south Africa, the British advanced from the Cape Colony to the Upper Zambesi, and, west of Lake Nyassa, north to Lake Tanganyika. The Portuguese dominions of Angola in the west and Mozambique in the east, though they have been enlarged, were thus separated. In 1875 the Portuguese received Delagoa Bay, which was in dispute with the British. An agreement of 1891 fixed the frontiers of Portuguese and British territory inland. German south-west Africa has gained a considerable *hinterland* and at one point reaches the Zambesi. Its frontiers were fixed by agreements with England in 1885 and 1890, and with Portugal in 1896. On the Red Sea France established herself at Obok in 1862 and 1883, Italy at the Bay of Assab in 1870 and 1882, whence she has expanded to Obok, and established the dependency of Eretrea. Abyssinia remains independent. Somaliland was divided between England and Italy. The British protectorate over Somaliland was declared in 1884; Italy acquired her territory in 1889. Thus, save for Morocco, Liberia, and Abyssinia, the whole of Africa has passed under European control.
131 Even in Morocco, the principal seaports, since 1906, have admitted French or Spanish or Franco-Spanish garrisons.

139 The recent partition of the Pacific Islands began with the annexation by France of Tahiti and the Marquesas in 1842, and of New Caledonia in 1853. The British annexed Fiji in 1874, and in 1887 established a joint control of the New Hebrides with France. The United States appeared in 1878, when they acquired Pago Pago in the Samoas, Germany, in 1884, when she annexed parts of northern New Guinea. In 1885 and 1886, Germany, France, and Great Britain came to a

general agreement as to their respective spheres of influence. The German sphere included a large area in Micronesia and western Melanesia, in proximity to the Dutch Indies, and including the Carolines, Marshalls, part of the Solomons, and northern New Guinea. The French claimed a sphere of influence in Melanesia, of which New Caledonia was the centre, and another in Polynesia, of which the Society Islands were the centre. The English sphere extended from south-east Melanesia and Micronesia over Polynesia, almost enveloping the French. In 1892, Great Britain annexed the Gilbert and Ellice Islands; in 1893 the Southern Solomons; in 1898, Santa Cruz and the Swallow group. In 1900, she established a protectorate over the Tonga Islands; in the same year she obtained Choiseul, Isabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits, and Lord Howe's group was transferred by treaty from Germany. In 1902 and in 1906 she renewed her joint control of the New Hebrides with France. The Manihiki and Cook Islands were placed under the government of New Zealand in 1902. The United States annexed Hawaii in 1898; and, in 1899 (Great Britain relinquishing her claims), they divided the Samoas with Germany. In 1899, Germany bought the Spanish rights in the Carolines and Pelews.

In the Far East, the record of political change has been different, and, while it presents some likeness, offers also a great contrast to the changes which we have just narrated. There has been the same steady pressure of advancing Europe; but the resistance of the Asiatic Powers has been much stronger and more successful, and the uprising of an Asiatic State—the Japanese empire—in a manner unique in modern history has checked the expansion of Europe. While the commercial penetration 138
of China has progressed slowly throughout the century, her actual territorial losses have been small. Almost inaccessible to most of the Powers of Europe, except by the sea, and strong in her sea-board provinces, she has maintained the bulk of her empire intact, though a number of ports have been opened, and some ceded, to the aggressive importunity of Europe. In 1841 Great Britain acquired Hong-Kong, 140
which was confirmed to her by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842. To this she added, in 1860, a portion of the township of Kowloon, and, in 1898, a further portion of the Chinese coast opposite Hong-Kong, to increase the security of the colony. Over Sikkim she established a protectorate in 122
1850, though it was not acknowledged by China until 1890. On the 125
frontiers of Burma, she ceded Munglem and Kwanghung to China in 1894; but, after China had, in the following year, ceded a portion of this territory to France, Great Britain obtained Kokang and Wanting as compensation in 1897. When Russia leased Port Arthur and Talienwan in 1898, Great Britain leased Wei-hai-wei, a strong position on the other side of the Gulf of Pechili, for so long a time as Russia should keep Port Arthur—and she still retains it. Other Powers also have had their shares. France, as has been already explained, took Annam and Tonkin in 1884, 125

Laos in 1893, and leased Kwang-chow-wan in 1898; in which year, also,
136 Germany leased Kiaochau. But Russia, with her long contiguous frontier, naturally attempted the most; and her field of operations lay on the north-east provinces. From the barren regions of Kamschatka she moved southwards, in the nineteenth century. She gained control of the mouth of the Amur and of part of Saghalin Island, in 1854. By the Treaty of Aigun, in 1858, and a further convention, in 1860, she definitely acquired all the land on the left bank of the Amur and the sea-board so far south as the Tumen. Thus her frontiers touched Korea, and her territories half encircled Manchuria. Vladivostok was then founded at the most south-easterly point of the Russian empire. In 1867 Russia sold Alaska to the United States, and thus withdrew from North America, where she had acquired an extensive coast-line in competition with the Hudson's Bay Company; but her southward advance in Asia continued. In 1867, she improved her position in Saghalin Island, and in 1875 acquired the whole, in exchange for her claims in the two most southerly of the Kurile Islands. Her outlet to the sea in the ports of Nicholaievsk and Vladivostok, icebound for a part of the year, was inadequate for the development of the vast territory she had acquired; and she turned her eyes to the Gulf of Pechili, and sought concessions in the great northern province of China, Manchuria, and the dependent kingdom of Korea
137 with its excellent harbours. But the rise of Japan had created a new situation. To Japan, owing to her geographical situation and expanding population, Korea was a first line of defence and a great field of commercial and industrial interests. A competition between the two Powers ensued. Japan, in 1895, in the Treaty of Shimonoseki, took from China the Liao-Tung peninsula, Manchuria's and north-eastern Asia's best outlet to the sea, Formosa and the Pescadores Islands, and, in addition, established the independence of Korea; but she was compelled by the protests of Russia, Germany, and France to restore the Liao-Tung peninsula to China. In 1898, Russia acquired Port Arthur and Talienwan, and, in 1900, she occupied Manchuria. She thus offered a strong barrier to Japanese expansion, and planted herself in a commanding position against China. By the Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905, which ended the Russo-Japanese War, Russia evacuated Manchuria, which was restored to China, and surrendered the Liao-Tung peninsula, and the southern half of Saghalin Island, to Japan. Korea was placed under the control of Japan, and was annexed to the Japanese empire in 1910. Thus rapidly, Japan gained an extensive territory on the mainland of the continent, and terminated an episode which her success has rendered unique in the history of European colonisation.

The point to which this brief summary has been brought offers no natural break in the history of territorial change. Both in Europe, and in the Greater Europe extended over the globe which Europe has formed,

there has been throughout modern history an unceasing flux of power, with its consequent transference of territories and rearrangements of frontiers. No political equilibrium has yet been reached, nor any lasting balance of power established. So long as some States rise in wealth, population and efficiency, while others decline or remain stationary, so long, in a system of competing States, formed on no fixed principles, there must be constant disturbance in the balance of real power, leading to transfers of political sovereignty. It is not within the scope of this historical sketch to discuss present political tendencies; but it finds a natural conclusion in a brief description of the position to which this long series of changes has led. Europe presents today a form which it has not previously borne in modern history. It consists of a group of States, which, though they do not coincide with its geographical or ethnographical divisions very exactly, yet bear strong marks of having been formed under their influence. As compared with other continents, the number of States is very large for its area and population, partly because of the operation of the principle of nationality, which has divided more States than it has united, and partly because of the subjugation of other continents to its influence. The States of Europe are the product not only of its racial and geographical divisions, but also of the political instincts of its peoples, and of the hopes, fears and precautions of the more powerful members of its system. For the 141
first time in our survey of Europe as a whole we see a German empire, possessing a real unity, and exercising a political influence commensurate with the numbers, wealth and civilisation of the German people. Occupying the north-central plains of Europe and the greater part of the valleys of the Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, Ems, and Rhine, it finds its sea outlet in the Baltic and the North Sea. It embraces neither the whole German people, nor all the territory which, in north-central Europe, once owned the sway of the Holy Roman Empire. Outside of Europe, its great activities are feebly represented in the unimportant islands of the Pacific and the undeveloped sections of Africa which are its sole colonial possessions. The train of events which began in the connexion of the Burgundian inheritance with the Crown of Spain ended in the complete detachment from the German empire of an extensive strip of land on the North Sea surrounding the mouth of the Rhine. Today this rich territory forms two States—Holland, with her national distinctness, her tradition of independence and her ancient colonial dominion in the West Indies and in the great islands of the Malay archipelago, and Belgium, the creation of the national spirit and of diplomacy, owing her existence, her wealth, and her colonial empire in Africa to the industries and the politics of the nineteenth century—both of them small States, whose independence helps to preserve the balance of power. Adjoining Belgium and the German empire, but far from the Rhine, is France, with her unity unimpaired, weaker on her eastern

frontier than Louis XIV found her, stronger in the south-east than the Revolution left her. Outside of Europe, the French race is established in a part of Canada; but the French colonial dominion lies in north-western Africa and the south-eastern corner of Asia. Through a century of political stress, the Iberian peninsula has preserved its political divisions unchanged. But neither Spain nor Portugal retains any dominion in America, the seat of their colonial power, though their tongue and race remain in the South American nations over which they formerly held sway. Portugal still retains parts of Africa and certain points in the East; but the first and strongest of colonial empires, the Spanish, has almost altogether passed away. Italy, like Germany, appears as a single State, for the first time in modern history. She has strong natural boundaries in sea and mountains and embraces nearly all the Italian people. In Africa, she has made the beginnings of a colonial dominion. Switzerland holds the mountainous heart of Europe. In central Europe, the Austrian empire comprises a compacter body of territory than the Habsburgs ever ruled, but preserves the composite character of their empire. German, Czech, Magyar, and Slav are the chief among the many races united within its bounds. For so large a State, the outlet to the sea, on the rocky coast of the eastern Adriatic, is insufficient, hard to defend, and difficult of access. In the Balkan peninsula, a group of States, representing once subject nations, watch for the decline and fall of the empire from which they have wrested their freedom. Montenegro holds a secure position in the midst of her mountains, with a narrow outlet to the Adriatic through Austrian territory at Cattaro and through her own at Dulcigno and Antivari. Peloponnese, Thessaly and many of the Aegean islands are embraced in the kingdom of Greece, the first of the freed Christian kingdoms of south-eastern Europe. The three kingdoms of Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia flank the Danube. Servia holds a triangular area, resting on the Danube, with the Austrian province of Bosnia on the one side and Bulgaria on the other. Bulgaria stretches from Servia east to the Black Sea, and includes a chain of the Balkan mountains and the fertile plains to the south. Roumania lies to the north of the Danube, and holds the mountain and rich plain land from the Austrian Carpathians to the Black Sea south of the Russian frontier. Curtailed, on north and south, by the formation of the new kingdoms, the Ottoman empire, nevertheless, still holds a large strip of the Balkan peninsula from the Adriatic to the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, and controls the narrow seas that divide Europe from Asia. Stretching over a continuous area in three continents, it possesses a unique position, girdling the eastern Mediterranean. The centre of its dominion is in Europe, the bulk of its territory in Asia, and the fringes of its empire extend along the northern coast of Africa. Russia holds the greatest continuous expanse of territory which has fallen to any modern State. In Europe, she stands at the furthest limit of her

extension. She holds the eastern Baltic from Tornea to Memel, as Prussia holds the southern Baltic, and the Black Sea littoral from the mouth of the Danube to the frontiers of the Ottoman empire south of the Caucasus. In Finland, Poland, and the Caucasus, she has flanked her territory with subject nations, difficult to govern and impossible to absorb. Over the vast expanses of northern and central Asia she has crept from the Urals to the Hindu Kush and the Pacific Ocean, making one mighty empire of eastern Europe and northern Asia, which struggles against the historical difficulty of Russia, an inadequate outlet to southern seas. In Scandinavia, the political situation reproduces that which preceded the Union of Calmar. Denmark has been curtailed by the loss of Schleswig and Holstein, and has no footing in the Scandinavian peninsula, which Norway and Sweden divide along the line of its natural parting, while Sweden has lost her dominion beyond the Baltic. The Scandinavian nations have played a part in the extension of European influence over the globe; but their work is not represented in any important possessions, save the large Danish island of Iceland. The position of Great Britain in Europe has remained almost unchanged. The cession of Heligoland to Germany, and of the Ionian Islands to Greece, has weakened her position in the North Sea and the Adriatic; but she retains the Channel Isles, and in Gibraltar and Malta she still holds the more important securities of her Mediterranean power. On the other hand, the immense expansion of her empire in America, Asia, Africa, and Australia has formed one of the greatest political developments of the nineteenth century and coupled with the growth of the United States has given the Anglo-Saxon race a predominant position outside of Europe.

At the dawn of modern history, the political power of the European 140
States was confined within the borders of their own Continent. The brief indications we have already given show how vast a part of the world has now passed under their control. Africa, carved and cut up, without regard to its ethnography or geography or existing civilisations, must be regarded as a mere appendage to Europe, in which has been reproduced the complicated political colouring of Europe. France has crossed the Mediterranean to Algeria, whence she has spread her power into the interior, westwards to the Atlantic, eastwards to Egypt, and southwards to the Congo. Great Britain holds various small areas in western Africa, the greater part of southern Africa, and an almost continuous dominion stretching through the continent from the Cape of Good Hope to the mouth of the Nile. The northern littoral, though opposite to Europe, has not fallen wholly to the colonising Powers. Turkey remains in nominal possession of a large part, and Morocco, though not free, is still independent. Of eastern Africa, England holds the greater part; of north-western, France. England, France, and the independent Powers of Morocco and Abyssinia hold most of the northern half of the continent. The southern half is divided between

Belgium, Portugal, Germany, and England. America, also, is wholly European, but in another sense than Africa. It is a second Europe and not another Africa, in which Europe has reproduced its own political life in a system of States European in blood and institutions, and not like the greater part of Africa, subjected, renamed and without political life. The larger half of the northern continent forms a growing Anglo-Saxon State, the Dominion of Canada, a part of the British empire, the southern and richer half another Anglo-Saxon State, the United States, to whose formation almost all the nations of Europe have contributed, and which in power and wealth is second to none. Mexico, Central America and South America form a group of Latin States. The West Indies remain divided among various European Powers and the United States. In the Pacific, the Continent of Australia and the islands of New Zealand are parts of the British empire. The other islands are partitioned among several Powers. The Dutch hold many of the larger islands of the Malay archipelago. Germany has a sphere of influence adjoining that of Holland. To the south of this lies the vaster sphere of Great Britain. Most of the French islands are still further to the east, though, in New Caledonia and other islands, France has possessions within the circle of British influence. The United States have several isolated possessions. In Asia alone has the advance of Europe been successfully challenged and checked. And, even in Asia, the broad features of political geography are to be sought in the balance of power between the Russian and British empires, and in the various footholds of other Powers, as much as in the position of the independent Asiatic States. Northern Asia and the heart of Central Asia, to the mountains of Afghanistan and Kashmir, are Russian. Russian influence even penetrates near to the southern seas, since Russia virtually controls northern Persia. Great Britain is dominant in southern Asia, having interests on the Arabian coast and the Persian Gulf, holding India south of the Himalayas, Burma and the Straits Settlements. In eastern Asia are the greater of the independent Asiatic Powers. The Japanese empire includes not only many islands off the eastern coast of Asia—Formosa, the Japanese archipelago and part of Saghalin Island—but has also expanded on to the mainland, where it stretches over Korea and the Liao-Tung peninsula. The Chinese empire still holds the fertile plains in the centre of eastern Asia and the mighty plateaux that occupy the heart of the continent. But several of the Western Powers have footholds on or near its territory: Great Britain in Wei-hai-wei and Hong-Kong, Germany at Kiaochau, the United States in the Philippines, while France possesses extensive provinces in the south-eastern bend of the continent. In western Asia, Arabia, Syria, and Asia Minor are parts of the Ottoman empire, while Persia maintains a qualified independence as towards the Russian and British empires, between which, also, the mountain kingdom of Afghanistan acts as a buffer State.

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MAPS 1—141

MAP 1

Europe
1490 A.D.

Map 1

EUROPE
1490 A.D.
Scale of Statute Miles
0 50 100 200 300 400
REFERENCE
Temporary conquests of Matthias Corvinus
Faroe Is.
Shetland Is.
SCOTLAND
Edinburgh
Ireland
ENGLAND
London
NORWAY
SWEDEN
Bergen
Christiania
Stockholm
Åbo
Helsingfors
Nyslott
Kexholm
Novgorod
Pskov
Moscow
Smolensk
KAZAN
ASTRA
CRIMEA
DENMARK
Copenhagen
Roskilde
Malmö
Lund
Kalmar
Visby
Riga
ORDER
Dorpat
Reval
Narva
Vilna
Kiev
LITHUANIA
GERMANY
Warsaw
Cracow
POLAND
Danzig
Stettin
Rostock
Wismar
Lübeck
Hamburg
Bremen
Mecklenburg
Brandenburg
Saxony
Leipzig
Dresden
Breslau
Prague
BOHEMIA
Vienna
Hungarian Plain
Buda
Pest
HUNGARY
MOLDAVIA
WALLACHIA
Cracow
Lemberg
Brunn
Olmütz
Moravia
Austria
Styria
Carinthia
Tyrol
Bavaria
Munich
Augsburg
Nuremberg
Würtemberg
Strasburg
Basle
Zurich
Lucerne
Berne
Geneva
Milan
Pavia
Mantua
Verona
Padua
Venice
Ferrara
Bologna
Florence
Pisa
Siena
Rome
Papal States
Naples
Ragusa
Salonika
Adrianople
Constantinople
Brussa
Smyrna
Athens
Rhodes
Crete
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Sicily
Palermo
Messina
Sardinia
Cagliari
Corsica
Bastia
Barcelona
Zaragoza
ARAGON
Valencia
Granada
Cordova
Seville
Toledo
Madrid
Burgos
CASTILE
PORTUGAL
Lisbon
NAVARRE
Pamplona
Bordeaux
Toulouse
Avignon
Marseilles
Lyon
Paris
Orleans
Rouen
Caen
Tours
Poitiers
Bourges
Limoges
Clermont
Nantes
Rennes
Angers
Le Mans
Orléans
Troyes
Reims
Metz
Nancy
Besançon
Dijon
Lyon
Grenoble
Chambéry
Turin
Cologne
Aachen
Liège
Namur
Brussels
Antwerp
Ghent
Bruges
Ypres
Lille
Amiens
Abbeville
Calais
Boulogne
Dieppe
Rouen
Le Havre
Caen
Cherbourg
Alençon
Chartres
Blois
Tours
Angers
Nantes
Poitiers
Limoges
Bordeaux
Bayonne
Pau
Toulouse
Montpellier
Nîmes
Avignon
Marseilles
Aix
Nice
Genoa
Pisa
Lucca
Siena
Perugia
Rome
Naples
Salerno
Bari
Taranto
Brindisi
Otranto
Messina
Palermo
Trapani
Syracuse
Catania
Cagliari
Sassari
Bastia
Corsica
Sardinia
Sicily
Malta
Crete
Rhodes
Cyprus
Tunis
Algiers
Oran
Tlemcen
Fez
Tangier
Ceuta
Tarifa
Gibraltar
Malaga
Granada
Cordova
Seville
Cadiz
Toledo
Madrid
Burgos
Valladolid
Salamanca
Zaragoza
Barcelona
Valencia
Murcia
Lisbon
Oporto
Coimbra
Evora
Badajoz
Pamplona
Bordeaux
Toulouse
Avignon
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Nancy
Besançon
Dijon
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Grenoble
Chambéry
Turin
Cologne
Aachen
Liège
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Bruges
Ypres
Lille
Amiens
Abbeville
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Cherbourg
Alençon
Chartres
Blois
Tours
Angers
Nantes
Poitiers
Limoges
Bordeaux
Bayonne
Pau
Toulouse
Montpellier
Nîmes
Avignon
Marseilles
Aix
Nice
Genoa
Pisa
Lucca
Siena
Perugia
Rome
Naples
Salerno
Bari
Taranto
Brindisi
Otranto
Messina
Palermo
Trapani
Syracuse
Catania
Cagliari
Sassari
Bastia
Corsica
Sardinia
Sicily
Malta
Crete
Rhodes
Cyprus
Tunis
Algiers
Oran
Tlemcen
Fez
Tangier
Ceuta
Tarifa
Gibraltar
Malaga
Granada
Cordova
Seville
Cadiz
Toledo
Madrid
Burgos
Valladolid
Salamanca
Zaragoza
Barcelona
Valencia
Murcia
Lisbon
Oporto
Coimbra
Evora
Badajoz
Pamplona

MAP 2

The Age of Discovery

Map 2

...bridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t, London.

MAP 3

The Ottoman Advance
in
Europe and Asia Minor

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London

MAP 4

Italy
c. 1490
with inset
Valley of the Po

Map 4

Cambridge University Press
Stanford's Geog. Estabt. London

Map 5

THE EMPIRE
showing the
DIVISION INTO CIRCLES
English Miles
50 0 50 100
Rügen
Holstein
Pomerania
West Prussia
Mecklenburg
East Friesland
West Friesland
Bremen
Verden
Brunswick-Lüneburg
Brandenburg
POLAND
Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel
Magdeburg
Gelders
Cleves
Lower Lusatia
Upper Lusatia
Silesia
Saxony
Mark
Berg
Flanders
Brabant
Jülich
Hesse
Artois
Hainault
Liège
Luxemburg
Trier
Würzburg
Bamberg
Baireuth
Bohemia
Moravia
Zweibrücken
Palatinate
Ansbach
Upper Palatinate
Lorraine
Elsass
Würtemberg
Austria
Upper Austria
Lower Austria
Bavaria
Augsburg
Sundgau
Breisgau
Basel
Franche Comté
Salzburg
Styria
Carinthia
Tyrol
SWISS CONFEDERATION
Trent
Carniola
Savoy
Milan
VENICE
Istria
Croatia
Piedmont
HUNGARY
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog. Estab. London.
1 Austrian Circle
2 Burgundian Circle
3 Electoral Rhenish Circle
4 Franconian Circle
5 Bavarian Circle
6 Suabian Circle
7 Upper Rhenish Circle
8 Westphalian Circle
9 Upper Saxon Circle
10 Lower " "
11 Immediate Imperial Territory
Boundary of the Empire

THE BURGUNDIAN LANDS
Scale of Statute Miles
40 20 0 40 80
Reference
Territories inherited by Charles the Bold
" temporarily acquired "
Church lands
French boundary 1435
" " 1493
4°
8°
52°
48°
EAST FRISLAND
WEST FRISLAND
Emden
Groningen
Leeuwarden
Sneek
Braneker
The Texel
Zuider Zee
Enkhuizen
Hoorn
Alkmaar
Haarlem
Amsterdam
Zwolle
Windesem
Deventer
Zutphen
Arnhem
Utrecht
UTRECHT
Leyden
Delft
Gouda
Schiedam
Rotterdam
Dort
Brouwershaven
Zierikzee
Middelburg
Nymegen
Hertogenbosch
R. Rhine
Antwerp
Roermonde
Mechlin
Louvain
Maestricht
Aachen
Liege
Namur
Dinant
Neuss
Cologne
Bruges
Ghent
Deinze
Termonde
Alost
Brussels
Calais
Guines
Ypres
St Omer
Roosebeke
Oudenarde
Tournay
Lille
Boulogne
Tercouanne
Aire
St Pol
Bethune
Douay
Valenciennes
Arras
Mons
Binche
Quesnoy
Landrecy
Avesnes
Philippeville
Marienburg
Charlemont
Givet
Rocroy
Mezieres
Sedan
Montmedy
Thionville
Metz
Nancy
Epinal
Vaucouleurs
Toul
Bar-le-Duc
Troyes
Paris
Senlis
Reims
Beauvais
Amiens
Peronne
St Quentin
Cambray
Abbeville
Fonthieu
St Valery
R. Somme
Calais
Boulogne
Guines
Ardres
St Pol
Arras
Bethune
Douay
Valenciennes
Cambray
Peronne
St Quentin
Rethel
Mezieres
Sedan
Montmedy
Thionville
Metz
Luxemburg
Diedenhofen
Nancy
Epinal
Vaucouleurs
Toul
Bar-le-Duc
Troyes
Paris
Senlis
Reims
Beauvais
Amiens
Abbeville
Fonthieu
St Valery
R. Somme
FLANDERS
1384
ARTOIS
HAINAULT
BRABANT
GELDERLAND
LIMBURG
1480
NAMUR
1430
LUXEMBURG
1441
PICARDY
1435
BOULOGNE
1477
RETHEL
BAR-S-SEINE
1300
LORRAINE
FRANCE
AUXERRE
1435
NEVERS
1384
Nevers
Bourges
DUCHY OF BURGUNDY
1361
Dijon
Gray
Charolles
Macon
COUNTY OF BURGUNDY
(Franche Comté)
1384
Besançon
Neuchatel
Dole
Pontarlier
Jougne
Granson
Orbe
Lausanne
Geneva
Bern
Murat
Hericourt
Montbeliard
Sundgau
Pfirt
Sickingen
Waldshut
Laufenbg.
Rheinfelden
Basel
R. Rhine
Breisgau

MAP 7

The
Iberian Peninsula
in the time of
Ferdinand and Isabel

THE
IBERIAN PENINSULA
in the time of
FERDINAND AND ISABEL
Scale of English Miles

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London.

MAP 8

France
under Louis XI

REFERENCE
French boundary 1461
Crown-lands
Britany
Burgundy
Anjou
Armagnac
Albret
Orleans
Angoulême
Ecclesiastical
Bourbon
Bearn and Foix
FRANCE
UNDER LOUIS XI
Scale of Statute Miles
Map 8
Cambridge University Press
Stanford's Geogl. Estabt. London.

UNIVERSITIES OF EUROPE

Scale of Statute Miles

100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500

Where no date is given the University existed before 1300.
Universities founded after 1618 are not included.

Cambridge University Press

Stanford's Geog! Estabt, London.

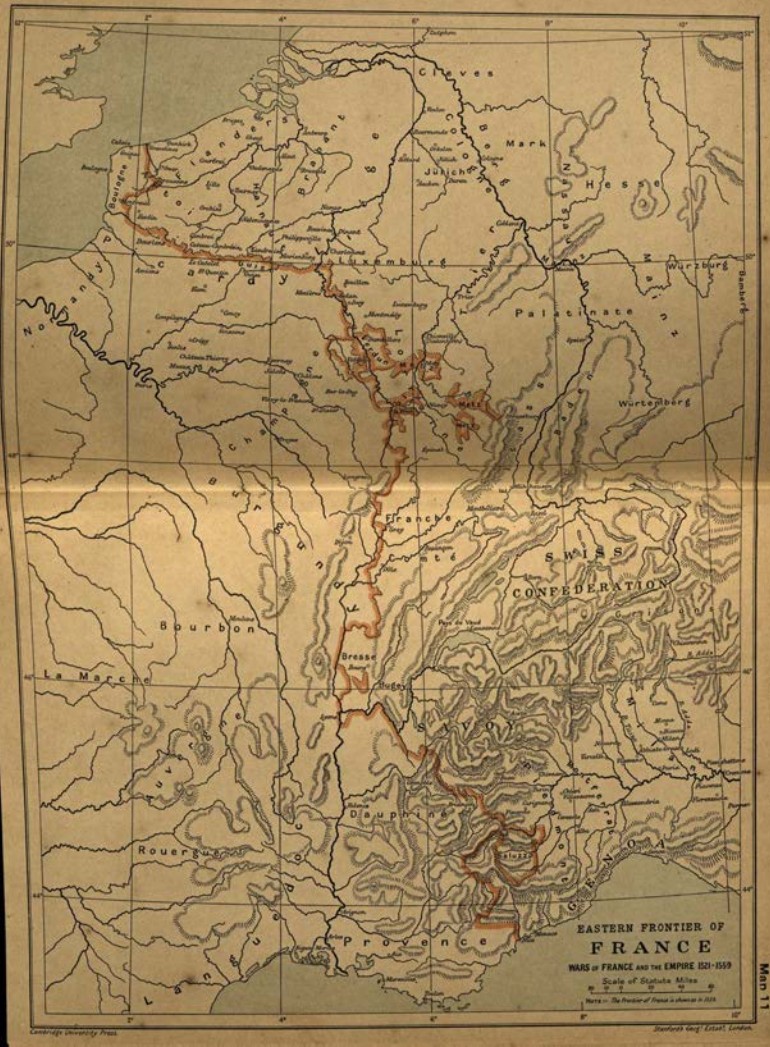
DOMINIONS OF THE
HOUSE OF HABSBURG
IN EUROPE AT THE
ABDICATION OF CHARLES V
Scale of Statute Miles
100 50 0 100 200 300
Habsburg lands are tinted green
NOTE:- The greater part of Hungary including Transylvania was in continual dispute with the Turks. The relation of the Habsburg and Ottoman Powers is here shown as it stood at the truce of 1547.
FRANCE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
NETHERLANDS
BRANDENBURG
POMERANIA
PRUSSIA
POLAND
SILESIA
SAXONY
BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
AUSTRIA
TRANSYLVANIA
HUNGARY
TYROL
CARINTHIA
CARNIOLA
SLAVONIA
VENICE
SAVOY
MILAN
FLORENCE
PAPAL STATES
NAPLES
SICILY
SARDINIA
CORSICA
BALEARIC ISLES
ARAGON
NAVARRE
FRANCHE COMTE
LORRAINE
SWISS CONFEDERATION
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
R. Elbe
R. Vistula
R. Rhine
R. Danube
R. Loire
R. Seine
R. Garonne
R. Rhone
R. Dniester
R. Tagus
R. Guadalquivir
R. Ebro
R. Po
R. Save
R. Drave
R. Theiss
Amsterdam
The Hague
Bruges
Calais
Antwerp
Brussels
Liege
Arras
Cologne
Mainz
Luxemburg
Trier
Metz
Strassburg
Rouen
Paris
Troyes
Dijon
Charolais
Besançon
Basel
Bern
Freiburg
Augsburg
Munich
Innsbruck
Nürnberg
Magdeburg
Leipzig
Dresden
Berlin
Breslau
Prague
Olmütz
Linz
Vienna
Salzburg
Pressburg
Gran
Tatar
Stuhlweissenburg
Wesprim
Erlau
Pilek
Szigeth
Szegedin
Kirchen
Temesvar
Banat
Syrmia
Carlowitz
Trent
Trieste
Venice
Milan
Lyons
Avignon
Marseilles
Perpignan
Toulouse
Bordeaux
Bayonne
Pampeluna
Burgos
Leon
Braga
Oporto
Braganza
Valladolid
Salamanca
Madrid
Toledo
Saragossa
Barcelona
Lisbon
Badajoz
Seville
Granada
Cadiz
Tangier
Ceuta
Cartagena
Oran
Bona
Biserta
Goletta
Tunis
Palermo
Naples
Benevento
Rome
Florence
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London.

Map 10

MAP 11

Eastern frontier of France

Wars of France and the Empire
1521—1559


Cleves
Mark
Julich
Hesse
Luxemburg
Würzburg
Bamberg
Palatinate
Wurtemberg
Franche
Comté
SWISS
CONFEDERATION
Bourbon
La Marche
Bresse
Dugey
Savoy
Dauphiné
Rouergue
Provence
Languedoc
EASTERN FRONTIER OF
FRANCE
WARS OF FRANCE AND THE EMPIRE 1521-1559
Scale of Statute Miles
Note — The frontier of France is shewn in red.
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estabt. London.
Map 11

MAP 12

Germany

at the

Accession of Charles V

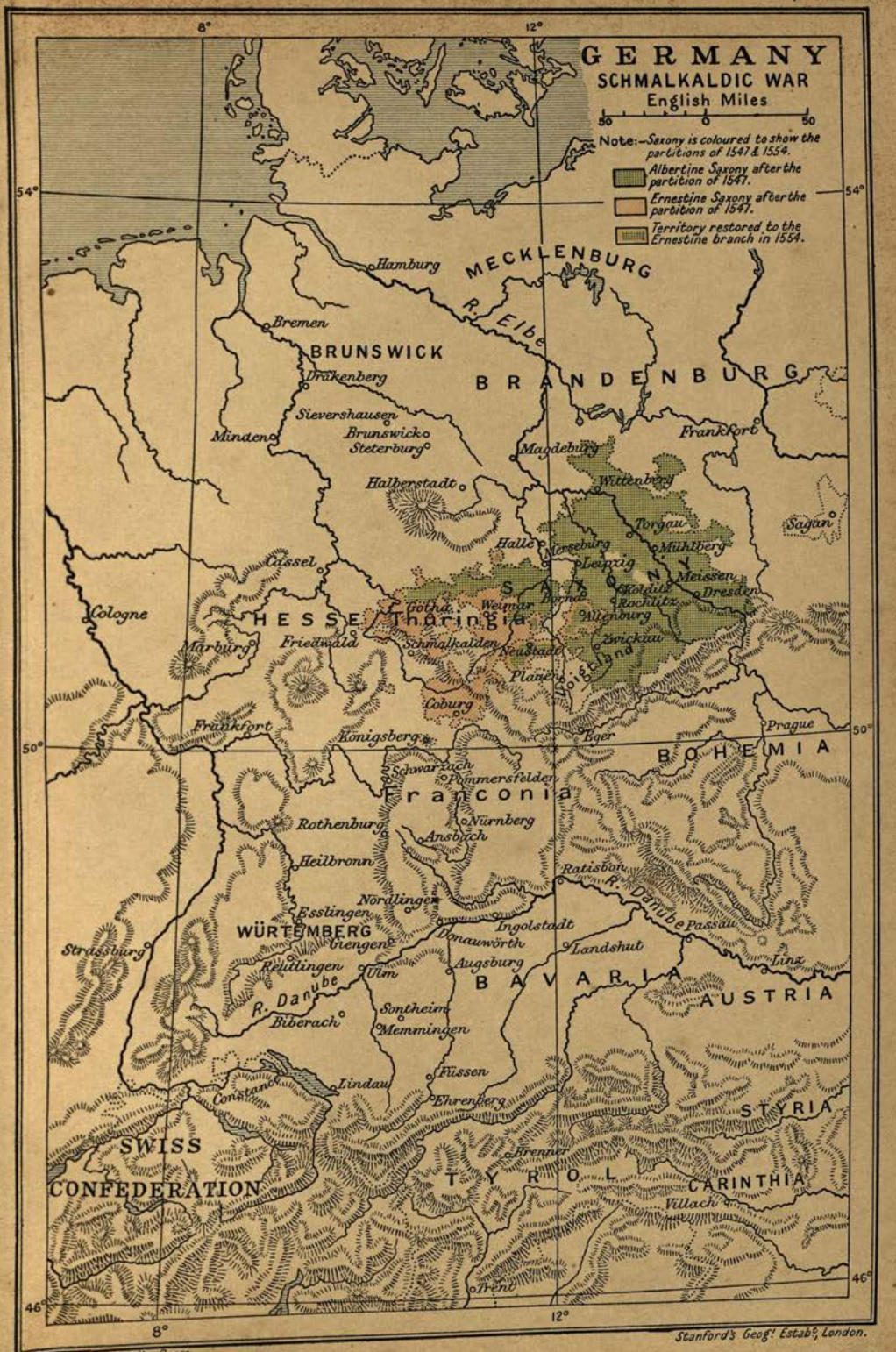
Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geog. Estab., London.

MAP 13

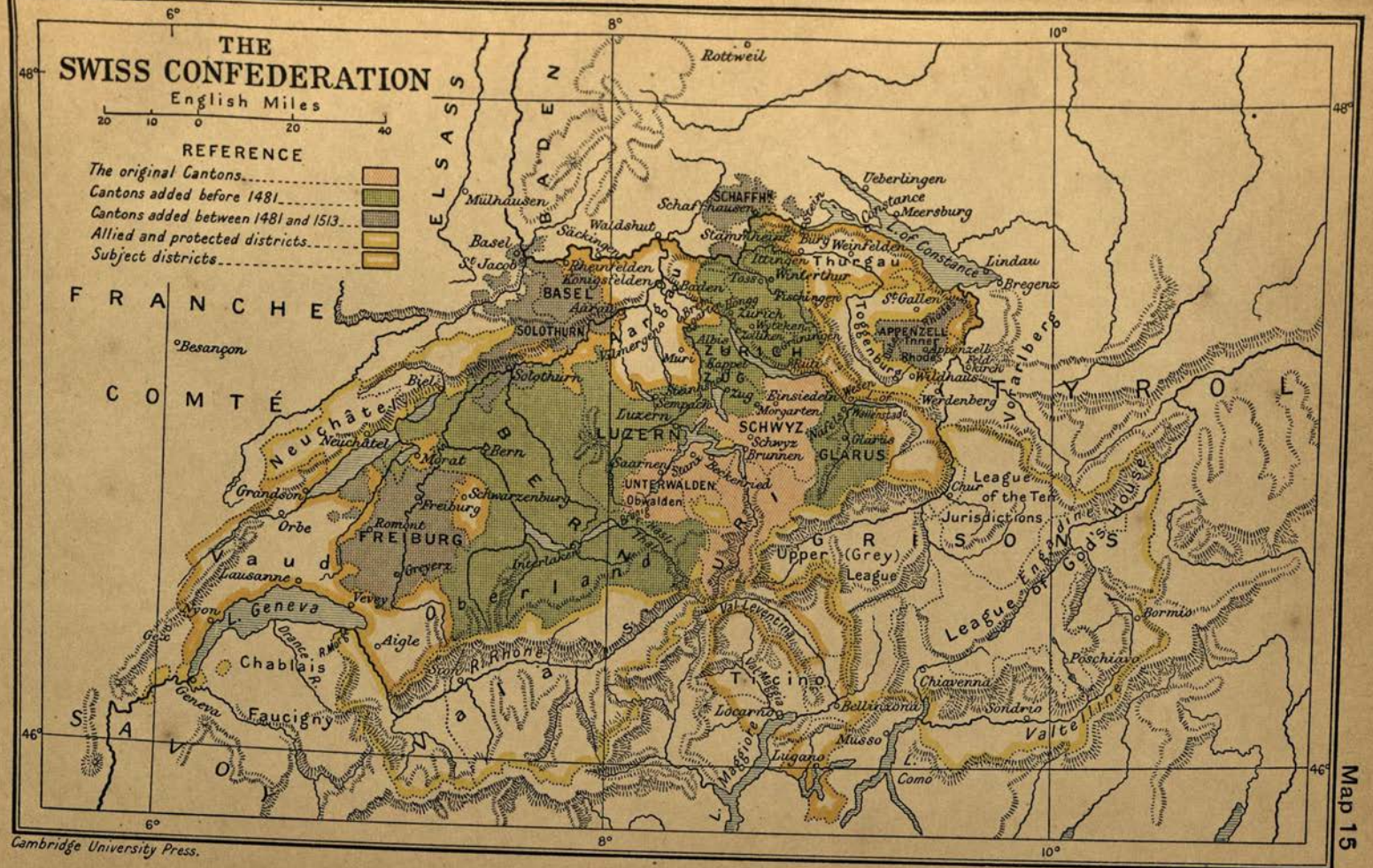
Southern Germany
and England
The Peasant Movements

SOUTHERN GERMANY
AND ENGLAND
THE PEASANT MOVEMENTS OF THE XVIth AND EARLY XVIIth CENTURIES
Scale of English Miles
REFERENCE
Area affected in South and Central Germany 1524-6.
Area affected in England 1547-9.
Area affected in Austria 1626-36.
ENGLAND
Norfolk
Norwich
Gloucester
Oxford
Hertford
London
Berks
Andover
Wilts
Hants
Kent
Somerset
Wilton
Dorset
Crediton
Devon
Exeter
Cornwall
Scale of English Miles
GERMANY
Mansfeld
Frankenhausen
Hohenstein
Allstedt
Mühlhausen
Cologne
Hesse
Hersfeld
Eisenach
Erfurt
Fulda
Henneberg
Zwickau
Frankfort
Würzburg
Bamberg
Bohemia
Rhenish
Palatinate
Neustadt
Landau
Speier
Weissenburg
Lauterburg
Bruchsal
Heilbronn
Nürnberg
Rothenburg
Königshofen
Würtemberg
Stuttgart
Esslingen
Bibligen
Herrenberg
Ingolstadt
Ratisbon
Lorraine
Zabern
Strassburg
Bavaria
Augsburg
Ulm
Leipheim
Ballingen
Weissenhorn
Roggenburg
Villingen
Biberach
Memmingen
Kempten
Waldsee
Wurzach
Waldburg
Thurgau
Zurich
Vorarlberg
Innsbruck
Zell
Salzburg
Salzburg
Schladming
Tyrol
Meran
Brixen
Carinthia
Lower Austria
Vienna
Upper Austria
Eferdorf
Freystadt
Mühlviertel
Mauthausen
Traunkirchen
Hungary
SWISS CONFEDERATION
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl. Estabt. London.
Map 13



Stanford's Geog! Estab!, London.

Cambridge University Press.


THE
SWISS CONFEDERATION
English Miles
20 10 0 20 40
REFERENCE
The original Cantons
Cantons added before 1481
Cantons added between 1481 and 1513
Allied and protected districts
Subject districts
FRANCHE
COMTÉ
ELSASS
BADEN
TYROL
Vorarlberg
Rottweil
Mülhausen
Basel
St. Jacob
Waldshut
Säckingen
Rheinfelden
Königsfelden
BASEL
Aarau
SOLOTHURN
Solothurn
Besançon
Biel
Neuchâtel
Neuchâtel
Morat
Bern
Grandson
Orbe
Freiburg
Schwarzenburg
Romont
FREIBURG
Greyerz
Vaud
Lausanne
Vevey
Nyon
L. Geneva
Gex
Aigle
Chablais
Geneva
Faucigny
SAVOY
Oberland
Interlaken
Brunig
Thal
Nasli
Val Leventina
Val Maggia
Ticino
Locarno
Bellinzona
Lugano
Musso
L. Maggiore
L. Como
Chiavenna
Sondrio
Valtelline
Poschiavo
Bormio
Engadine
League of God's House
Upper (Grey) League
GRISONS
Chur
League of the Ten Jurisdictions
Wesen
Wallenstadt
Glarus
GLARUS
Schwyz
Brunnen
Einsiedeln
Morgarten
SCHWYZ
Zug
Kappel
Zurich
Albis
Muri
Zurich
Zollikon
Zurich
Baden
Aargau
Vilmergen
Sempach
Luzern
LUZERN
Saarnen
Stanz
Beckenried
UNTERWALDEN
Obwalden
Nidwalden
Stammheim
Burg
Weinfelden
Thurgau
Ittingen
Winterthur
Toss
Fischingen
Rhodes
Appenzell
Inner Rhodes
Feldkirch
Wildhaus
Werdenberg
Toggenburg
St. Gallen
Rhodes
Ueberlingen
Constance
Meersburg
L. of Constance
Lindau
Bregenz
Stein
Schaffhausen
SCHAFFHN.
Rottweil
Vaud
Valais
Ticino
Grisons
Bern
Aargau
Thurgau
Zurich
Zug
Luzern
Uri
Schwyz
Glarus
Vorarlberg
Tyrol
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t, London.

Map 15

MAP 16

England & Wales
under
the Tudors

Map 16

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl. Estab. London.

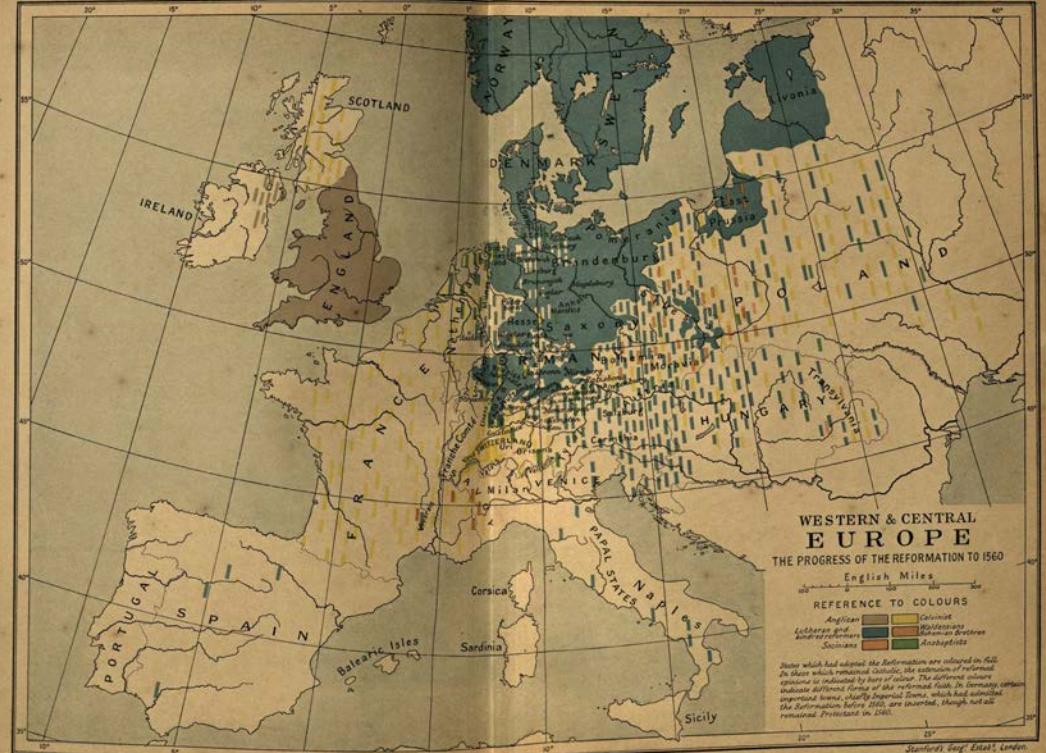
MAP 17

Scandinavia
in the time of
Gustavus Vasa

SCANDINAVIA
in the time of
GUSTAVUS VASA
English Miles
50 0 50 100 150
The boundaries of Sweden, Norway and Denmark are shown as they were in 1520
NORTH SEA
NORWAY
SWEDEN
DENMARK
FINLAND
BALTIC SEA
Gulf of Bothnia
East Bothnia
Lapland
Jemteland
Nordland
Trondhjemsfjord
Aggershuus
Christianiafjord
Dalecarlia
Värmeland
Westergötland
Östergötland
Nerike
Södermania
Uplandia
Åland
Gulf of Finland
Esthonia
Gottland
Småland
Halland
Blekinge
Scania
Zealand
Bornholm
Jutland
Funen
Ditmarschen
Holstein
Mecklenburg
Pomerania
East Prussia
Germany
Map 17
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl. Estabt. London.

MAP 18

Western and Central Europe
The Progress of the Reformation to 1560



Cambridge University Press
Stanford's Geogl. Estabt., London.

MAP 19

France

The Religious Wars

with inset

The Neighbourhood of Paris

Map 19

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl. Estabt., London.

Map 20

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t, London.

MAP 21

Hungary
at the end of the
Sixteenth Century

Cambridge University Press.

MAP 22

The Netherlands

The Wars of Independence

THE NETHERLANDS
THE WARS OF INDEPENDENCE
English Miles
25 10 0 20 40
REFERENCE
The coloured area represents the Netherlands in the time of Charles V. The light green and the dark green distinguish the United Provinces and the Spanish Netherlands after the former had established their independence. Ecclesiastical territories are coloured purple.
2° 4° 6°
52° 50°
Ommelanden
FRIESLAND
GRONINGEN
Drenthe
Texel
Zuyder Zee
OVERYSSEL
Veluwe
UTRECHT
GELDERLAND
ZUTPHEN
ZEELAND
Gelderland
ANTWERP
FLANDERS
HAINAULT
Overmaas
LUXEMBURG
Artois
Picardy
Champagne
Calais
Ostend
Dunkirk
Ypres
Courtrai
Tournay
Lille
Arras
St Quentin
Mézières
Luxemburg
Rhine
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estab! London.
MAP 22

MAP 23

Scotland

in the

XVIth and XVIIth Centuries

SCOTLAND
in the
XVIth AND XVIIth CENTURIES
English Miles
REFERENCE
Names of civil divisions, (chiefly shires), are written thus ELGIN
Other names of territorial divisions ATHOLL
Names of the Highland Clans in XVIth century MACKAYS
Episcopal Sees are shown thus
Abbeys
ORKNEY
STRATHNAVER
MACKAYS
CAITHNESS
SINCLAIRS
SUTHERLAND
SUTHERLANDS
ROSS
MACKENZIES
WESTERN HEBRIDES
Lewis
MACKENZIES
CLANRANALD
MACLEANS
MACNEIL
CLANRANALD
MACLEANS
ANCIENTLY MACDONALD
MACLEANS
Coll
MACLEANS
Tiree
CAMPBELLS
Iona
ARGYLL
AND
TARBET
MACNEIL
CAMPBELLS
Arran
NAIRN
ELGIN AND FORRES
BUCHAN
GARIOCH
MARTIN
Peterhead
Aberdeen
Dee
KINCARDINE
MERNIS
Dunnottar Castle
ATHOLL
FORFAR
ANGUS
PERTH
STRATHEARN
MENTEITH
STIRLING
Firth of Forth
Pantallon
Bunker
Berwick
BERWICK
LANARK
PEEBLES
SELKIRK
HOADUROH
KYLE
CARRICK
DUMFRIES
KIRKCUDBRIGHT
GALLOWAY
WIGTOWN
IRELAND
ENGLAND
The Solway
Cambridge University Press
Stanford's Geog. Estab. London

Map 23

Stanford's Geog! Estabt London.

Cambridge University Press

SWITZERLAND
Franche Comté
Vaud
Berne
Valais
Upper Valais
Lower Valais
Leman (L. Geneva)
Chablais
Faucigny
Savoy
Genevois
Tarentaise
Maurienne
Dauphiné
Provence
Piedmont
Liguria
Lyonnais
Bresse
Bugey
Gex
Pays de Vaud
Geneva
Lyons
Bourgoing
Grenoble
Marseilles
Aix
Nice
Monaco
Ventimiglia
Oneglia
Finale
Savona
Mondovi
Cuneo
Saluzzo
Barcelonnette
Pinerolo
Turin
Chieri
Asti
Alessandria
Casale
Vercelli
Novara
Ivrea
Aosta
Chambery
Annecy
Montmélian
Moutiers
Barraux
Briançon
Exilles
Susa
Fenestrelle
Mont Genèvre
Perosa
Carmagnola
Racconigi
Cavour
Cherasco
Tenda
Villafranca
Orange
R. Rhone
R. Po
R. Sesia
R. Agogna
R. Arve
R. Rhone
Pont de Grezin
Bourg
Fort de l'Ecluse
Ste Julien
Ste Catherine
Valromey
Montluel
Jougne
Grandson
Yverdun
Orbe
Echallens
Morges
Lausanne
Morat
Freiburg
Romont
Gruyères
Aigle
Sion
Martigny
Grenette
Col de Tende
Col de Larche
Col de Vars
Col de Montgenèvre
Col de Fréjus
Col de Mont Cenis
Col du Petit St Bernard
Col du Grand St Bernard
Col de la Faucille
Col de la Forclaz
Col de Balme
Col de Bonhomme
Col de Seigne
Col de Ferret
Col de Collon
Col de Cou
Col de Jaman
Col de Pillon
Col de Mosses
Col de Sanetsch
Col de Pillon
Col de Mosses
Col de Sanetsch
Col de Pillon
Col de Mosses
Col de Sanetsch

MAP 26

Italy

at the end of the

Sixteenth Century

ITALY
at the end of the
SIXTEENTH CENTURY
English Miles
SAVOY
MILAN
VENICE
PIEDMONT
PARMA
MODENA
LUCCA
TUSCANY
Corsica
SARDINIA
SICILY
Istria
Dalmatia
Capitanata
Basilicata
Otranto
Calabria
Malta
Cambridge University Press
Stanford's Geogl. Estabt. London

Map 26

MAP 27

Ireland

at the beginning of the

XVIth Century

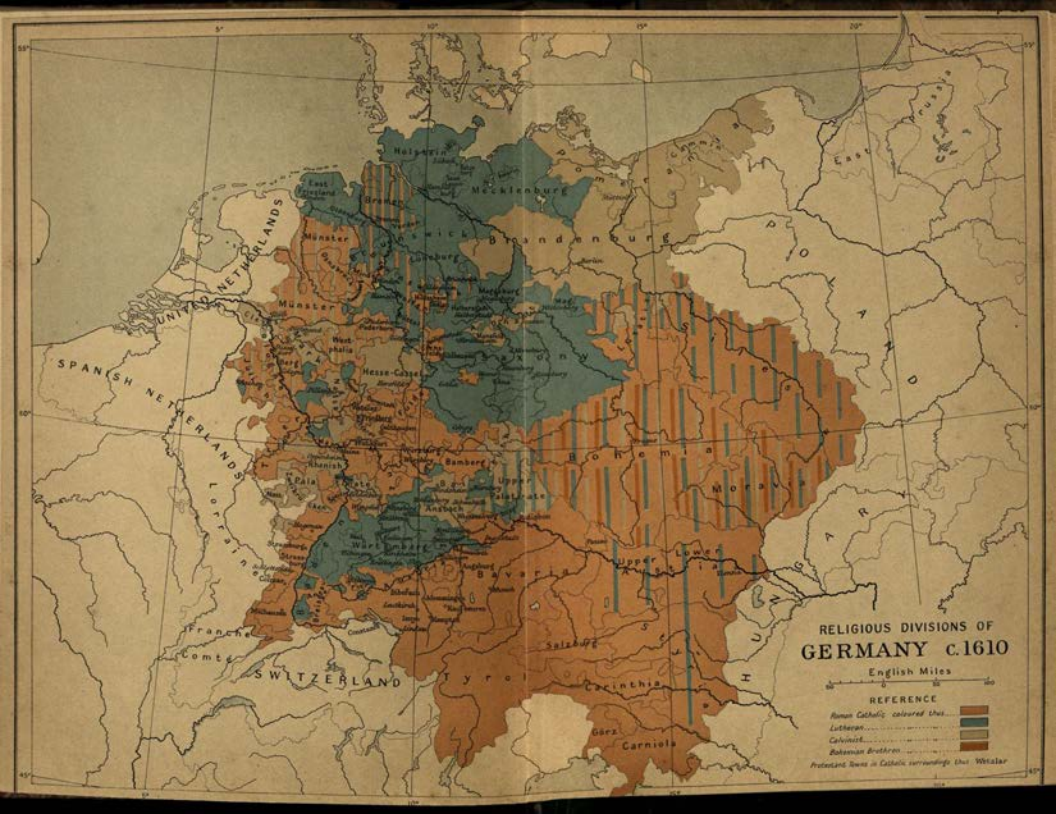
Map 27

Cambridge University Press
Stanford's Geog! Estabt, London.

MAP 28

Religious Divisions of Germany

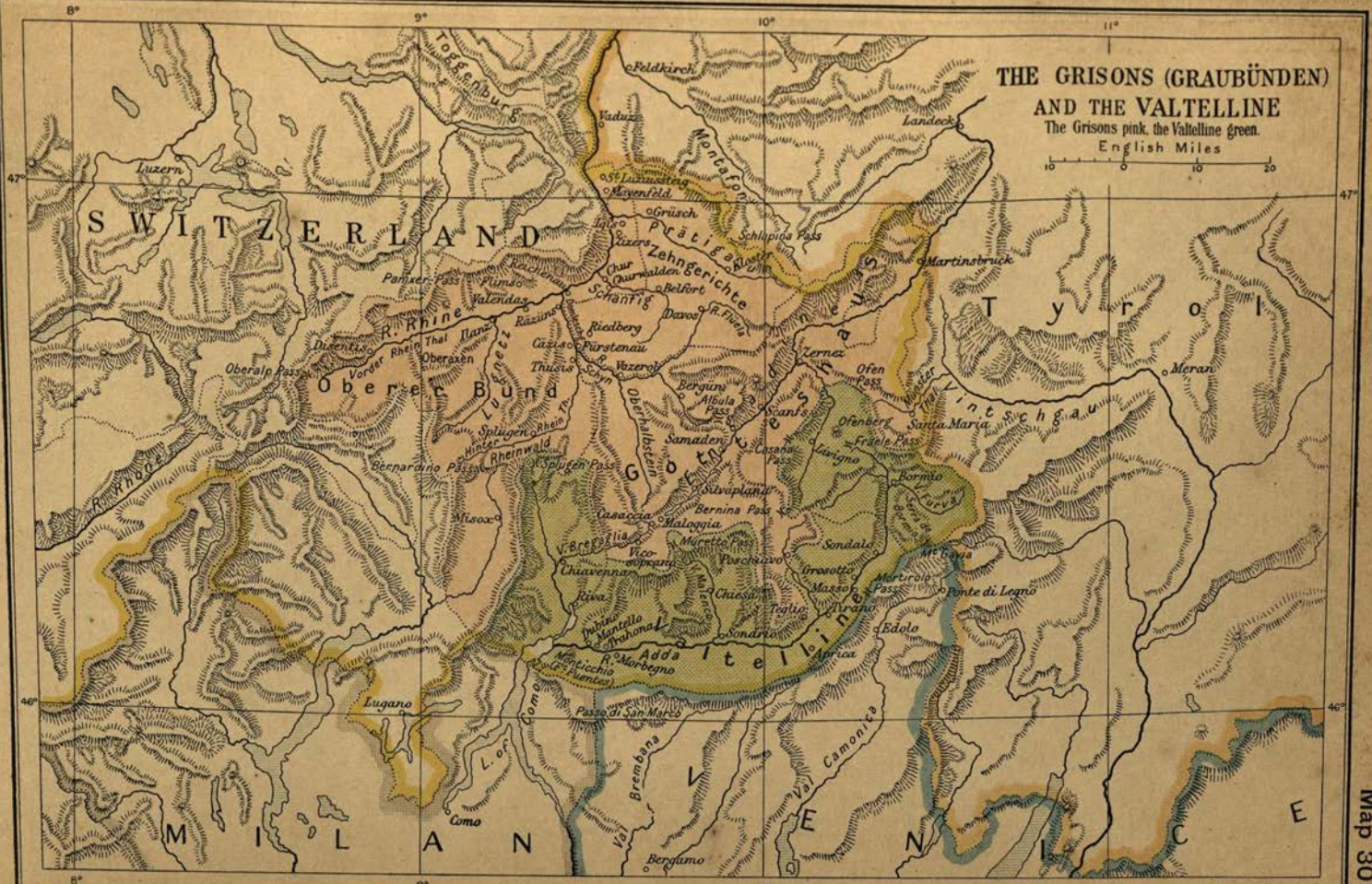
c. 1610


RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS OF
GERMANY c.1610
English Miles
REFERENCE
Roman Catholic coloured thus
Lutheran
Calvinist
Bohemian Brethren
Protestant towns in Catholic surroundings thus Wetzlar
UNITED NETHERLANDS
SPANISH NETHERLANDS
SWITZERLAND
Lorraine
Franche Comté
Holstein
Bremen
Mecklenburg
Brandenburg
Pomerania
Commin
East Prussia
Münster
Lüneburg
Magdeburg
Hesse-Cassel
Saxony
Silesia
POLAND
Bohemia
Moravia
Bamberg
Upper Palatinate
Ansbach
Würtemberg
Bavaria
Upper Austria
Lower Austria
HUNGARY
Salzburg
Tyrol
Carinthia
Görz
Carniola
Stiria

MAP 29

Germany
The Thirty Years War
1619—1629
Campaigns in Bohemia, the Palatinat
Lower Saxony & Denmark

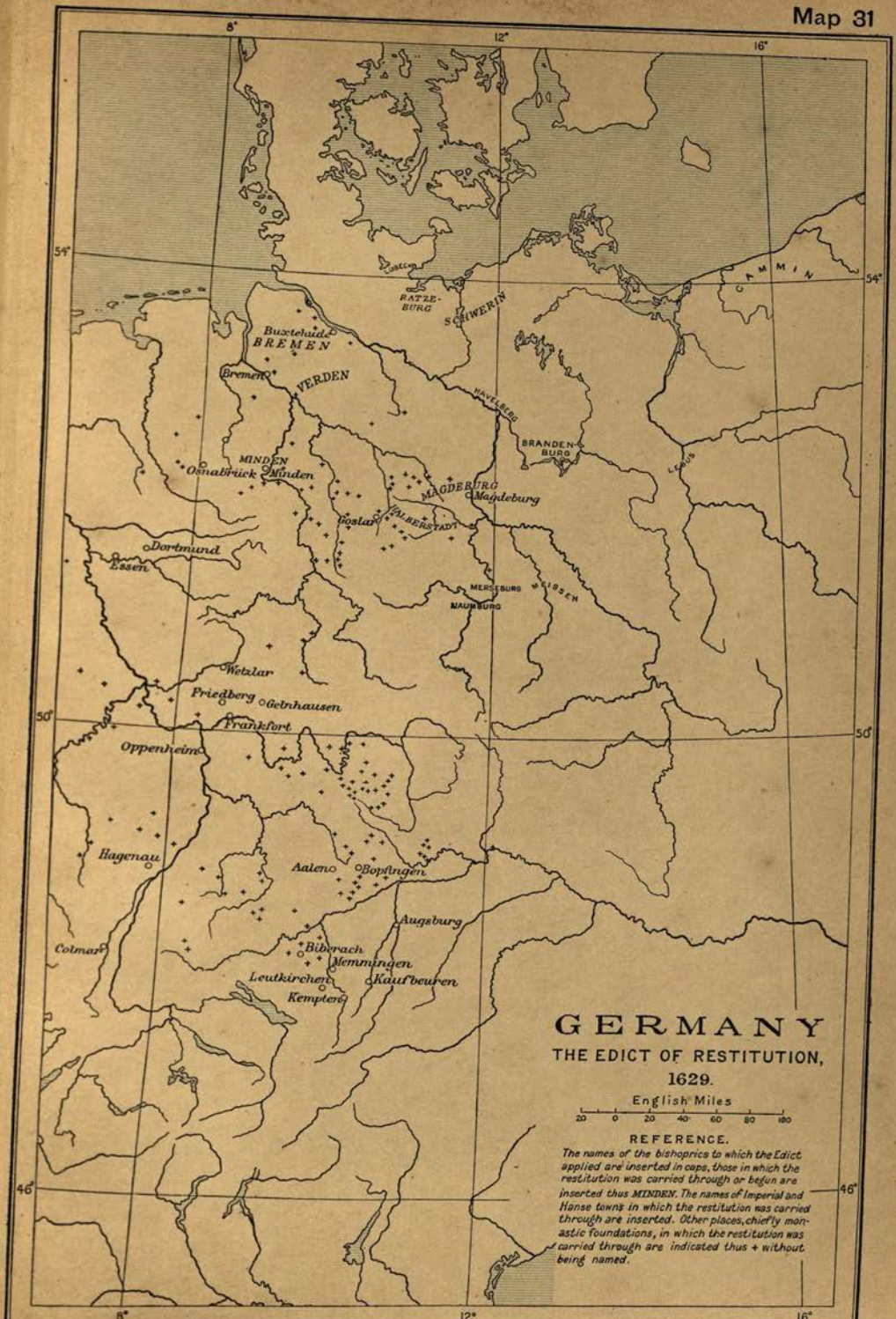
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London.



Map 30

Cambridge University Press

Stanford's Geog! Estab! London



GERMANY

THE EDICT OF RESTITUTION, 1629.

English Miles

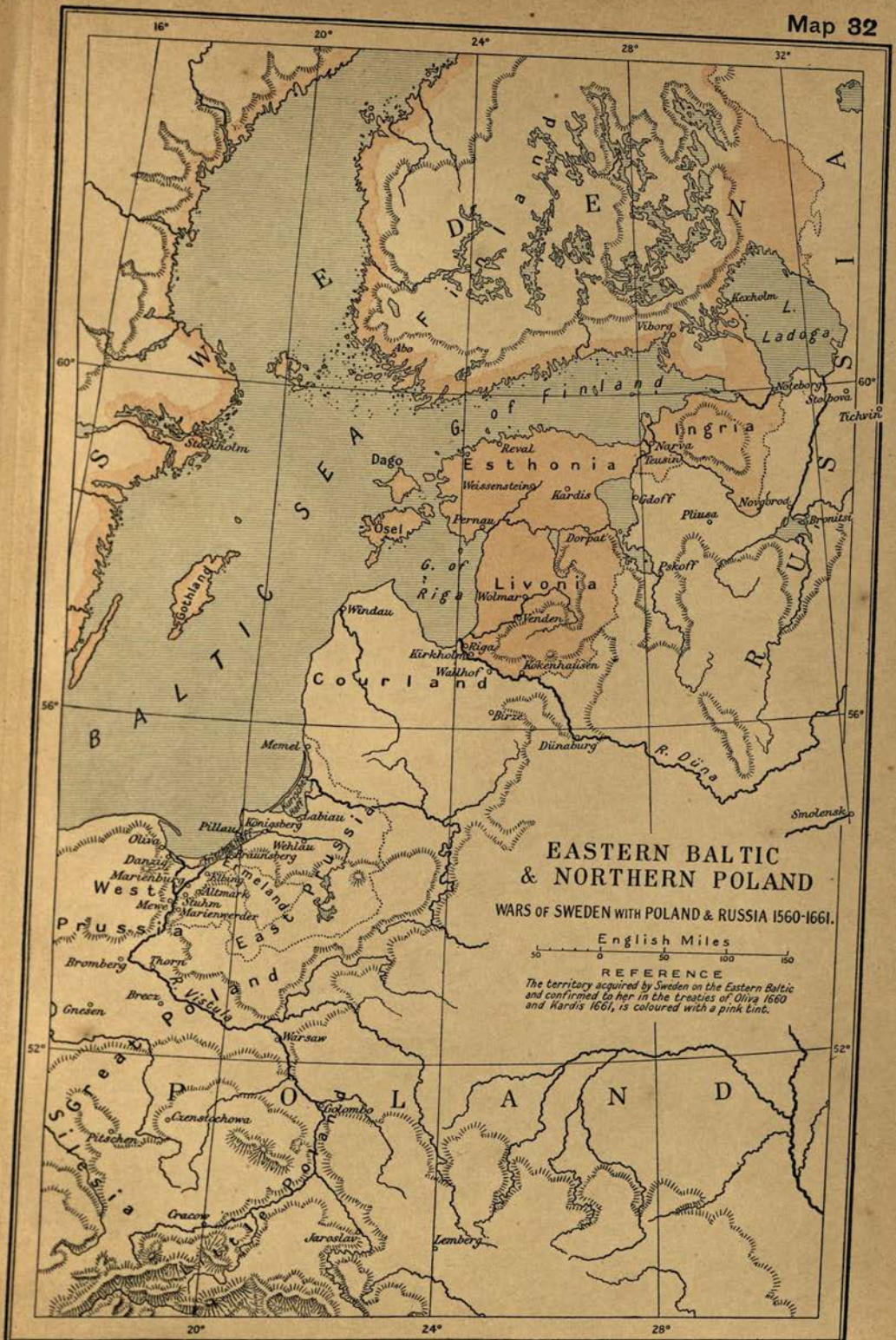
20 0 20 40 60 80 100

REFERENCE.

The names of the bishoprics to which the Edict applied are inserted in caps, those in which the restitution was carried through or begun are inserted thus MINDEN. The names of Imperial and Hanse towns in which the restitution was carried through are inserted. Other places, chiefly monastic foundations, in which the restitution was carried through are indicated thus + without being named.

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geog! Estab! London.



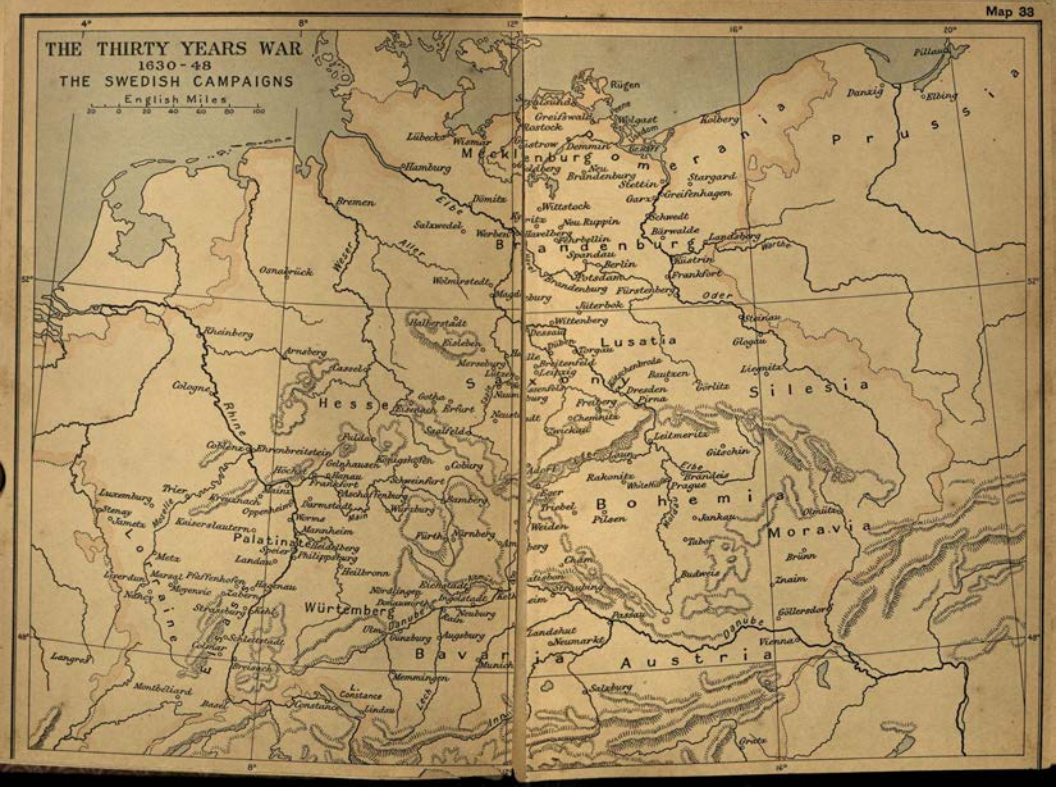
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt London.

MAP 33

Germany
The Thirty Years War
1630-48
The Swedish Campaigns

THE THIRTY YEARS WAR
1630-48
THE SWEDISH CAMPAIGNS

English Miles
25 0 20 40 60 80 100



Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estab! London

Cambridge University Press.

MAP 36

England & Wales

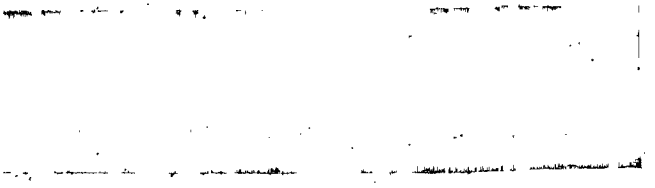
The Civil War

ENGLAND & WALES
THE CIVIL WAR
English Miles
SCOTLAND
Firth of Forth
Berwick
Durham
Newcastle
Carlisle
Cockermouth
Penrith
Appleby
Lancaster
Preston
Wigan
Liverpool
Warrington
Chester
Nantwich
Market Drayton
Shrewsbury
Lichfield
Bridgnorth
Kidderminster
Worcester
Powick Bridge
Tewkesbury
Gloucester
Monmouth
Chepstow
Bristol
Pontefract
Doncaster
Sandal Castle
Wakefield
Selby
York
Tadcaster
Boroughbridge
Knaresborough
Ripon
Skipton
Bradford
Leeds
Halifax
Rochdale
Manchester
Stockport
Macclesfield
Derby
Ashbourne
Newark
Lincoln
Gainsborough
Hornsea
Beverley
Hull
Scarborough
Whitby
Malton
Thirsk
Northallerton
Richmond
Barnard Castle
Durham
Sunderland
Hartlepool
Stockton
Darlington
Alnwick
Morpeth
Hexham
Corbridge
Newcastle
Tynemouth
Berwick
Norham Castle
Holmby
Northampton
Coventry
Warwick
Banbury
Oxford
Abingdon
Wallingford
Reading
Newbury
Basing
Winchester
Andover
Salisbury
Wilton
Shaftesbury
Sherborne
Yeovil
Taunton
Bridgwater
Wells
Glastonbury
Exeter
Dartmouth
Totnes
Plymouth
Launceston
Truro
Penzance
Falmouth
Pendennis Castle
St Mawes
Carisbrooke
Portsmouth
Chichester
Arundel
Lewes
Hastings
Rye
Winchelsea
Battle
Tunbridge
Sevenoaks
Rochester
Canterbury
Dover
Deal
Sandwich
Margate
Ramsgate
Faversham
Maidstone
Guildford
Farnham
Kingston
Croydon
Epsom
Reigate
Dorking
Godalming
Petworth
Midhurst
Horsham
Shoreham
Brighton
Lewes
Eastbourne

Map 37

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geog'l Estab't, London.



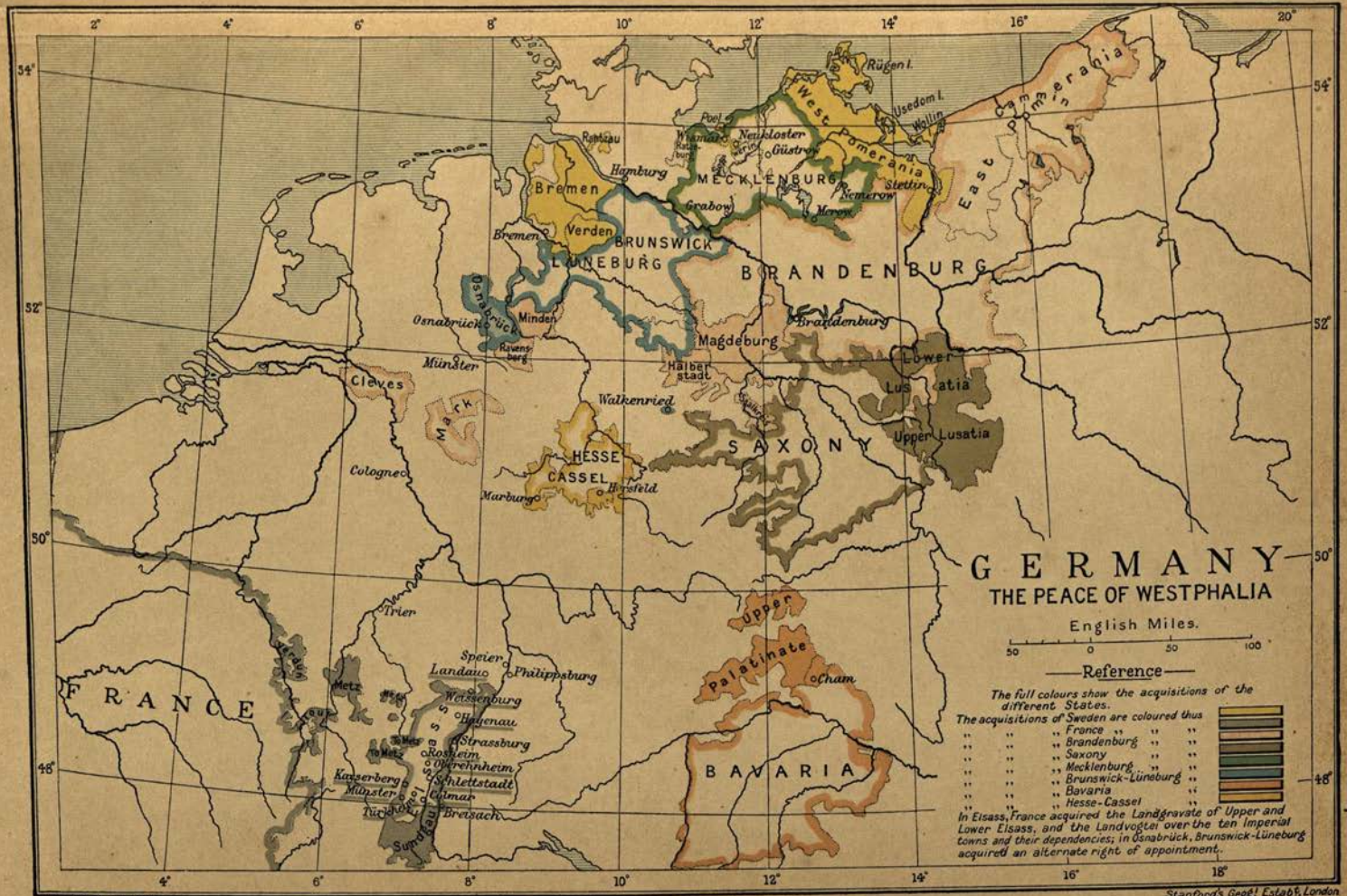
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London.

MAP 39

The Thirty Years War

The French War 1635-48
and the
Dutch War with Spain 1620-48

Cambridge University Press. Stanford's Geogl. Estabt. London.

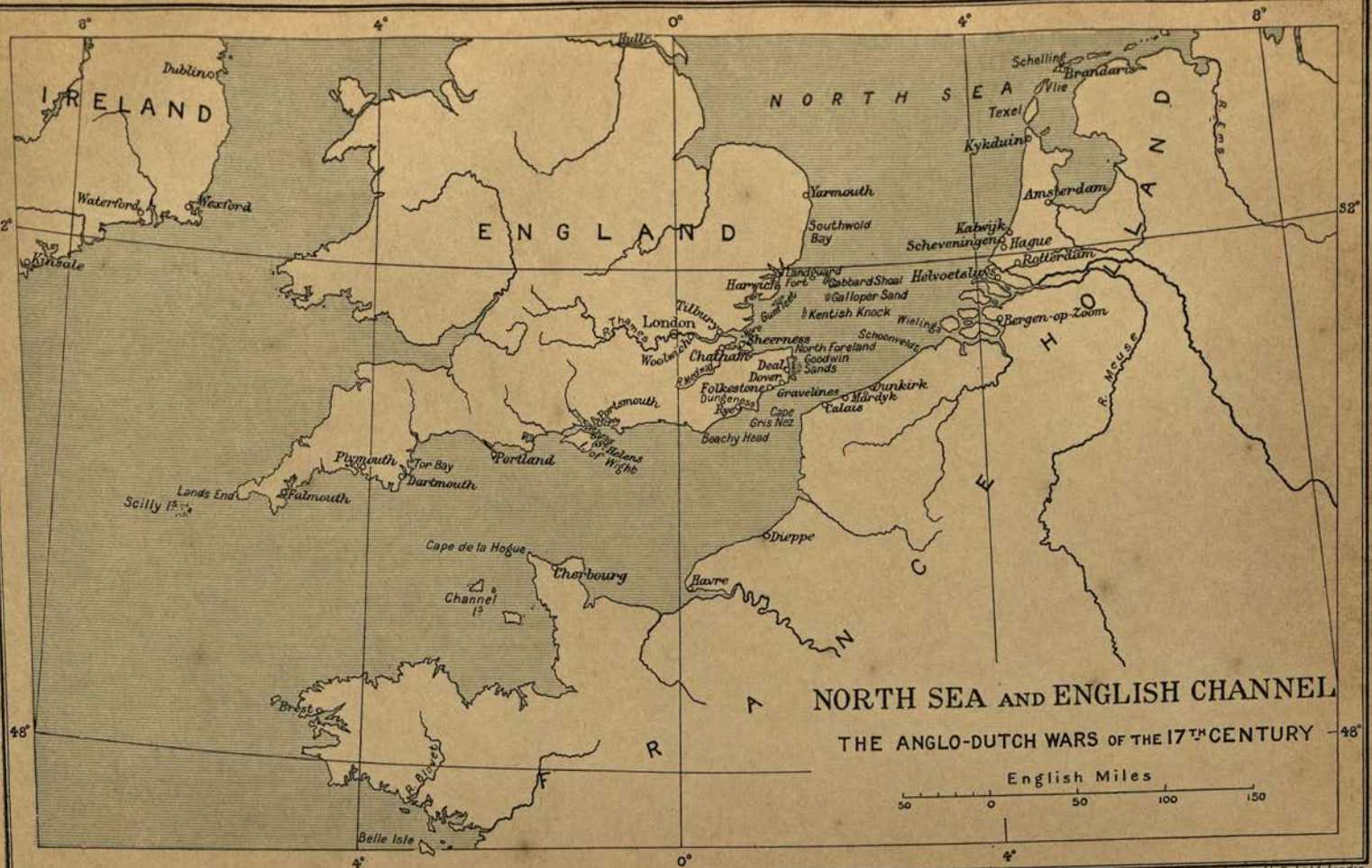

GERMANY
THE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA
English Miles.
50 0 50 100
Reference
The full colours show the acquisitions of the different States.
The acquisitions of Sweden are coloured thus
" " " France " " "
" " " Brandenburg " "
" " " Saxony " "
" " " Mecklenburg " "
" " " Brunswick-Lüneburg "
" " " Bavaria "
" " " Hesse-Cassel "
In Elsass, France acquired the Landgravate of Upper and Lower Elsass, and the Landvogtei over the ten Imperial towns and their dependencies; in Osnabrück, Brunswick-Lüneburg acquired an alternate right of appointment.
FRANCE
BAVARIA
SAXONY
BRANDENBURG
MECKLENBURG
BRUNSWICK
LÜNEBURG
HESSE CASSEL
Upper Palatinate
Lower Lusatia
Upper Lusatia
East Pomerania
West Pomerania
Cammerania
Rügen I.
Usedom I.
Wollin
Stettin
Nemerow
Merow
Güstrow
Neukloster
Wismar
Poel
Rantzau
Hamburg
Grabow
Bremen
Verden
Osnabrück
Minden
Ravensberg
Münster
Cleves
Mark
Cologne
Marburg
Hersfeld
Walkenried
Halberstadt
Magdeburg
Brandenburg
Trier
Speier
Landau
Philippsburg
Weissenburg
Hagenau
Strassburg
Rosheim
Oberehnheim
Schlettstadt
Colmar
Breisach
Kaiserberg
Münster
Türkheim
Sundgau
Metz
Verdun
Cham
Map 40
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estab!, London

MAP 41

Europe in 1648

Map 41

EUROPE IN 1648
English Miles
NORWAY
SWEDEN
Finland
Lapland
RUSSIA
Estonia
Ingria
Livonia
Courland
Lithuania
POLAND
Saxony
Bohemia
Austria
Hungary
Transylvania
Moldavia
Jedisan
Wallachia
Bulgaria
Slavonia
Bosnia
Albania
Crimea
Anatolia
EMPIRE
Syria
Crete
Sicily
Naples
Corsica
Sardinia
Minorca
Majorca
Aragon
Castile
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
FRANCE
Paris
Algiers
Tunis
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
ENGLAND
Stanford's Geog. Estab. London
Cambridge University Press



Map 42

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geog! Estab!, London.

MAP 43

Portuguese,
Dutch and English
in the East
c. 1650

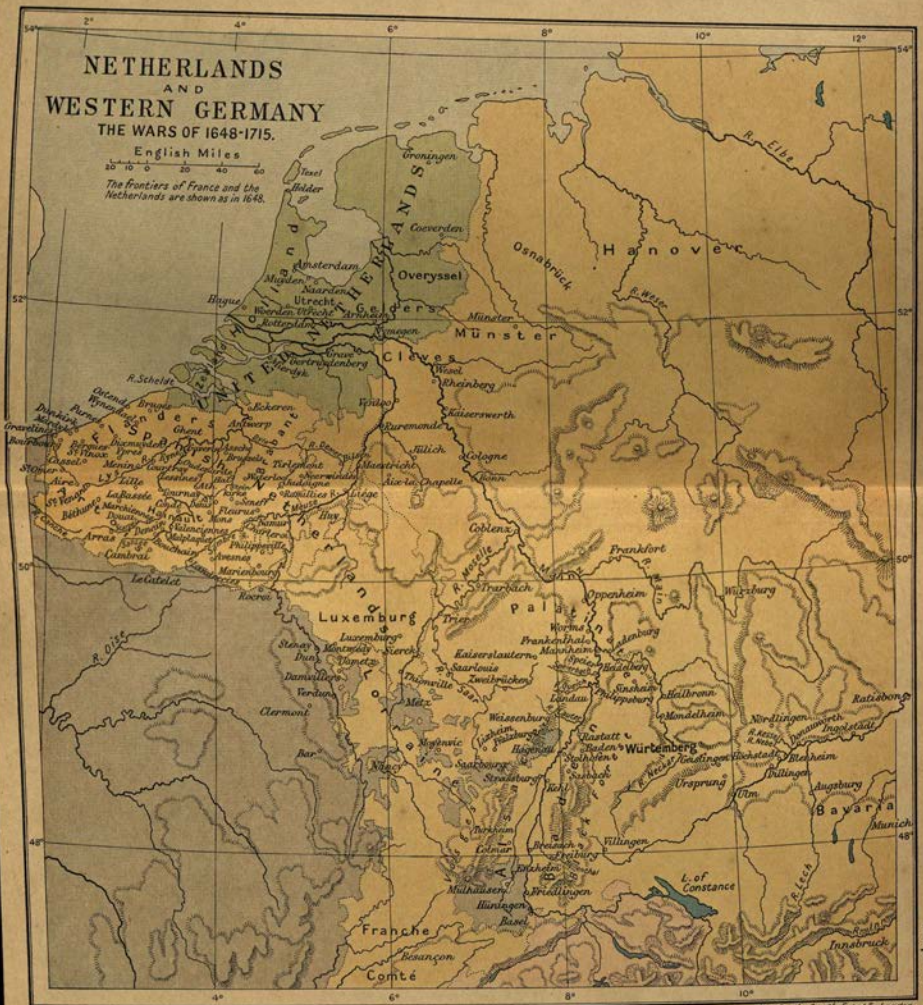
PORTUGUESE
DUTCH & ENGLISH
IN THE EAST
c. 1650.
Portuguese
English
Dutch
Spanish
Danish
The colours indicate possessions or factories of European nations trading in the East.
PERSIA
EGYPT
ARABIA
HINDOSTAN
CHINA
JAPAN
SIAM
Philippines
Borneo
Celebes
New Guinea
NEW HOLLAND
NEW ZEALAND
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND
Madagascar
Mauritius
Fiji Is.
Friendly Is.
MOLUCCAS
BANDA ISLANDS
Ceylon
English Miles
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogr! Estab! London.

Map 44

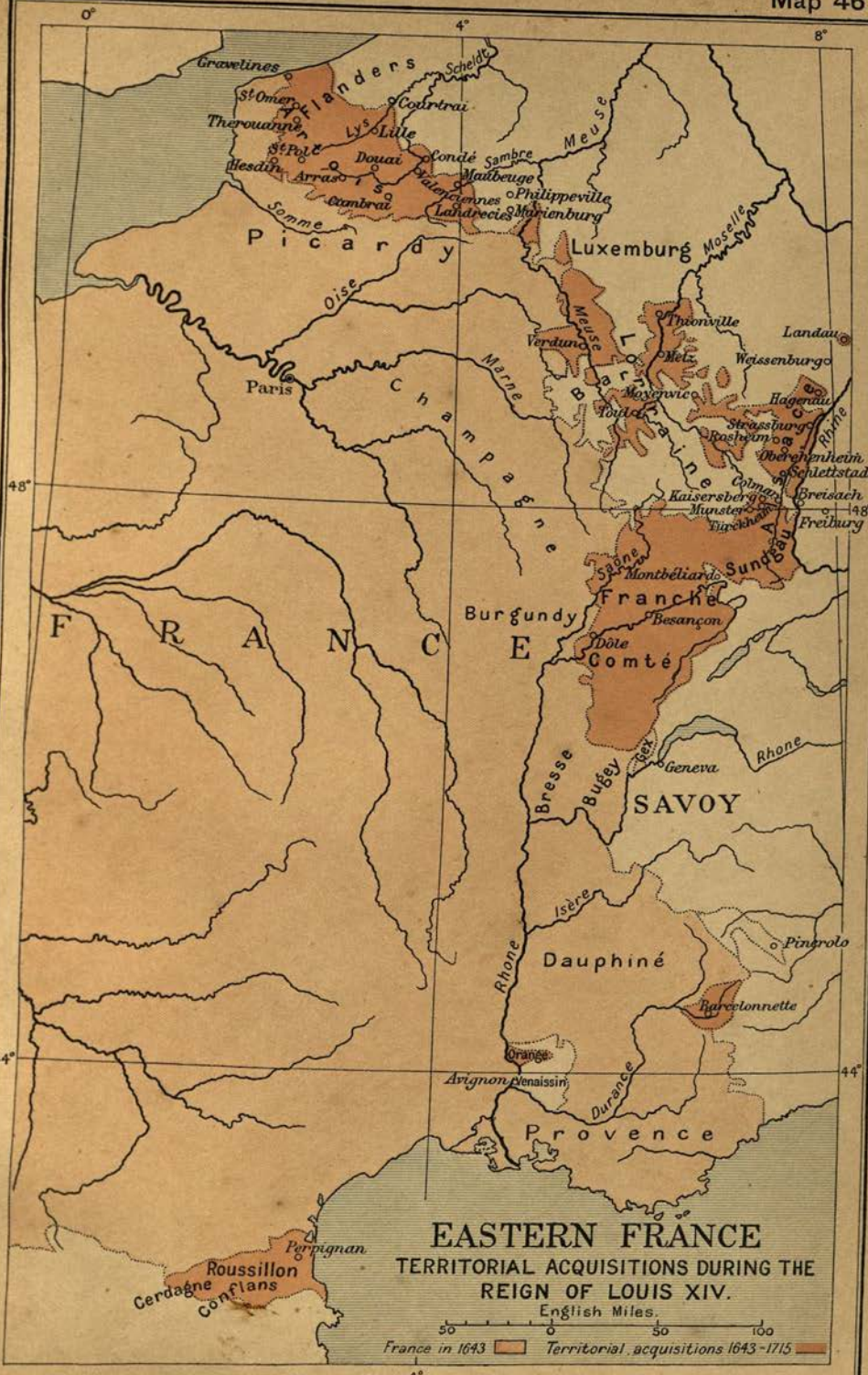
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t, London.

MAP 45

The Netherlands
and
Western Germany
The Wars of 1648–1715


NETHERLANDS
AND
WESTERN GERMANY
THE WARS OF 1648-1715.
English Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60
The frontiers of France and the Netherlands are shown as in 1648.
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl. Estabt. London.
Map 45

Map 46



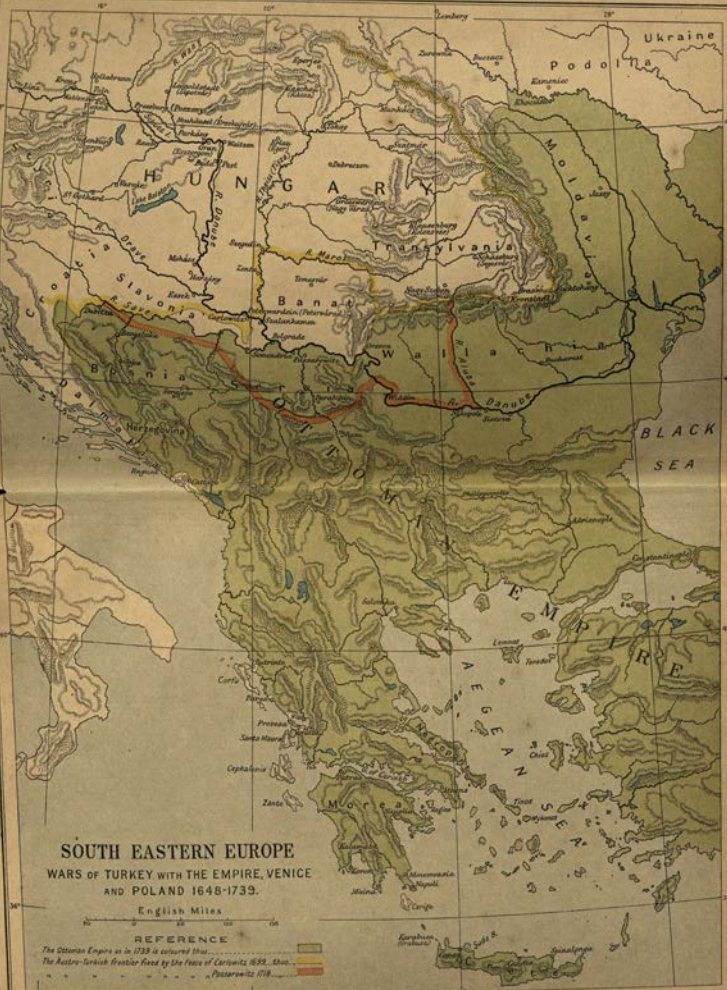
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estab!, London.

IRELAND
1660 - 1800
English Miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 50
REFERENCE
Schomberg's March 1689
William's ,, 1690
Ginkel's ,, 1691
Humbert's ,, 1798
Parliamentary Boroughs LIFFORD
Tory I.
Lough Foyle
COLERAINE
NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY
LONDONDERRY
ST JOHNSTOWN
LIFFORD
STRABANE
DONEGAL
ANTRIM
Carrickfergus
BELFAST
BANGOR
NEWTOWN
LISBURN
HILLSBOROUGH
DOWN
DOWNPATRICK
KILLILEAGH
TYRONE
ULSTER
FERMANAGH
MONAGHAN
ARMAGH
CAVAN
LOUTH
DUNDALK
CARLINGFORD
Sligo Bay
SLIGO
LEITRIM
ROSCOMMON
MAYO
CASTLEBAR
BOYLE
JAMESTOWN
TULSK
LONGFORD
ST JOHNSTOWN
GRANARD
LANESBOROUGH
ROSCOMMON
TUAM
CONNAUGHT
WESTMEATH
ATHLONE
MULLINGAR
ATHBOY
MEATH
TRIM
RATOATH
ARDEE
DUNLEER
DROGHEDA
DULEEK
R. Boyne
SWORDS
DUBLIN
NEWCASTLE
GALWAY
LEINSTER
PHILIPSTOWN
KILBEGGAN
KING'S COUNTY
KILDARE
NAAS
KILCULLEN
KILDARE
HARRISTOWN
BANAGHER
PORTARLINGTON
Birr
QUEEN'S
COUNTY
MARYBOROUGH
WICKLOW
BALTINGLASS
CARYSFORT
Arklow
CARLOW
GOREY
CLARE
ENNIS
Nenagh
Killaloe
BALLINAHILA
CARLOW
OLD LEIGHLIN
KILKENNY
GOWRAN
ST CANNICE
CALLAN
TIPPERARY
KILKENNY
CASHEL
KNOCKTOPHER
INISTIOGE
WEXFORD
NEW ROSS
FETHARD
CLONMEL
Carrick
R. Suir
TAGHMON
CLONMINES
BANNOW
WEXFORD
River Shannon
LIMERICK
ASKEATON
Ballyneety
Ahenlish
KILMALLOCK
ARDFERT
TRALEE
CHARLEVILLE
MUNSTER
WATERFORD
DONERAILE
DINGLE
DUNGARVAN
Dungarvan
MALLOW
LISMORE
RATHCORMACK
TALLAGH
KERRY
CORK
YOUGHAL
CASTLEMARTYR
MIDDLETON
BANDON-BRIDGE
KINSALE
CLONAKILTY
Berehaven
Bantry Bay
Mizen Hd
BALTIMORE
Vinegar Hill
ENNISCORTHY
Castlegarmon
Sligo
Killala
Ballycroy
Loughrea
Athenry
Ballymore
Cloone
Ballintemple
Newtown Butler
Cloghan
Lough Gill
Lough Erne
Lough Allen
Lough Ree
Lough Derg
Lough Corrib
Lough Mask
Lough Neagh
Strangford Lough
Carlingford Lough
Dublin Bay
Wicklow Mts
Galtee Mts
Knockmealdown Mts
Comeragh Mts
Blackstairs Mts
Slieve Bloom Mts
Wicklow Hd
Tuskar Rock
Hook Hd
Waterford Harbour
Dungarvan Harbour
Youghal Harbour
Kinsale Harbour
Cork Harbour
Dingle Bay
Tralee Bay
Galway Bay
Clew Bay
Donegal Bay
Lough Foyle
Lough Swilly
Sheep Haven
Inishowen Hd
Malin Hd
Fanad Hd
Horn Hd
Slieve League
Slieve Donard
Mourne Mts
Sperrin Mts
Antrim Mts
Slieve Gallion
Slieve Beagh
Slieve Gullion
Cuilcagh
Slieve Aughty
Slieve Bernagh
Slieve Aughty Mts
Slieve Carn
Slieve Mish Mts
Slieve Mish
Slieve Mish Mts
Slieve Mish
Slieve Mish Mts
Slieve Mish

MAP 48

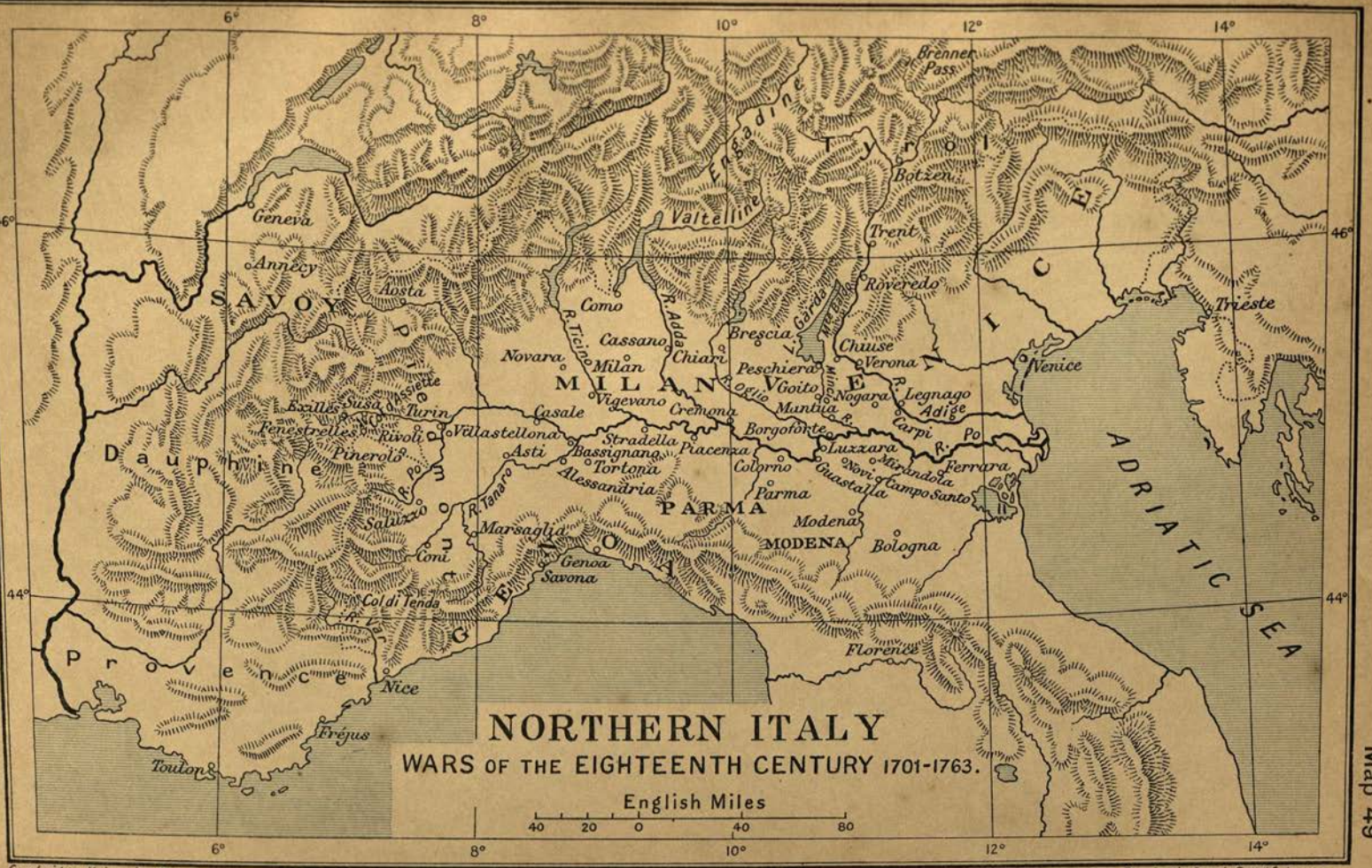
South Eastern Europe

Wars of Turkey with the Empire, Venice and Poland 1648-1739



Map 48

Cambridge University Press. Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London.



Map 49

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t, London.

MAP 50

West European Waters

Anglo-French Naval Wars

1689–1763

WEST EUROPEAN WATERS

ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL WARS 1689-1763

Map 60

Cambridge University Press
Stanford's Geog. Estabt. London.

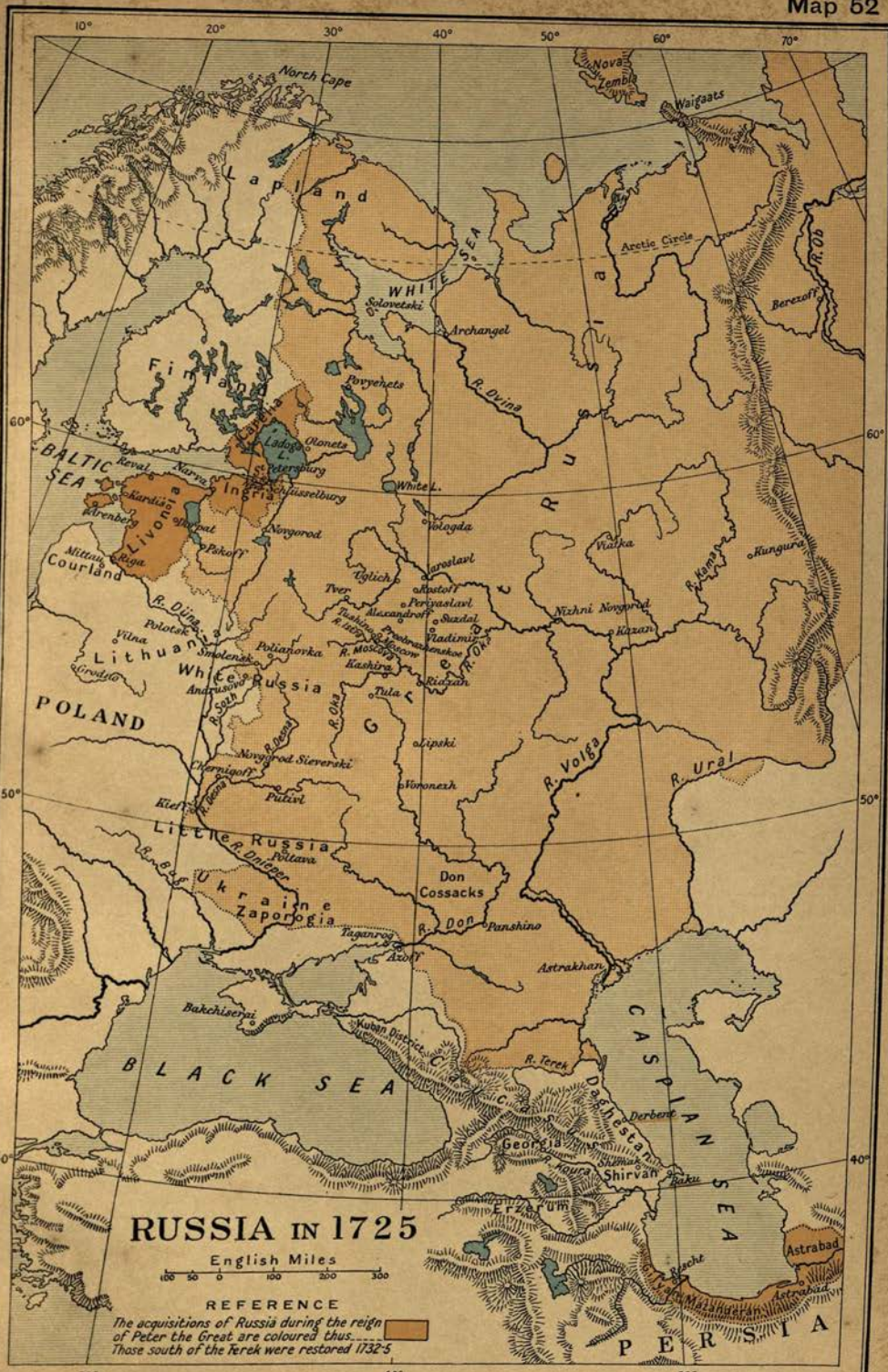
MAP 51

Europe in 1721

after the

Treaties of Utrecht & Nystad

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl. Estabt. London.


RUSSIA IN 1725
English Miles
100 50 0 100 200 300
REFERENCE
The acquisitions of Russia during the reign of Peter the Great are coloured thus.
Those south of the Terek were restored 1732-5
North Cape
Nova Zembla
Waigaats
Lapland
Arctic Circle
WHITE SEA
Solovetski
Archangel
Berezoff
R. Ob
Finland
Karelia
Povyenets
R. Dvina
Ladoga L.
Olonets
BALTIC SEA
Reval
Narva
St. Petersburg
Ingria
Wasselburg
White L.
Vologda
Kargopol
Novgorod
Pskoff
Mittau
Courland
Riga
Uglich
Yaroslavl
Rostoff
Perayaslavl
Suzdal
Vladimir
Nizhni Novgorod
Kazan
Vyatka
Kungura
R. Kama
R. Volga
R. Ural
Tver
Alexandroff
Pereslavl
Moscow
Moskwa
R. Oka
Kashira
Riazan
Tula
Lipski
Voronezh
Lithuania
Vilna
Grodno
Polotsk
R. Dvina
Smolensk
Polianovka
White Russia
Andrussov
R. Dnieper
R. Desna
POLAND
Novgorod Sieverski
Chernigoff
Kiefl
Putivl
Little Russia
Poltava
R. Dniester
Ukraine
Zaporogia
Don Cossacks
R. Don
Panshino
Tagaurog
Azoff
Astrakhan
Bakchiserai
Kuban District
BLACK SEA
R. Terek
CASPIAN SEA
Dagestan
Derbent
Georgia
Kouta
Shirvan
Baku
Erzerum
Astrabad
Meshed Sari
PERSIA

MAP 53

The Baltic Lands

1661

Map 53

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geogl. Estabt. London

MAP 54

Scandinavia, Russia and Poland

The Northern War, 1700–21

with inset of

Schleswig-Holstein

NORWAY
SWEDEN
Finland
Gulf of Bothnia
Lake Ladoga
Ingria
Estho-nia
Livonia
Courland
Samogitia
BALTIC SEA
DENMARK
Jutland
Lithuania
RUSSIA
POLAND
Severia
Volhynia
Ukraine
Little Russia
Zaporogia
Wallachia
R. Danube
BLACK SEA
Moscow
Smolensk
Kiev
Poltava
Pultusk
Warsaw
Brandenburg
Berlin
Dresden
Leipzig
Cassel
Hanover
Minden
Amsterdam
Utrecht
Groningen
Oldenburg
Bremen
Hamburg
Lubeck
Rostock
Stettin
Stockholm
Upsala
Gefle
Christiania
Gothenburg
Karlskrona
Malmoe
Copenhagen
Elsinore
Aalborg
Viborg
Wiborg
Abo
Helsingfors
Revel
Narva
Riga
Mitau
Memel
Konigsberg
Dantzic
Posen
Breslau
Glogau
Frankfort
Cologne
Coblentz
Mayence
Metz
Nancy
Strasburg
Basle
Augsburg
Munich
Ratisbon
Vienna
Prague
Olmutz
Cracow
Lemberg
Kiev
Pinsk
Baturin
Chernigov
Kharkoff
Poltava
Pereyaslav
Orel
Voronech
Tula
Moscow
Smolensk
Mohilef
Vitepsk
Polotsk
Dwina R.
Dnieper R.
Dniester R.
Pruth R.
Danube R.
Theiss R.
Vistula R.
Oder R.
Elbe R.
Rhine R.
Moselle R.
Meuse R.
Scheldt R.
Weser R.
Ems R.
Eider R.
Don R.
Volga R.
Azoff
Taganrog
Perekop
Oczakoff
Bender
Jassy
Braila
Galatz
Kilia
Ismail
Akerman
Kaffa
Sea of Azoff
Crimea
Tartary
Nogay Tartary
Kuban R.
Caucasus
Circassia
Georgia
Mingrelia
Imeretia
Kutais
Tiflis
Erivan
Persia
Caspian Sea
Astrakan
Kasan
Nishnei Novgorod
Wologda
Archangel
Onega L.
Ladoga L.
Lake Peipus
Pskoff
Novgorod
Tver
Yaroslaf
Rostoff
Kolomna
Riazan
Tambov
Penza
Simbirsk
Saratoff
Tsaritsin
Astrakan
Orenburg
Ufa
Perm
Kasan
Viatka
Kostroma
Vologda
Ustiug
Archangel
Kola
Lapland
Tornea
Uleaborg
Kajana
Kuopio
Nyslott
Wiborg
Helsingfors
Abo
Aland Is.
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Bothnia
Sweden
Norway
Denmark
Jutland
Zealand
Funen
Bornholm
Gothland
Oland
Carlscrona
Calmar
Jonkoping
Wenersborg
Gothenburg
Christiania
Christiansand
Stavanger
Bergen
Drontheim
Trondhjem
Lofoten Is.
Hammerfest
North Cape
Varanger Fiord
Varanger Peninsula
Kola
Archangel
White Sea
Dwina R.

BRANDENBURG PRUSSIA
EXPANSION 1525-1648
English Miles
50 0 50 100
REFERENCE
Brandenburg in 1525 ..... coloured thus
Territories added 1525 - 1648
Ansbach, Baireuth and Jägerndorf belonged to a younger branch of the House of Brandenburg.
Lithuania
Samogitia
Samland
Königsberg
R. Pregel
Pillau
Memel
Ermeland
Prussia
Elbing
Marienburg
Tannenberg
East
Culmland
Thorn
Pomerania
Oliva
Danzig
Peplin
West
Prussia
Kolberg
Cammin
E. Pomerania
W. Pomerania
Wolgast
Mecklenburg
Stettin
Lychen
Ukermark
New Mark
Priegnitz
Ruppin
Havelberg
Electoral Mark
Old Mark
Tangermünde
Brandenburg
Orantenburg
Middle Mark
Berlin
Küstrin
Lebus
Frankfort
Sternberg
Bruns-
wick
R. Elbe
Minden
Ravens-
berg
Herford
Magdeburg
Halberstadt
Wernigerode
Aschersleben
Saalkreis
Ischnin
Zossen
Treuenbrietzen
Storkow
Beeskow
R. Oder
Krossen
Jüterbogk
Kottbus
Peitz
Lower
Lusatia
Upper
Lusatia
Saxony
Dresden
Cleves
Mark
Ravenstein
Berg
Jülich
Hesse
Culmbach
Baireuth
Bairen
Ansbach
Nürnberg
Bohemia
Moravia
R. Warthe
Gnesen
R. Vistula
Masovia
POLAND
Kalisch
Wohlau
Liegnitz
Brieg
Oppeln
Beuthen
Jägerndorf
Oderberg
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estab! London

Map 55

MAP 56

Scotland

and

Northern England

Campaigns of the Pretenders

SCOTLAND
AND
NORTHERN ENGLAND
CAMPAIGNS OF THE PRETENDERS
English Miles
OUTER HEBRIDES
N. Uist
S. Uist
Barra
Mull
Skye
Lewis
Orkney
Shetland
Pentland Firth
Moray Firth
Peterhead
Aberdeen
Montrose
Dunkeld
Perth
Stirling
Firth of Forth
Edinburgh
Berwick
Dunbar
Kelso
Jedburgh
Hawick
Selkirk
Melrose
Galashiels
Peebles
Dumfries
Annan
Carlisle
Penrith
Cockermouth
Workington
Whitehaven
Ravenglass
Furness
Lancaster
Preston
Wigan
Manchester
Warrington
Macclesfield
Stockport
Sheffield
Derby
Nottingham
Ratcliffe
Lichfield
Coventry
Leeds
York
Durham
Newcastle upon Tyne
Morpeth
Alnwick
Berwick
Holy Island
Bamburgh
Belford
Wooler
Cheviot Hills
Tweed
Solway Firth
Irish Sea
North Sea
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog. Estt. London.
Map 56

MAP 57

Central Europe

Wars of Frederick the Great

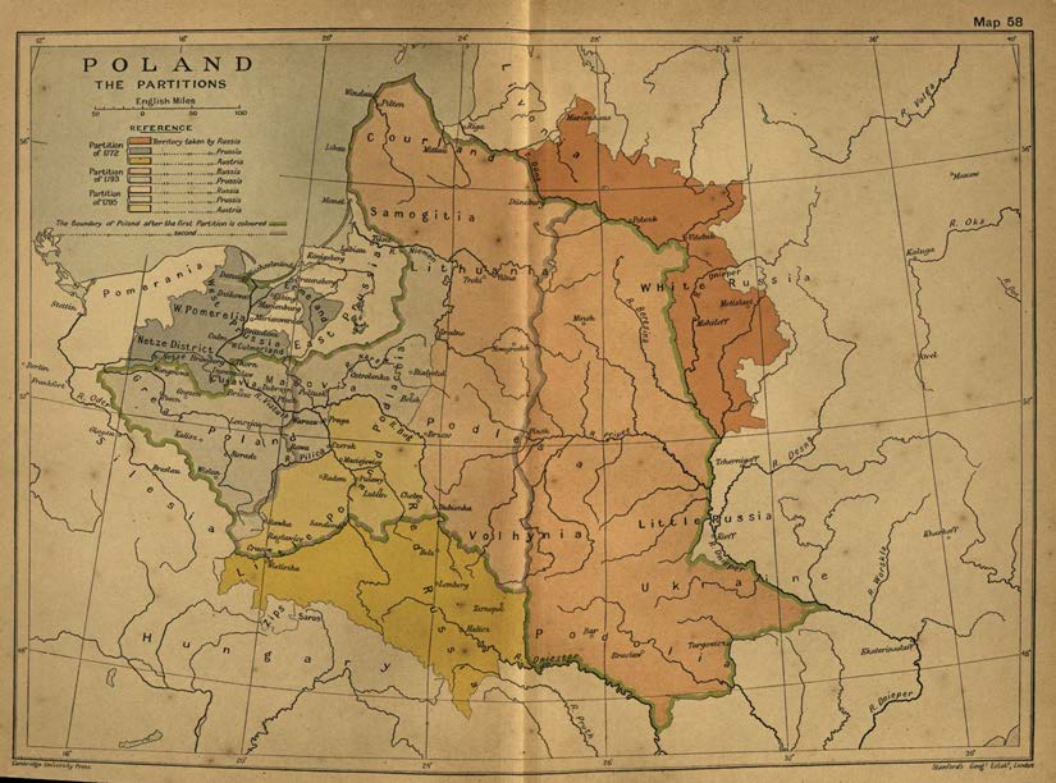
CENTRAL EUROPE
WARS OF FREDERICK THE GREAT

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t London.

MAP 58

Poland

The Partitions


POLAND
THE PARTITIONS
English Miles
50 0 50 100
REFERENCE
Partition of 1772
Territory taken by Russia
Prussia
Austria
Partition of 1793
Russia
Prussia
Partition of 1795
Russia
Prussia
Austria
The Boundary of Poland after the first Partition is coloured
second
Courland
Livonia
Samogitia
Lithuania
White Russia
Pomerania
W. Pomerelia
Netze District
Ermeland
East Prussia
Masovia
Podlachia
Podlesia
Great Poland
Silesia
Little Poland
Red Russia
Volhynia
Little Russia
Ukraine
Podolia
Hungary
Zips
Saros
Cracow
Lemberg
Zamosc
Lublin
Warsaw
Praga
Bialystok
Grodno
Minsk
Vilna
Kaunas
Mitau
Riga
Dünaburg
Polotsk
Vitebsk
Mohilev
Mitchelsburg
Kalisz
Kolin
Breslau
Wielun
Radom
Chelm
Dubienka
Brzesc
Pinsk
Tchernigoff
Kieff
Bar
Bracław
Torgovicza
Ekaterinoslaff
Kharkoff
Kaluga
Moscow
Tilsit
Kenigsberg
Lebiau
Memel
Stettin
Berlin
Frankfort
Cuxhaven
Dunkirk
Ostrolenka
Bielsk
Lomza
Sandomir
Rzeszow
Tarnopol
Halicz
Sanok
Mariensburg
Marienwerder
Dirschau
Dantzig
Stuhm
Graudenz
Thorn
Bromberg
Gnesen
Posen
Kalisz
Warsaw
Pilica
Bug
Dnieper
Dniester
Pruth
Vistula
Oder
Warthe
Desna
Oka
Volga
Berezina
Pripet
Kiev
Dnieper
Warsaw
Cracow
Lemberg
Kiev
Moscow
Kaluga
Kiev
Kharkoff
Ekaterinoslaff
Cambridge University Press
Stanford's Geog. Estab., London

MAP 59

Prussia

Territorial Expansion

1648-1795

PRUSSIA
TERRITORIAL EXPANSION
1648 - 1795
English Miles
50 0 50 100
REFERENCE
Brandenburg Prussia in 1648
Territory acquired 1648-1795
All territory west of the Rhine, except Neuchâtel, was surrendered by the Peace of Basel, 1795.
PRINCIPALITY OF NEUCHÂTEL
on the same scale as large map
Eastern Pomerania
West Prussia
Netze District
Culmerland
Ermeland
East Prussia
New East Prussia
Priegnitz
Ukermark
New Mark
Electoral Mark
Old Mark
Middle Mark
South Prussia
Magdeburg
Halberstadt
Lower Silesia
Upper Silesia
New Silesia
Cleves
Mark
Bayreuth
Ansbach
Limburg
Hamburg
Lüneburg
Mecklenburg
Hanover
Brunswick
Hesse
Saxony
Poland
Rhine R.
Elbe R.
Oder R.
Vistula R.
Warthe R.
Bug R.
Cambridge University Press
Stanford's Geogl Estabt London

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geogl Estabt London.

Map 60

MAP 61

Russia

Territorial Expansion 1725-1795

Map 61

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog. Estabt., London.

MAP 62

The Empire
and the
Netherlands
c. 1792

Cambridge University Press
Bacon's Geogl. Estabt. London.

MAP 63

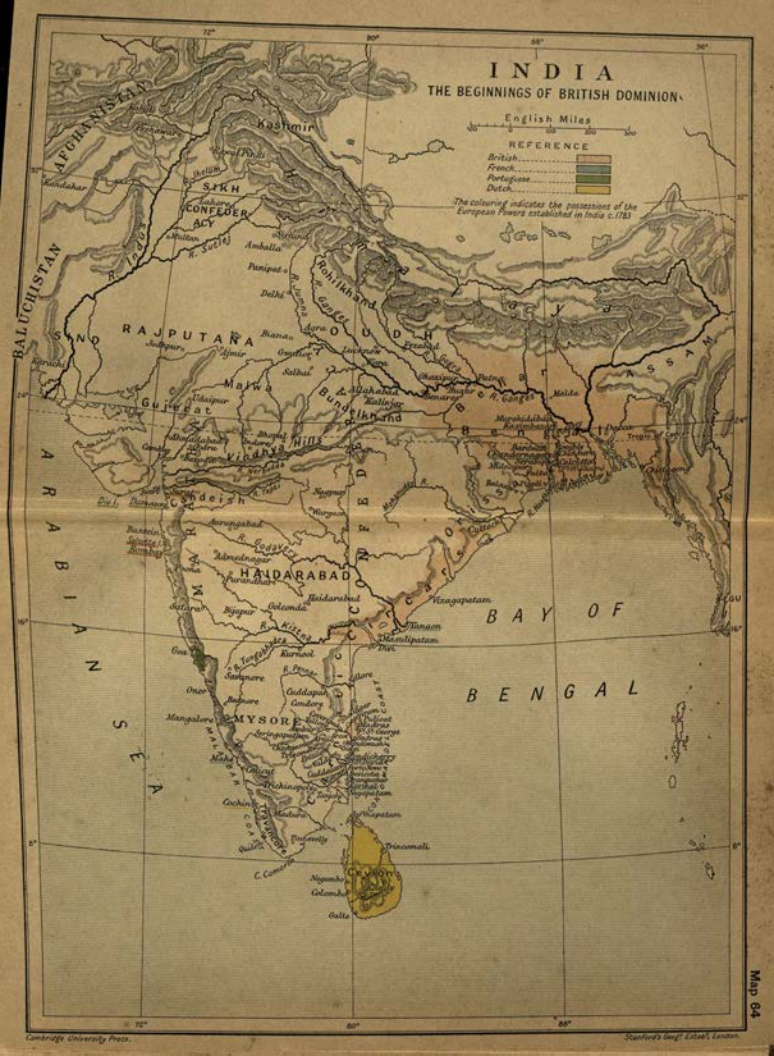
Europe in 1792

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t London.

MAP 64

India

The Beginnings of British Dominion


INDIA
THE BEGINNINGS OF BRITISH DOMINION
English Miles
REFERENCE
British
French
Portuguese
Dutch
The colouring indicates the possessions of the European Powers established in India c. 1783
AFGHANISTAN
BALUCHISTAN
Kashmir
SIKH CONFEDERACY
RAJPUTANA
Malwa
Gujerat
Bundelkhand
OUDH
BIHAR
BENGAL
ASSAM
Deccan
HAIDARABAD
MYSORE
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
Ceylon
Map 64
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl. Estab., London.

MAP 65

Africa
in the
XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries
with inset
The Gold and Slave Coasts

ALGERIA
TRIPOLI
Egypt
ABYSSINIA
Timbuctoo
Bambarra
Houssa
Nigritia
Dongola
Mecca
Abex
Nubia
Sennaar
Darfur
Cordofal
Bornou
Kashna
Agadis
Gaoga
Zanfara
Nyffe
Benin
Dahomy
Gold Coast
Ivory Coast
Windward Coast
Fernando Po
I. Princes
C. Lopez
Loango
R. Congo
Congo
S. Paul de Loando
R. Kwanza
Benguela
C. Negro
C. Frio
St Helena
Ascension I.
MONOMOTAPA
Zambesi R.
Mozambique
C. Delgado
Melinda
Mombaza
Pemba
Zanzibar
Quiloa
Madagascar
St Mary
Foule Pointe
Fort Dauphin
I. de Bourbon
I. of Comoro
Delagoa B.
St Lucia Bay
Angra Pequena
Orange R.
Buffalo R.
Cape Town
C. of Good Hope
Table Mt.
Algoa B.
Great Fish R.
Natal
Kaffres
Hottentots
Tristan da Cunha
Somaulies
Dancali
Gingiro
Gambaya
Kong
Mandingoes
Foulahs
Jalofs
Bambarra
Houssa
Nigritia
Timbuctoo
Bornou
Kashna
Agadis
Gaoga
Zanfara
Nyffe
Benin
Dahomy
Gold Coast
Ivory Coast
Windward Coast
Fernando Po
I. Princes
C. Lopez
Loango
R. Congo
Congo
S. Paul de Loando
R. Kwanza
Benguela
C. Negro
C. Frio
St Helena
Ascension I.
MONOMOTAPA
Zambesi R.
Mozambique
C. Delgado
Melinda
Mombaza
Pemba
Zanzibar
Quiloa
Madagascar
St Mary
Foule Pointe
Fort Dauphin
I. de Bourbon
I. of Comoro
Delagoa B.
St Lucia Bay
Angra Pequena
Orange R.
Buffalo R.
Cape Town
C. of Good Hope
Table Mt.
Algoa B.
Great Fish R.
Natal
Kaffres
Hottentots
Tristan da Cunha
THE GOLD AND SLAVE COASTS
AFRICA
IN THE
XVIIth & XVIIIth CENTURIES
English Miles
REFERENCE
Portuguese
English
Spanish
French
Turkish
Dutch
Danish
The colouring indicates the possessions of the European Powers established in Africa c. 1760
Map 65

MAP 66

European Colonisation in North America to 1700

Map 66

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford Geog. Estabt. London

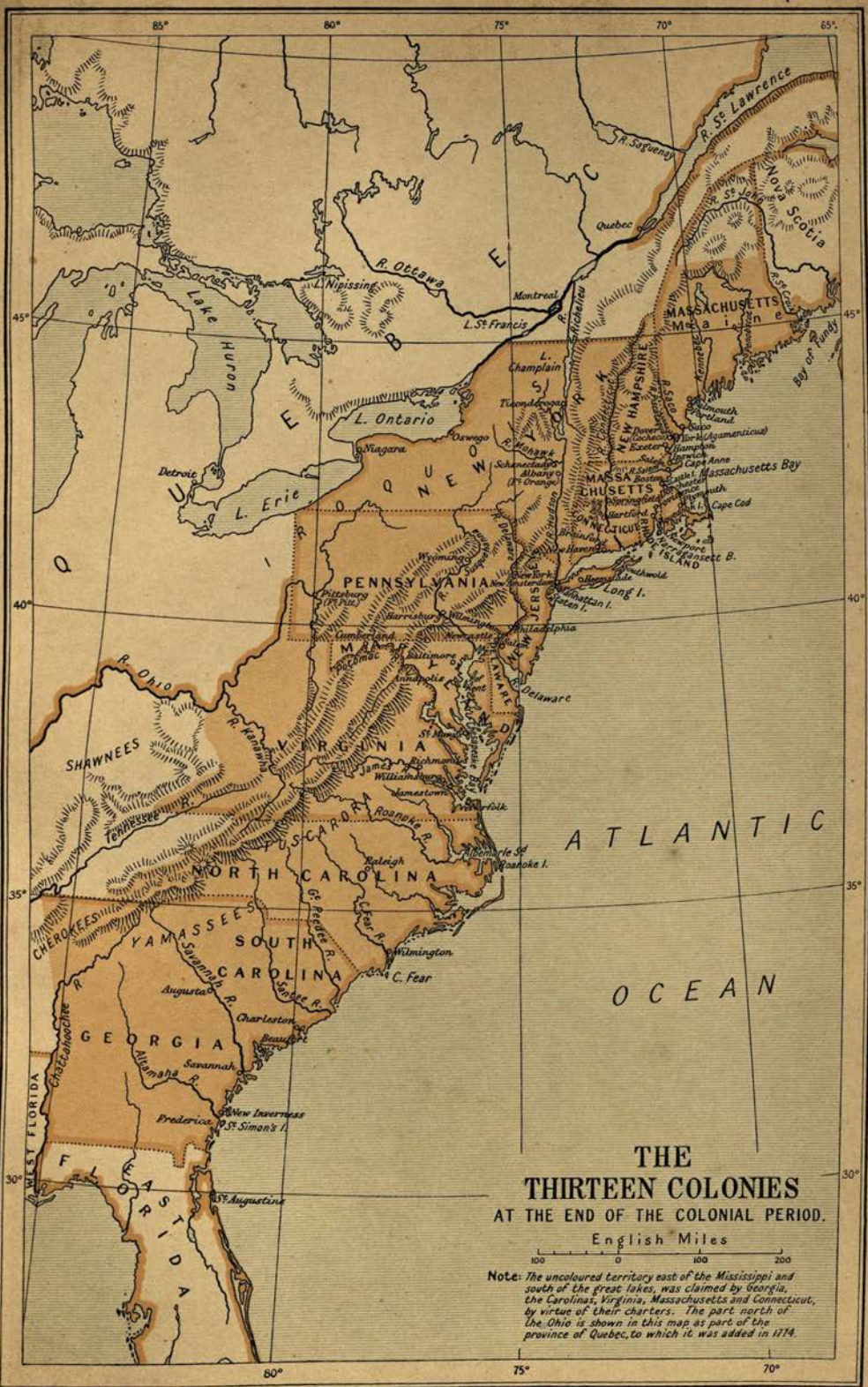
MAP 67

French Expansion and British Conquests in North America to 1763

with inset

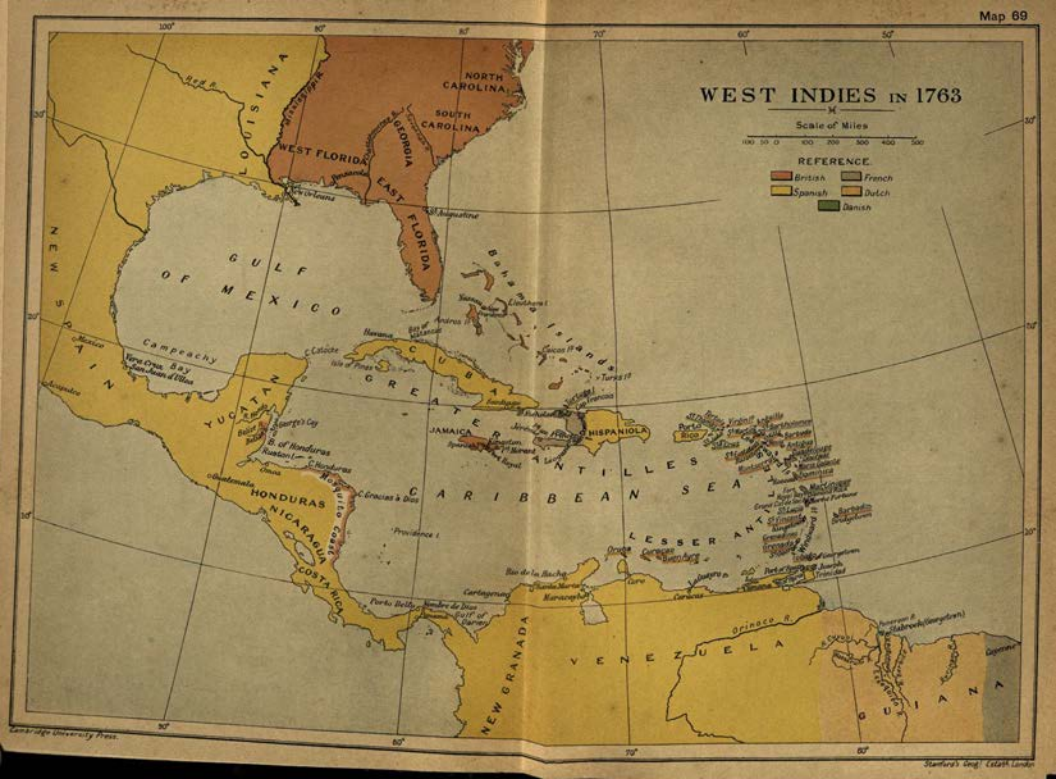
Quebec

Cambridge University Press
Stanford's Geogl. Estabt. London.


THE
THIRTEEN COLONIES
AT THE END OF THE COLONIAL PERIOD.
English Miles
100 0 100 200
Note: The uncoloured territory east of the Mississippi and south of the great lakes, was claimed by Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut, by virtue of their charters. The part north of the Ohio is shown in this map as part of the province of Quebec, to which it was added in 1774.
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
QUEBEC
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
MASSACHUSETTS
CONNECTICUT
RHODE ISLAND
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Nova Scotia
L. Ontario
L. Erie
L. Huron
L. Champlain
Lake Superior
R. Ohio
R. St. Lawrence
Bay of Fundy
Long I.
Delaware
Quebec
Montreal
Niagara
Detroit
Boston
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Annapolis
Williamsburg
Jamestown
Richmond
Norfolk
Roanoke I.
Wilmington
C. Fear
Charleston
Savannah
Augusta
St. Augustine
St. Simon's I.
New Inverness
Pittsburg (Fort)
Harrisburg
Lancaster
Reading
Easton
Trenton
New York
Albany
Oswego
Schenectady
Hartford
New Haven
Providence
Newport
Portsmouth
Plymouth
Cape Cod
Cape Anne
Salem
Exeter
Hampton
Dover
Portsmouth
Kittery
Piscataqua
Kennebec
Penobscot
Passamaquoddy
Annapolis
Halifax
Cumberland
Pownal
Tryon
Albany
Schenectady
Oswego
Niagara
Detroit
Nipissing
Lake Huron
Lake Superior
R. Ottawa
R. Saguenay
L. St. Francis
R. Richelieu
R. Mohawk
R. Hudson
R. Connecticut
R. Kennebec
R. Penobscot
R. Delaware
R. Susquehanna
R. Potomac
R. James
R. Roanoke
R. Neuse
R. Cape Fear
R. Pedee
R. Santee
R. Savannah
R. Altamaha
R. Chattahoochee
R. Tennessee
R. Kenawha
R. Scioto
R. Muskingum
R. Alleghany
R. Monongahela
SHAWNEES
CHEROKEES
YAMASSEES
WEST FLORIDA
Cumberland
Frederica
Raleigh
Bermuda Is.
St. Mary's
Susquehanna
Potomac
Patapsco
Chesapeake
Albemarle Sd.
Pamlico Sd.
Roanoke I.
Long I.
Manhattan I.
Staten I.
Nantucket
Martha's Vineyard
Block I.
Rhode I.
Connecticut
Massachusetts Bay
Boston

MAP 69

West Indies in 1763



Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geogl Estabt London

MAP 70

Eastern North America in 1812

The War of Independence and the War of 1812-14

with inset

Boston

EASTERN NORTH AMERICA IN 1812.
THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE WAR OF 1812-14
English Miles
REFERENCE
The Thirteen Colonies ... are shown thus
Territory ceded to the Colonies at the peace of 1783
Spanish territory
British North America
Territory in dispute with Great Britain
BOSTON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
Charlestown
Bunker Hill
Cambridge
Boston
Boston Harbour
Castle I.
Brooklyn
Dorchester
SUFFOLK
HUDSON BAY COMPANY
Hudson Bay
James Bay
Winnipeg Lake
Lake of the Woods
Albany R.
Moose R.
Rupert R.
Big R.
Nottawaga R.
Red R.
L. Superior
L. Michigan
L. Huron
L. Erie
L. Ontario
R. Mississippi
R. Missouri
R. Ohio
R. Wabash
R. Tennessee
R. Arkansas
R. Ottawa
R. St. Lawrence
R. Sagunay
R. Hamilton
R. Severn
LABRADOR
NEWFOUNDLAND
Anticosti
Magdalen I.
Pr. Edward
Cape Breton I.
Str. of Canso
NEW BRUNSWICK
Sydney
Halifax
LOWER CANADA
UPPER CANADA
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
WEST FLORIDA
EAST FLORIDA
DELAWARE
Wilmington
Charleston
Augusta
Savannah
Pt. Augustine
Pt. Mitchell
New Orleans
LOUISIANA
GULF OF MEXICO
Bahama
Cambridge University Press
Stanford's Geogl. Estabt. London

Map 70

MEXICO AND TEXAS
1845-1848

Scale of Miles

100 50 0 100 200 300 400

REFERENCE

Texas in 1845

Territory claimed by Texas from Mexico and ceded by Mexico to the United States in 1848

Other Territory ceded by Mexico to the United States in 1848

Mexico in 1848

Cambridge University Press

Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London

MAP 72

Expansion
of the
United States

OREGON
1846
OREGON
1859
IDAHO
1890
MONTANA
1889
NORTH DAKOTA
1889
SOUTH DAKOTA
1889
WYOMING
1890
LOUISIANA
1803
NEBRASKA
1867
COLORADO
1876
KANSAS
1861
MISSOURI
1821
MEXICAN CESSION
1848
NEVADA
1864
UTAH
1896
CALIFORNIA
1850
ARIZONA
TERRITORY
NEW MEXICO
TERRITORY
GADSDEN
PURCHASE
1853
OKLAHOMA
1907
ARKANSAS
1836
TEXAS
1845
TEXAS
1845
MINNESOTA
1858
WISCONSIN
1848
IOWA
1846
ILLINOIS
1818
MICHIGAN
1837
INDIANA
1816
OHIO
1803
KENTUCKY
1792
TENNESSEE
1796
MISSISSIPPI
1817
ALABAMA
1819
GEORGIA
1788
SOUTH
CAROLINA
1788
NORTH
CAROLINA
1789
VIRGINIA
1863
WEST
VIRGINIA
1863
PENNSYLVANIA
1787
NEW YORK
1788
MAINE
1820
FLORIDA
1845
1819
UNITED STATES
IN 1783
GULF OF MEXICO
MEXICO
Tropic of Cancer
Rio Grande
Washington
Oregon
Columbia R.
Missouri R.
Yellowstone R.
Platte R.
Arkansas R.
Red R.
Mississippi R.
Ohio R.
Tennessee R.
Cumberland R.
Lake Superior
L. Michigan
L. Huron
L. Erie
L. Ontario
Hudson R.
Chicago
St. Paul
Detroit
Cincinnati
Louisville
Nashville
Boston
New York
Philadelphia
Washington
Richmond
Charleston
Savannah
Atlanta
Mobile
New Orleans
Galveston
Houston
Austin
Santa Fe
Salt Lake
Denver
Topeka
Los Angeles
San Francisco
Portland
Seattle
Vancouver
Winnipeg
Hudson Bay
Labrador
Newfoundland
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Prince Edward Island
Quebec
Ontario
Manitoba
Saskatchewan
Alberta
British Columbia
Yukon
Mackenzie
Boundary 1818
Boundary 1842
Boundary 1846
Boundary 1903
Boundary 1908
Boundary 1910
Boundary 1912
Boundary 1925
Boundary 1927
Boundary 1931
Boundary 1949
Boundary 1963
Boundary 1964
Boundary 1965
Boundary 1966
Boundary 1967
Boundary 1970
Boundary 1971
Boundary 1973
Boundary 1974
Boundary 1975
Boundary 1976
Boundary 1977
Boundary 1978
Boundary 1979
Boundary 1980
Boundary 1981
Boundary 1982
Boundary 1983
Boundary 1984
Boundary 1985
Boundary 1986
Boundary 1987
Boundary 1988
Boundary 1989
Boundary 1990
Boundary 1991
Boundary 1992
Boundary

Map 73

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London

MAP 74

The Civil War
in the
United States

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford Geogl. Estab. London.

Map 75

Cambridge University Press

Stanford's Geogl Estabt London.

UNITED STATES
Distribution of
POPULATION & RAILWAYS
IN 1850
English Miles
200 100 0 200 400
REFERENCE TO COLOURS
Under 2 inhab. to the sq. mile
2 - 18 " " " " "
18 - 45 " " " " "
45 - 90 " " " " "
90 & over " " " " "
Cities with over 8000 inhab. are shown in solid colour in circles proportionate to their population.
130° 120° 110° 100° 90° 80° 70° 60°
50° 40° 30° 20°
Boston
Detroit
Pittsburg
Baltimor
St Louis
Charleston
New Orleans
Tropic of Cancer

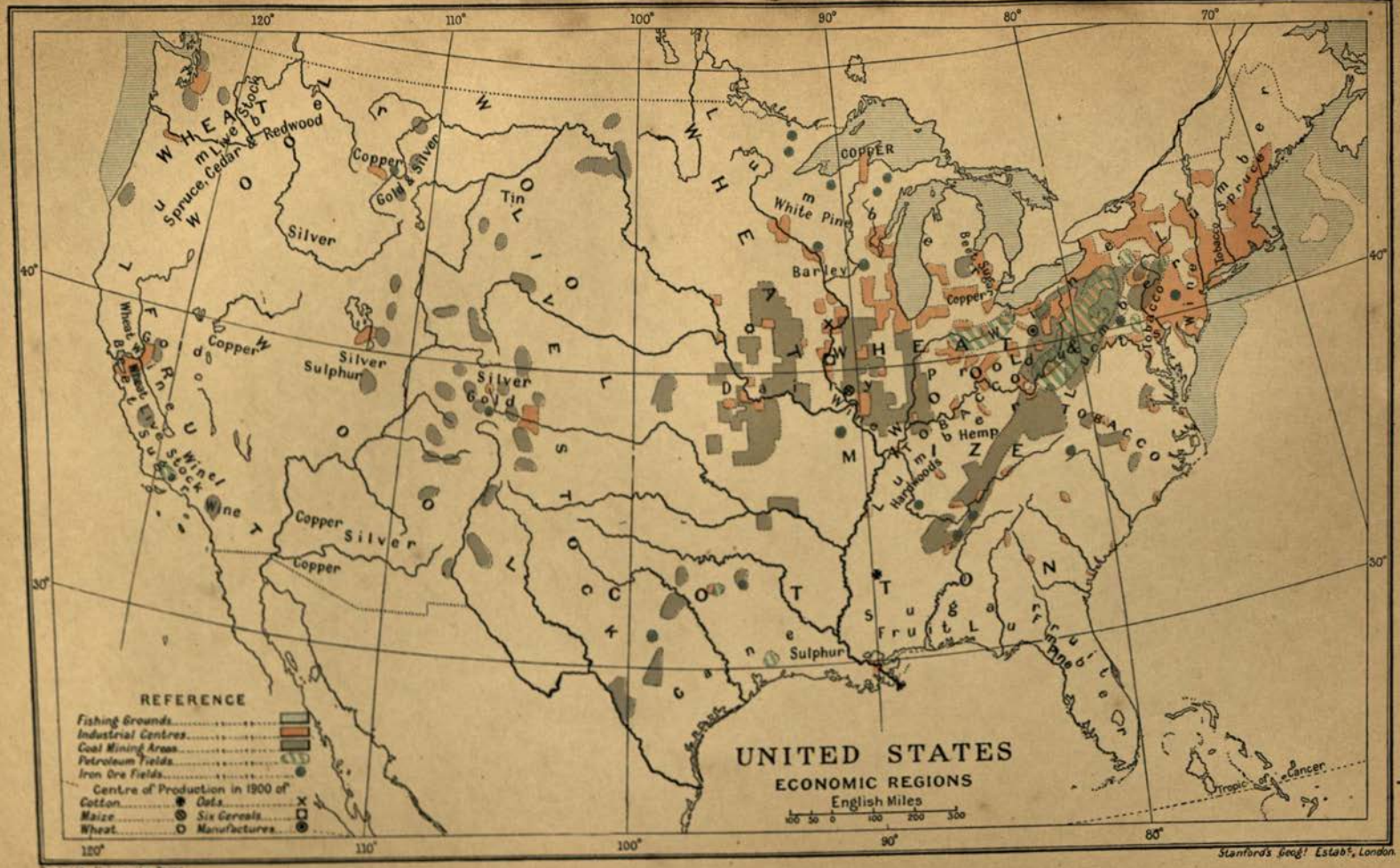
Map 76

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t, London.

Map 77

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London.


UNITED STATES
ECONOMIC REGIONS
English Miles
100 50 0 100 200 300
REFERENCE
Fishing Grounds
Industrial Centres
Coal Mining Areas
Petroleum Fields
Iron Ore Fields
Centre of Production in 1900 of
Cotton
Maize
Wheat
Oats
Six Cereals
Manufactures
WHEAT
Lumber
Spruce, Cedar & Redwood
Live Stock
Copper
Gold & Silver
Silver
Tin
Wheat
Wine
Gold
Copper
Silver
Sulphur
Silver
Gold
Wheat
Live Stock
Wine
Copper
Silver
Copper
Cane
Sulphur
White Pine
Barley
COPPER
Beet Sugar
Copper
Dairy
Wine
Hemp
Hardwoods
Lumber
Tobacco
Spruce
Tropic of Cancer
120°
110°
100°
90°
80°
70°
40°
30°
Stanford's Geog! Estab^t, London.
Cambridge University Press.

Map 78

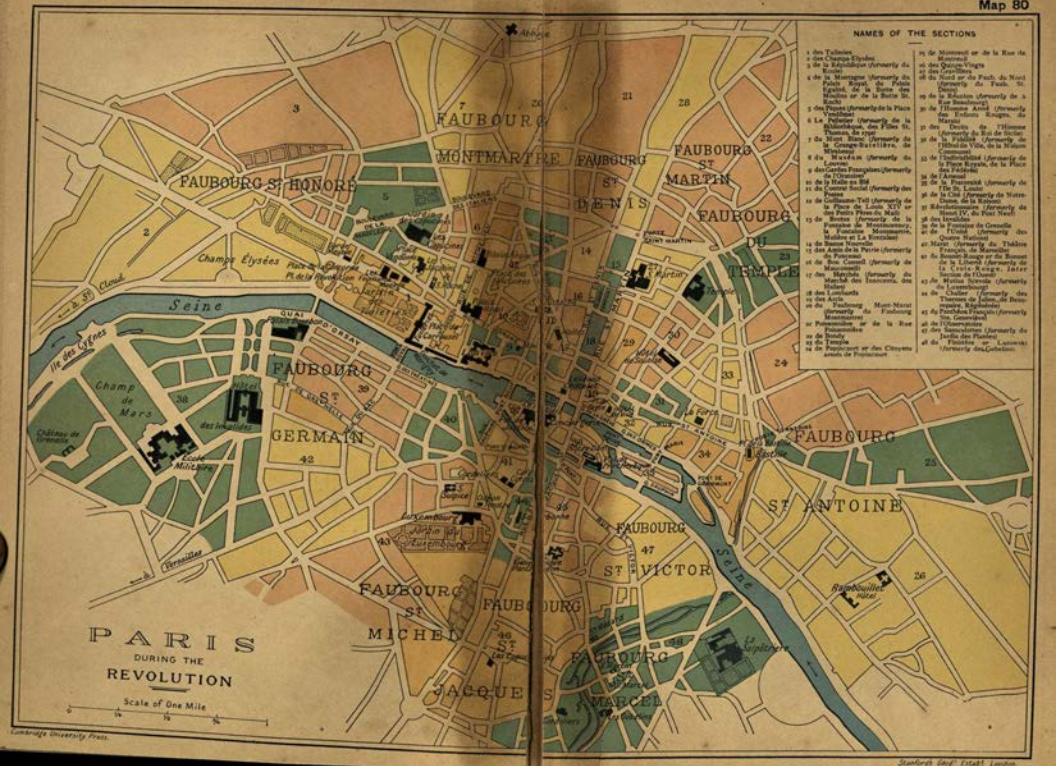
MAP 79

France
before the
Revolution

FRANCE
BEFORE THE
REVOLUTION
English Miles
0 60 100
REFERENCE
Boundaries of Governments
Territorial acquisitions 1715-88
Papal Territory
On the same scale.
CORSICA
BRITTANY
NORMANDY
MAINE AND PERCHE
ORLEANNAIS
ANJOU
TOURAINE
POITOU
ANGOUMOIS
SAINTONGE
MARCHE
LIMOUSIN
AUVERGNE
BOURBONNAIS
NIVERNAIS
FRANCHE COMTÉ
LYONNAIS
DAUPHINÉ
PROVENCE
GUIENNE
GASCONY
ROUSSILLON
ARTOIS
CHAMPAGNE
LORRAINE
ALSACE
R. Loire
R. Garonne
R. Rhone
R. Po
R. Seine
R. Meuse
Jersey
Guernsey
Ushant
Belle Isle
I. de Rhé
I. of Oleron
Albret
Bayonne
Nice
Corsica
Bastia
Ajaccio
Toulon
Marseilles
Montpellier
Perpignan
Bordeaux
Nantes
Rennes
Brest
Cherbourg
Dieppe
Boulogne
Calais
Dunkirk
Paris
Orleans
Lyons
Grenoble
Geneva
Strasburg
Metz
Verdun
Nancy
Besançon
Dijon
Bar
Luxemburg
Namur
Liege
Ostend
Ghent
Antwerp
Brussels
Mons
Valenciennes
Lille
Arras
Amiens
Rouen
Caen
Havre
Tours
Blois
Bourges
Moulins
Clermont
Limoges
Poitiers
Rochelle
Angoulême
Saintes
Périgueux
Agen
Toulouse
Carcassonne
Narbonne
Aix
Arles
Avignon
Valence
Vienne
Chambery
Turin
Pignerol
Briançon
Embrun
Digne
Grasse
Antibes
St Hyères
Ste Maxime
Frejus
Toulon
Marseilles
Montpellier
Nismes
Aigues Mortes
Beaucaire
Tarascon
Orange
Carpentras
Sisteron
Gap
Barcelonnette
Puycerda
Perpignan
Collioure
Port Vendres
Cette
Agde
Bayonne
Biarritz
St Jean de Luz
Pau
Tarbes
Lourdes
Bagnères
Auch
Montauban
Cahors
Rodez
Millau
Mende
Le Puy
Aurillac
Brive
Tulle
Uzerche
Guéret
Montluçon
Vichy
Roanne
Mâcon
Chalon
Autun
Beaune
Auxerre
Sens
Troyes
Chaumont
Langres
Vesoul
Belfort
Montbeliard
Colmar
Strasburg
Metz
Thionville
Sedan
Rheims
Soissons
Laon
Arras
Boulogne
Calais
Dunkirk
Ostend
Ghent
Antwerp
Brussels
Mons
Valenciennes
Lille
Amiens
Rouen
Caen
Havre
Cherbourg
Jersey
Guernsey
Ushant
Belle Isle
Nantes
Rennes
Brest
Tours
Blois
Orleans
Paris
Dieppe
Boulogne
Calais
Dunkirk
Ostend
Ghent
Antwerp
Brussels
Mons
Valenciennes
Lille
Arras
Amiens
Rouen
Caen
Havre
Cherbourg
Jersey
Guernsey
Ushant
Belle Isle
Nantes
Rennes
Brest
Tours
Blois
Orleans
Paris

MAP 80

Paris
during the
Revolution


NAMES OF THE SECTIONS
1 des Tuileries
2 des Champs Elysées
3 de la République (formerly du Roule)
4 de la Montagne (formerly du Palais Royal, du Palais Egalité, de la Butte des Moulins or de la Butte St. Roch)
5 des Piques (formerly de la Place Vendôme)
6 Le Pelletier (formerly de la Bibliothèque, des Filles St. Thomas, de 1790)
7 du Mont Blanc (formerly de la Grange-Batelière, de Mesmes)
8 du Muséum (formerly du Louvre)
9 des Gardes Françaises (formerly de l'Oratoire)
10 de la Halle au Blé
11 du Contrat Social (formerly des Postes)
12 de Guillaume-Tell (formerly de la Place de Louis XIV or des Petits Pères du Mail)
13 de Bonne Nouvelle (formerly de la Fontaine de Montmorency, la Fontaine Montmartre, Mulière et La Fontaine)
14 de Beaune Nouvelle
15 des Amis de la Patrie (formerly du Ponceau)
16 de Bon Conseil (formerly de Mauconseil)
17 des Marchés (formerly du Marché des Innocents, des Halles)
18 des Lombards
19 des Arcis
20 du Faubourg Mont-Marat (formerly du Faubourg Montmartre)
21 Poissonnière or de la Rue Poissonnière
22 de Bondy
23 du Temple
24 de Popincourt or des Citoyens armés de Popincourt
25 de Montreuil or de la Rue de Montreuil
26 des Quinze-Vingts
27 des Gravilliers
28 du Nord or du Faub. du Nord (formerly du Faub. St. Denis)
29 de la Réunion (formerly de la Rue Beaubourg)
30 de l'Homme Armé (formerly des Enfants Rouges, de Marais)
31 des Droits de l'Homme (formerly du Roi de Sicile)
32 de la Fidélité (formerly de l'Hôtel de Ville, de la Maison Commune)
33 de l'Indivisibilité (formerly de la Place Royale, de la Place des Fédérés)
34 de l'Arsenal
35 de la Fraternité (formerly de l'Ile St. Louis)
36 de la Cité (formerly de Notre-Dame, de la Raison)
37 Révolutionnaire (formerly du Sénat IV, du Pont Neuf)
38 des Invalides
39 de la Fontaine de Grenelle
40 de l'Unité (formerly des Quatre Nations)
41 Marat (formerly du Théâtre Français, de Marseille)
42 du Bonnet-Rouge or du Bonnet de la Liberté (formerly de la Croix-Rouge, Inter Sanctos, de l'Ouest)
43 des Mains Sérieuses (formerly du Luxembourg)
44 de Challer (formerly des Thermes de Julien, de Beaurepaire, Régulières)
45 du Panthéon Français (formerly Ste. Geneviève)
46 de l'Observatoire
47 des Sansculottes (formerly du Jardin des Plantes)
48 de Finistère or Lunowski (formerly des Gobelins)
FAUBOURG MONTMARTRE
FAUBOURG ST HONORÉ
FAUBOURG ST DENIS
FAUBOURG ST MARTIN
FAUBOURG DU TEMPLE
FAUBOURG ST GERMAIN
FAUBOURG ST ANTOINE
FAUBOURG ST VICTOR
FAUBOURG ST MICHEL
FAUBOURG ST JACQUES
FAUBOURG ST MARCEL
Champs Élysées
Seine
Ile des Cygnes
Champ de Mars
Château de Grenelle
Ecole Militaire
Hôtel des Invalides
Jardin du Luxembourg
Rambouillet Hôtel
Versailles
PARIS
DURING THE
REVOLUTION
Scale of One Mile
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford Geog. Estab. London.

MAP 81

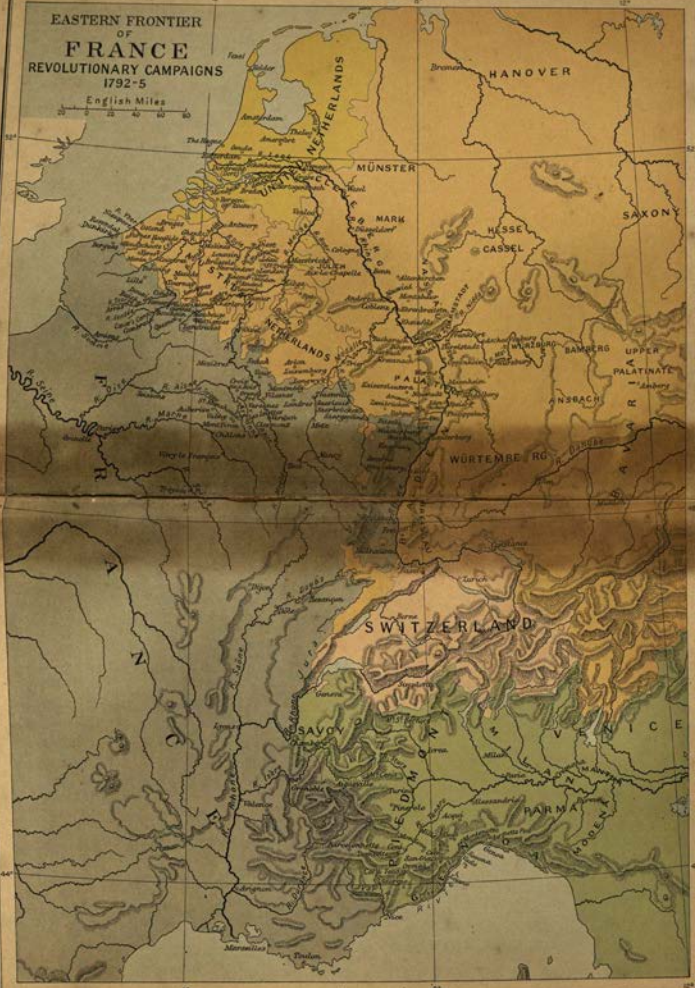
Eastern Frontier

of

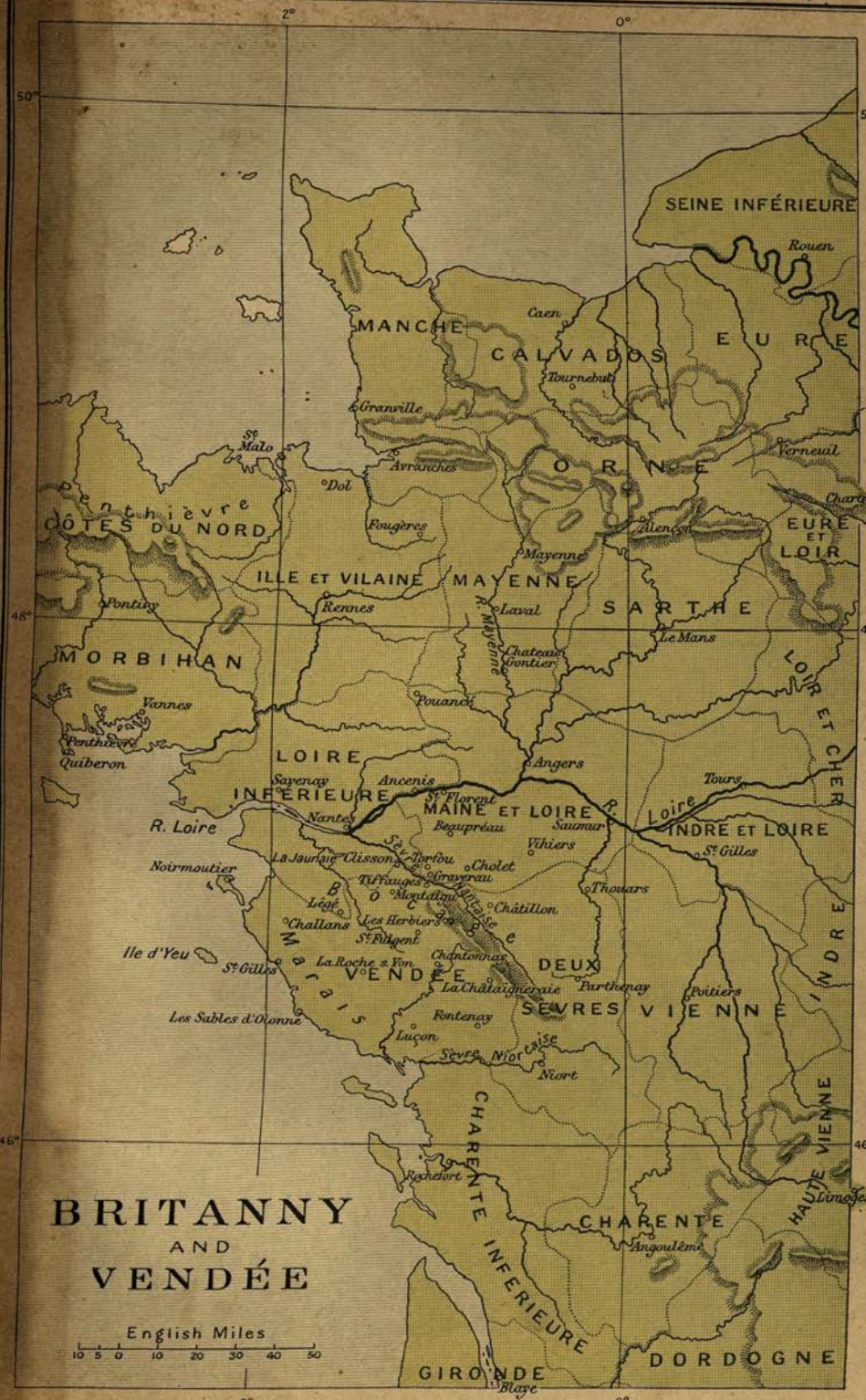
France

Revolutionary Campaigns

1792-5


EASTERN FRONTIER
OF
FRANCE
REVOLUTIONARY CAMPAIGNS
1792-5
English Miles
HANOVER
MÜNSTER
MARK
HESSE
CASSEL
SAXONY
NETHERLANDS
PALATINATE
WÜRTEMBERG
BAMBERG
UPPER
PALATINATE
ANSBACH
SWITZERLAND
SAVOY
PARMA
VENICE
MODENA
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog^l Estab^t London.

Map 81



Cambridge University Press
Stanford's Geog! Estab! London.

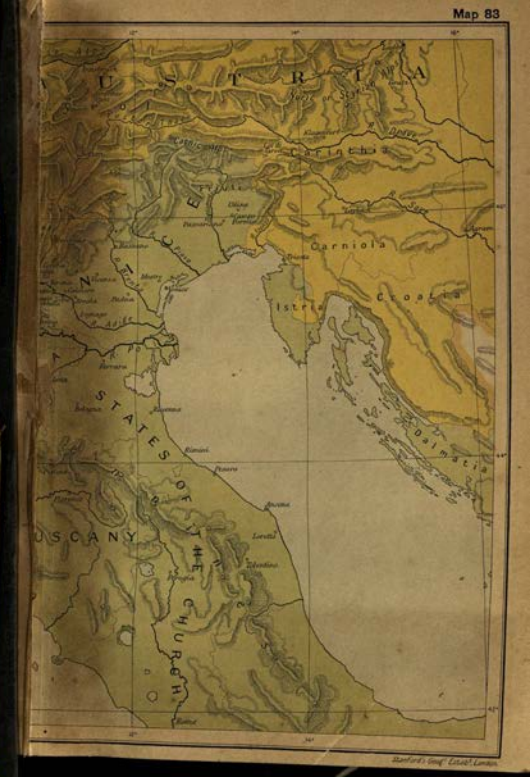
MAP 83

Northern Italy

Bonaparte's Campaign

1796–7

SWITZERLAND
PIEDMONT
PARMA
CORSICA
NORTHERN ITALY
1796-7.
English Miles
Cambridge University Press.


AUSTRIA
Carniola
Croatia
Istria
Dalmatia
STATES OF THE CHURCH
TUSCANY
Stanford's Geog. Estabt. London.

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estabt, London.

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estab.t London.

ITALY IN 1799

The War with Naples 1798-9

English Miles

50 0 50 100

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geog! Estab!, London

MAP 87

European Waters

Naval Wars 1792-1815

with inset

part of

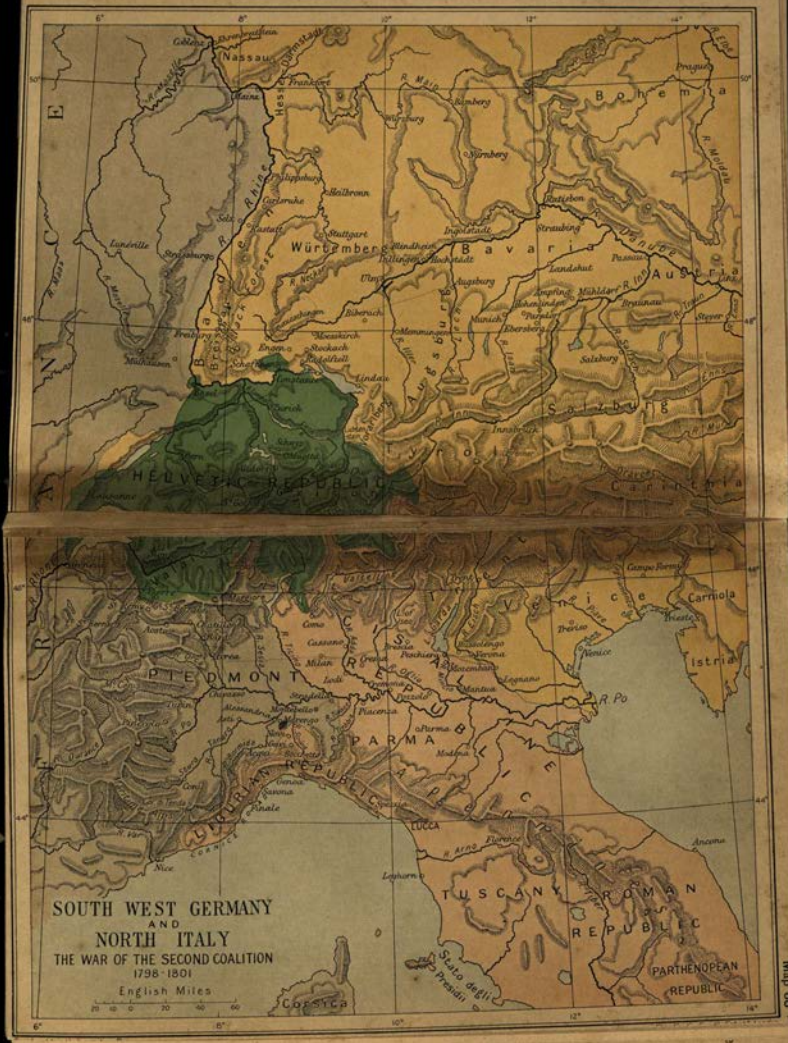
the French & Flemish coast

EUROPEAN WATERS
NAVAL WARS 1792 - 1815.
English Miles
100 50 0 100 200 300
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
BAY OF BISCAY
BLACK SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
CORSICA
SARDINIA
SICILY
Balearic Isles
Majorca
Minorca
Ionian Islands
Candia
Cyprus
Alexandria
Cairo
Malta
Gibraltar
PART OF THE FRENCH & FLEMISH COAST
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl. Estabt. London

MAP 88

South West Germany
and
North Italy

The War of the Second Coalitic
1798–1801


SOUTH WEST GERMANY
AND
NORTH ITALY
THE WAR OF THE SECOND COALITION
1798-1801
English Miles
Map 88

MAP 89

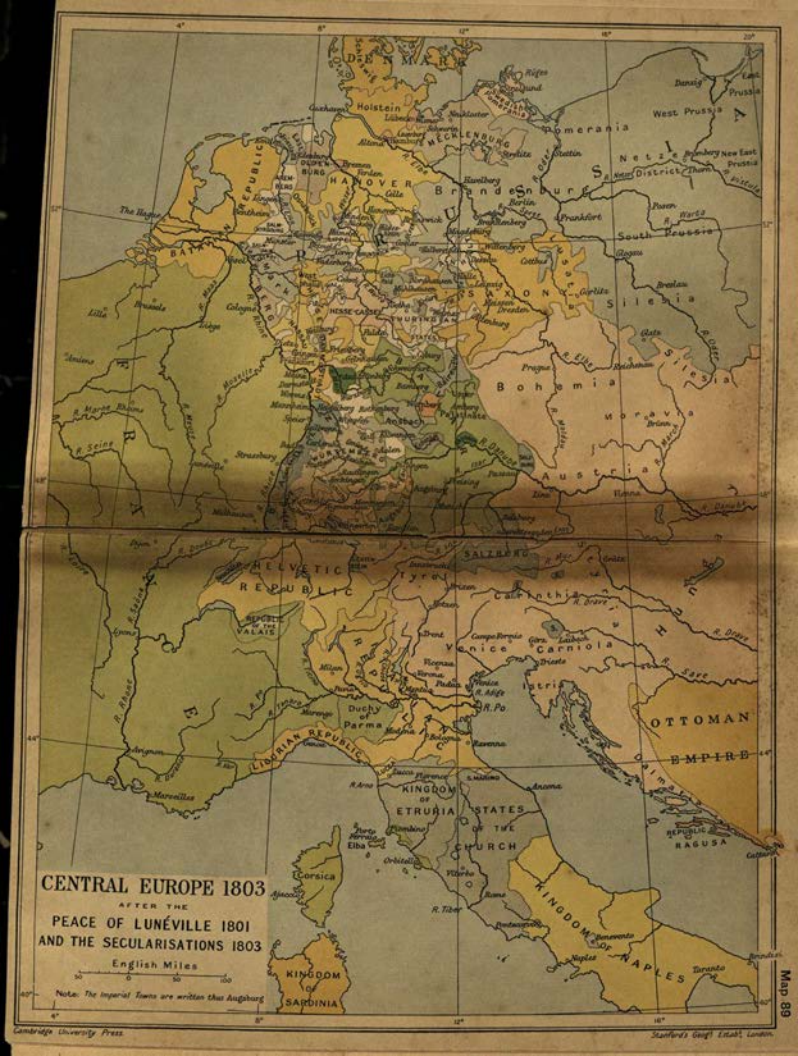
Central Europe 1803

after the
Peace of Lunéville 1801
and the Secularisations 1803

MAP 89

Central Europe 1803

after the
Peace of Lunéville 1801
and the Secularisations 1803


CENTRAL EUROPE 1803
AFTER THE
PEACE OF LUNÉVILLE 1801
AND THE SECULARISATIONS 1803
English Miles
50 0 50 100
Note: The Imperial Towns are written thus Augsburg
DENMARK
Holstein
Pomerania
West Prussia
East Prussia
Netze District
New East Prussia
Brandenburg
HANOVER
MECKLENBURG
South Prussia
Silesia
SAXONY
Bohemia
Moravia
Austria
Lusatia
Palatinate
Anspach
Tyrol
SALZBURG
Carinthia
Carniola
Venice
Istria
Duchy of Parma
HELVETIC REPUBLIC
REPUBLIC OF THE VALAIS
LIBURIAN REPUBLIC
KINGDOM OF ETRURIA
STATES OF THE CHURCH
KINGDOM OF NAPLES
KINGDOM OF SARDINIA
Corsica
Elba
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
REPUBLIC OF RAGUSA
Dalmatia
Cambridge University Press
Stanford's Geogl Estabt London

Map 89

Map 90

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt London.

MAP 91

North Atlantic

Naval War

1803-5

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t London.

MAP 92

Central Europe

Wars of the
Third Coalition 1805–7
with Inset
The Neighbourhood of Austerlit

CENTRAL EUROPE
WARS OF THE
THIRD COALITION
1805-7

English Miles

Note: The political divisions are those existing at the commencement of the Napoleonic Empire 1804.

SWEDEN
DENMARK
Holstein
Mecklenburg
Pomerania
Prussia
Saxony
Silesia
Poland
Russia
Hanover
Holland
Belgium
Rhine
Bavaria
Austria
Tyrol
Switzerland
Italy
Venice
Adriatic Sea
Ionian Islands
Corfu
Turkey
Greece
Ottoman Empire
Black Sea
Crimea
Caucasus
Caspian Sea
Persia
Egypt
Mediterranean Sea
Sardinia
Corsica
Sicily
Malta
Tripoli
Barbary States
Algiers
Tunis
Morocco
Atlantic Ocean
Portugal
Spain
France
Ireland
Great Britain
North Sea
English Channel
Baltic Sea
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Riga
Gulf of Lyons
Gulf of Venice
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Taranto
Gulf of Corinth
Gulf of Patras
Gulf of Salonica
Gulf of Smyrna
Gulf of Lepanto
Gulf of Cadiz
Gulf of Gascony
Gulf of Biscay
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Riga
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Lyons
Gulf of Venice
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Taranto
Gulf of Corinth
Gulf of Patras
Gulf of Salonica
Gulf of Smyrna
Gulf of Lepanto
Gulf of Cadiz
Gulf of Gascony
Gulf of Biscay

EMPIRE OF FRANCE
KINGDOM OF ITALY
KINGDOM OF ETRURIA
Paris
Lyons
Marseilles
Toulon
Nice
Genoa
Milan
Venice
Trieste
Vienna
Prague
Dresden
Berlin
Hamburg
Amsterdam
Brussels
Antwerp
Cologne
Frankfurt
Munich
Stuttgart
Strasbourg
Metz
Nancy
Rouen
Le Havre
Calais
Boulogne
Dunkirk
Ostend
Ghent
Bruges
Ostend
Dover
London
Portsmouth
Plymouth
Bristol
Liverpool
Manchester
Leeds
York
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Dublin
Cork
Limerick
Galway
Belfast
Londonderry
Waterford
Wexford
Kilkenny
Tipperary
Clare
Mayo
Sligo
Donegal
Antrim
Down
Armagh
Tyrone
Fermanagh
Monaghan
Cavan
Leitrim
Roscommon
Longford
Westmeath
Meath
Louth
Kildare
Wicklow
Carlow
Queen's County
King's County
Offaly
Laois
Kilkenny
Tipperary
Limerick
Clare
Galway
Mayo
Sligo
Donegal
Antrim
Down
Armagh
Tyrone
Fermanagh
Monaghan
Cavan
Leitrim
Roscommon
Longford
Westmeath
Meath
Louth
Kildare
Wicklow
Carlow
Queen's County
King's County
Offaly
Laois

WATERLOO

MAP 93

Central Europe

The Austrian War 1809

with inset

Neighbourhood of Vienna

CENTRAL EUROPE
THE AUSTRIAN WAR 1809.
English Miles
The territory ceded by Austria at the Peace of Schönbrunn is coloured thus.
NEIGHBOURHOOD OF VIENNA
Holstein
Mecklenburg
Pomerania
Oldenburg
HANOVER
Brandenburg
Berlin
Westphalia
CONFEDERATION
Saxony
Silesia
HOLLAND
Bohemia
Ansbach
Würtemberg
RHINE
Austria
Salzburg
SWISS CONFEDERATION
Tyrol
Carinthia
Carniola
Croatia
KINGDOM OF ITALY
Venice
Milan
Mantua
Trieste
Istria
East Prussia
WARSAW
West Galicia
East Galicia
Lublin
Zamosc
Lemberg
Cracow
Warsaw
Danzig
Thorn
Posen
Breslau
Opatoff
Komorn
Budapest
R. Danube
R. Vistula
R. Pruth
R. Oder
R. Elbe
R. Rhine
R. Saale
R. Inn
R. Drau
R. Save
Vienna
Ebersdorf
Wagram
Aspern
Essling
Enzersdorf
Lobau I.
Lobau II.
Schönbrunn
Hetzendorf
Breitenlee
Stockerau
Mannsfeld
Wolkersdorf
Pillersdorf
Znaim
Hollabrunn
Ebersdorf
Wilhelmsburg
Mistelbach
Gänserndorf
Marchfeld
Stockerau
Krems
Mautern
Stein
Melk
Amstetten
Ybbs
Mödling
Baden
Wiener Neustadt
Neunkirchen
Bruck
Raab
Sarvar
Ofen
Pest
Szolnok
Debreczin
Tokay
Kaschau
Eperies
Tarnopol
Zaleszczyki
Kolomea
Stanislau
Zaleszczyki
Czernowitz
Jassy
Kishinev
Bucharest
Galatz
Ismail
Kilia
Sulina
Varna
Rustchuk
Silistria
Shumla
Adrianople
Philippopolis
Sofia
Nissa
Salonica
Scutari
Ragusa
Cattaro
Spalatro
Zara
Fiume
Pola
Trieste
Venice
Milan
Mantua
Caldiero
Verona
Brescia
Bergamo
Lecco
Como
Milan
Pavia
Novara
Turin
Genoa
Nice
Marseilles
Toulon
Avignon
Lyons
Grenoble
Chambery
Geneva
Basle
Zurich
Lucerne
Schaffhausen
Constance
Bregenz
Innsbruck
Salzburg
Linz
Passau
Munich
Augsburg
Ulm
Stuttgart
Heidelberg
Mannheim
Frankfort
Wiesbaden
Mayence
Cologne
Aachen
Liege
Namur
Mons
Lille
Paris
Rouen
Havre
Cherbourg
Brest
Nantes
Bordeaux
Toulouse
Perpignan
Barcelona
Madrid
Lisbon
Oporto
Cadiz
Malaga
Gibraltar
Algiers
Oran
Tunis
Tripoli
Malta
Corfu
Zante
Cephalonia
Patras
Corinth
Athens
Salonica
Constantinople
Smyrna
Rhodes
Cyprus
Alexandria
Cairo
Suez
Jerusalem
Damascus
Aleppo
Tiflis
Erzerum
Trebizond
Sinope
Kiev
Moscow
St. Petersburg
Riga
Reval
Helsingfors
Stockholm
Christiania
Copenhagen
Hamburg
Bremen
Hanover
Brunswick
Magdeburg
Leipzig
Dresden
Berlin
Stettin
Danzig
Konigsberg
Memel
Riga
Dorpat
Pskov
Smolensk
Orel
Kursk
Kharkov
Poltava
Kiev
Odessa
Kherson
Sebastopol
Taganrog
Astrakhan
Kazan
Nizhni Novgorod
Kostroma
Yaroslavl
Vologda
Archangel
Tobolsk
Tomsk
Irkutsk
Yakutsk
Nerchinsk
Kiakhta
Peking
Tientsin
Nankin
Canton
Hong Kong
Calcutta
Madras
Bombay
Goa
Cape Comorin
Ceylon
Colombo
Trincomalee
Pondicherry
Calicut
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Natal
Zanzibar
Mombasa
Aden
Mocha
Jeddah
Mecca
Medina
Suez
Cairo
Khartoum
Massowah
Tunis
Algiers
Oran
Tangier
Fez
Mogador
Cape Verde
Canaries
Madeira
Azores
Bermuda
Jamaica
Havana
Vera Cruz
Mexico
Acapulco
Panama
Lima
Cuzco
Valparaiso
Santiago
Buenos Ayres
Montevideo
Rio Janeiro
Bahia
Pernambuco
Cape Horn
Tahiti
Sandwich Islands
Honolulu
San Francisco
Sitka
Kamchatka
Nagasaki
Yokohama
Tokio
Kyoto
Osaka
Hong Kong
Singapore
Batavia
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
Celebes
Ceylon
Madagascar
Mauritius
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Goa
Cape Comorin
Ceylon
Colombo
Trincomalee
Pondicherry
Calicut
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Natal
Zanzibar
Mombasa
Aden
Mocha
Jeddah
Mecca
Medina
Suez
Cairo
Khartoum
Massowah
Tunis
Algiers
Oran
Tangier
Fez
Mogador
Cape Verde
Canaries
Madeira
Azores
Bermuda
Jamaica
Havana
Vera Cruz
Mexico
Acapulco
Panama
Lima
Cuzco
Valparaiso
Santiago
Buenos Ayres
Montevideo
Rio Janeiro
Bahia
Pernambuco
Cape Horn
Tahiti
Sandwich Islands
Honolulu
San Francisco
Sitka
Kamchatka
Nagasaki
Yokohama
Tokio
Kyoto
Osaka
Hong Kong
Singapore
Batavia
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
Celebes
Ceylon
Madagascar
Mauritius

MAP 94

French Empire

and

Central Europe 1811

Political Divisions

FRENCH EMPIRE
AND
CENTRAL EUROPE 1811.
POLITICAL DIVISIONS
English Miles
France in 1789 coloured thus
Acquisitions of France 1789-1811
French Empire and dependent States are coloured in full. Other states have bands of colour.
GREAT BRITAIN
KINGDOM OF SPAIN
Catalonia
Gulf of Lions
KINGDOM OF DENMARK
KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA
Pomerania
Brandenburg
Kingdom of Westphalia
Kingdom of Saxony
Silesia
Galicia
Bohemia
Moravia
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
Hungary
Bavaria
Tyrol
Carinthia
Styria
Croatia
Bosnia
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Montenegro
Rome
KINGDOM OF NAPLES
Apulia
Corsica
Sardinia
Sicily
Malta
Gulf of Lions

MAP 95

Spain & Portugal
The Peninsular War
and other wars
of the XVIIIth & XIXth centuries

SPAIN & PORTUGAL
THE PENINSULAR WAR
and other wars
of the XVIIIth & XIXth centuries
English Miles
10 0 50 100
Balearic Isles
Minorca
Port Mahon
Palma
Majorca
Iviza
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl. Estabt. London.

Map 96

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt London.

MAP 97

Germany & Eastern France

The War of Liberation 1813–14

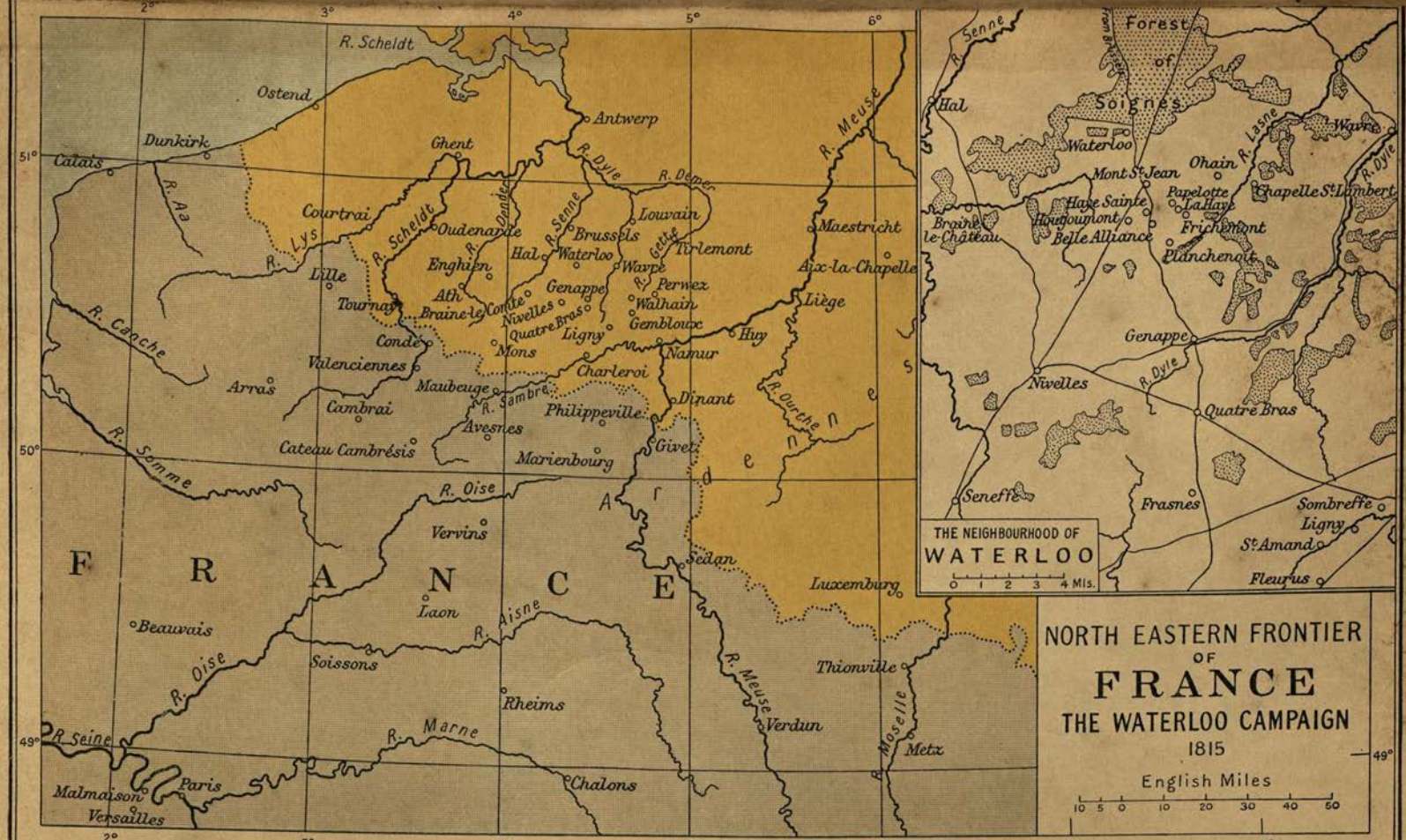
with insets

The Neighbourhood of Paris

and

The Neighbourhood of Leipzig

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl. Estabt. London.



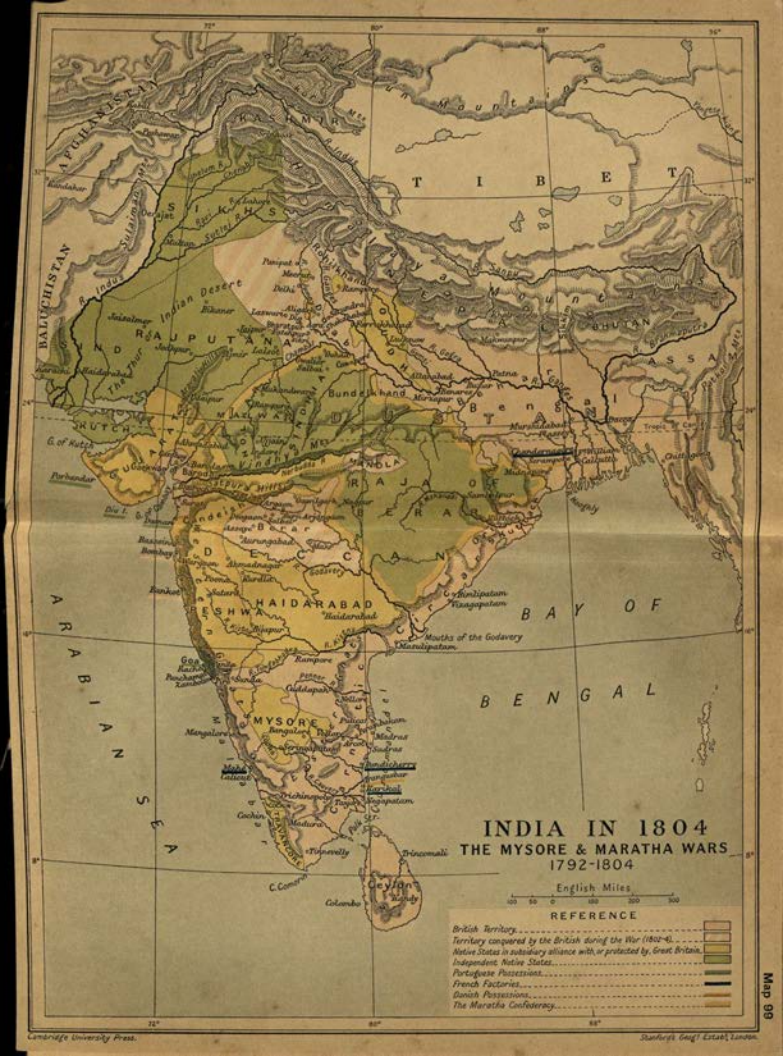
Map 98

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt London.

MAP 99

India in 1804

The Mysore & Maratha Wars 1792–1804


INDIA IN 1804
THE MYSORE & MARATHA WARS
1792-1804
English Miles
REFERENCE
British Territory
Territory conquered by the British during the War (1802-4)
Native States in subsidiary alliance with, or protected by, Great Britain
Independent Native States
Portuguese Possessions
French Factories
Danish Possessions
The Maratha Confederacy
TIBET
BENGAL
BAY OF
ARABIAN SEA
CEYLON
MYSORE
HAIDARABAD
RAJPUTANA
Map 99
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford Geogr. Estab. London.

MAP 100

The Eastern World

European Colonies and Dependencies

1815

RUSSIAN EMPIRE
BRITISH ISLES
GERMANY
FRANCE
AUSTRIA
SPAIN
ALGERIA
FEZZAN
EGYPT
PERSIA
CHINA
NEPAL
CONFEDERACY
Philippine Islands
BORNEO
NEW GUINEA
AUSTRALIA
New South Wales
NEW ZEALAND
MADAGASCAR
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
THE EASTERN WORLD
EUROPEAN COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES
1815
British
Portuguese
French
Russian
Spanish
Dutch

MAP 101

The Western World

European Colonies and Dependencies 1815

Oxford University Press.
Stanford's Geog. Estabt. London.

MAP 102

Europe

after the

Congress of Vienna

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogr. Estab., London.

MAP 103

France

since 1814

FRANCE
SINCE 1814
English Miles
REFERENCE
The frontier of France is shown as in 1815.
The Insulated Territories acquired by France after 1789, and guaranteed to her in 1814 are coloured.
Frontier districts left to France in 1814 and taken away in 1815 are coloured.
Territory ceded to France by Sardinia in 1860.
" " " " Monaco in 1861.
" " by France to German Empire in 1871.
BELGIUM
SWITZERLAND
Piedmont
CORSICA
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogr. Estab. London

MAP 104

Italy

since 1815

The Struggle for Unity

with inset

Stages in the Union of Italy

1859–70

SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
Croatia
Istria
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
ADRIATIC SEA
PARMA
TUSCANY
STATES OF THE CHURCH
Corsica
Straits of Bonifacio
Sardinia
Capitanata
Basilicata
Puglia
Calabria
Malta
STAGES IN THE UNION OF ITALY 1859-70.
Piedmont
Lombardy
Venetia
TUSCANY
Umbria
THE TWO SICILIES
Sardinia
ITALY
SINCE 1815
THE STRUGGLE FOR UNITY
English Miles
Map 104

MAP 105

Ottoman Empire in Europe

1792-1870

OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN EUROPE
1792 - 1870
English Miles
REFEFERENCE
Ottoman Empire in 1792
Immediate possessions
Vassal countries
Greece, Independent, from 1830
Territory ceded to Russia in 1812
The part of this territory restored by Russia in 1856 to Moldavia
Territory ceded to Russia in 1829 and restored to Turkey in 1856
The Ionian Islands were handed over to Greece by Gt Britain in 1863.
HUNGARY
Croatia
Slavonia
Banat
Transylvania
Bessarabia
Moldavia
Wallachia
RUMELIA
Bosnia
Servia
Bulgaria
Rumelia
Albania
Thessaly
Epirus
Morea
Crete
Cyprus
Rhodes
BLACK SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
AEGEAN SEA
Mouths of the Danube
Kilia Channel
Sulina Channel
St George's Channel
Danube
Pruth
Dniester
Theiss
Drave
Save
Sereth
Aluta
Ionian Islands
Corfu
Cephalonia
Zante
Santa Maura
Prevesa
Lepanto
Missolonghi
Patras
Navarino
Modon
Coron
Cerigo
Bay of Navarino
Gulf of Lepanto
Gulf of Salonica
Gulf of Volo
Gulf of Arta
Salonica
Volo
Larissa
Janina
Scutari
Durazzo
Valona
Ragusa
Cattaro
Antivari
Dulcigno
Bojana
Bucche di Cattaro
Montenegro
Adrianople
Rodosto
Gallipoli
Constantinople
Kustendje
Silistria
Rustchuk
Widdin
Nicopolis
Plevna
Sistova
Turnu
Orsova
Belgrade
Semlin
Peterwardein
Essek
Mohacs
Pesth
Buda
Temesvar
Arad
Debreczin
Hermannstadt
Kronstadt
Jassy
Galatz
Ibraila
Reni
Akkerman
Bender
Odessa
Ochakoff
Kherson
Baltza
Kischeneff
Kotschuk Kainardji
Shumla
Varna
Burgas
Kirk Kilisse
Demotika
Dedeagatch
Enos
Gallipoli
Rodosto
Adrianople

MAP 106

Spanish & Portuguese
Settlements in America

with inset

Latin America
after the
Wars of Independence 1825

Map 106

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London.

MAP 107

The Germanic Confederation

1815

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION 1815
English Miles
The full colour shows the area included within the Germanic Confederation 1815-66. The western part of Luxemburg was excluded in 1839. The four free cities are shown thus LÜBECK. The Federal fortresses are underlined.
The line coloured thus shows the area included within the North German Confederation of 1866-70.
The line coloured thus shows the area included within the German Empire.
The names of the 39 members of the Germanic Confederation are written in caps.
DENMARK
Zealand
Fünen
Bornholm
Rügen
HOLSTEIN
LÜBECK
MECKLENBURG
SCHWERIN
HAMBURG
BREMEN
OLDENBURG
HANOVER
HOLLAND
Westphalia
BELGIUM
Cleve Berg
Lower Rhine Province
LUXEMBURG
HESSE-CASSEL
HESSE-DARMSTADT
Bavarian Palatinate
Lorraine
Alsace
WÜRTEMBERG
BAVARIA
SAXONY
Bohemia
Moravia
Lower Austria
Upper Austria
Salzburg
Tyrol
Carinthia
Carniola
Istria
Croatia
Hungary
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
SWITZERLAND
Lombardo Venetia
Friuli
Trieste
Polen
Posen
Prussia
West Prussia
East Prussia
POLAND
Silesia
Moravia
Bohemia
Austria
Hungary
TURKEY
FRANCE
NETHERLANDS
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog. Estab. London

Map 107

MAP 108

Russia in Europe

in the nineteenth century

with inset

The Neighbourhood of Warsaw

RUSSIA IN EUROPE
IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY
REFERENCE
Russia at the accession of Alexander I. 1801
Acquisitions of Alexander I. 1801-1825
" Nicholas I. 1825-1855
" Alexander II. 1855-1881
In 1856, Russia surrendered Bessarabia to Moldavia. The part of Bessarabia south of the green boundary line, to Ismaïla, and the Danube Delta to Turkey. In 1878 Russia recovered the part of Bessarabia ceded to Roumania in 1856. Territory that was permanently retained is shown by a overlay of colour.
THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF WARSAW
English Miles
Map 108
Cambridge University Press
Stanford's Geog! Estabt London

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl. Estabt, London.

Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London.

MAP 111

The Austrian Dominions

since 1815

THE
AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS
SINCE 1815.
REFERENCE
Austria, Styria, Tyrol, Carinthia, Carniola, and part of Illyria.
Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia.
Hungary
Croatia
Slavonia
The Military Frontier
Lombardy was lost in 1859. Venice in 1866. Cracow was seized in 1846. Bosnia & Herzegovina in 1878.
The Boundary of the Germanic Confederation (1815–1866) is shown thus.
Lombardy
Venetia
Tyrol
Carinthia
Carniola
Illyria
Bohemia
Moravia
Austrian Silesia
Hungary
Croatia
Slavonia
Transylvania
Dalmatia
Military Frontier
Bosnia
Herzegovina
Montenegro
Servia
Wallachia
Moldavia
Galicia
Cracow
Austria
Prussia
Saxony
Wurtemberg
Switzerland
Russia
Adriatic Sea
Upper Danube
Lower Danube
Circle of the
English Miles
50 0 50 100 150
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl. Estab.t

SWITZERLAND
IN THE
NINETEENTH CENTURY
THE SONDERBUND WAR
English Miles
REFERENCE
The Protestant Cantons are coloured thus
Catholic
FRANCE
BADEN
SCHAFFHAUSEN
THURGAU
ZÜRICH
SOLOTHURN
AARGAU
BERN
LUZERN
SCHWYZ
NEUCHÂTEL
VAUD
FRIBOURG
VALAIS
GENEVA
GRISONS
TICINO
Lake of Constance
Lake of Zurich
Lake of Geneva
L. Neuchatel
L. of Zug
L. of Luzern
Lake of Como
Rhine
R. Saone
R. Doubs
R. Aar
R. Reuss
R. Limmat
R. Thur
R. Rhone
R. Arve
R. Adda
Basel
Zurich
Geneva
Lausanne
Bern
Lugano
Bellinzona
Chur
Coire
Splugen
Stelvio Pass
Bernina
Monte Rosa
Simplon Pass
Grimsel Pass
Furka Pass
St. Gothard
Lukmanier Pass
Julier Pass
Albula Pass
Bernardin Pass
Pontarlier
Besançon
La Chaux de Fonds
Le Locle
Biel
Bienne
Solothurn
Aarau
Baden
Winterthur
Frauenfeld
Constance
Bregenz
Schaffhausen
Waldshut
Rheinfelden
Liestal
Frauenfeld
Herisau
St. Gall
Appenzell
Wallenstadt
Glarus
Altdorf
Schwyz
Stanz
Sarnen
Lucerne
Entlebuch
Huttwyl
Langenthal
Murten
Thun
Fribourg
Vevey
Aigle
Sion
Martigny
Brieg
Visp
Sierre
Leuk
Aosta
Ivrea
Domo d'Ossola
Locarno
Chiavenna
Sondrio
Tirano
Como
Milan
Turin
Mont Blanc
Mont Cenis
Mont Pelvoux
Mont Viso
Mont Iseran
Mont Cervin
Mont Rose
Mont Velan
Mont Dolent
Mont Combin
Mont Buet
Mont Blanc
Mont Joly
Mont Vergy
Mont Tendre
Mont Suchet
Mont Vuache
Mont Salève
Mont Credo
Mont Pilate
Mont Rigi
Mont Napf
Mont Gurnigel
Mont Moleson
Mont Gibloux
Mont Vanil
Mont Gantrisch
Mont Stockhorn
Mont Niesen
Mont Sanetsch
Mont Gemmi
Mont Wildstrubel
Mont Rawyl

ENGLAND & WALES
PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION
IN 1832 BEFORE
THE REFORM BILL.
English Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60
REFERENCE
Counties returning 1 member each coloured
" " 2 members " "
County of Yorkshire returning 4 members of whom 2 were returned by the West Riding
Boroughs returning 1 member each shown thus Bewdley
" " 2 members " " " Berwick
The City of London returned 4 members and the Universities of Oxford & Cambridge 2 members each.
In Wales the County towns returned their 1 member each in conjunction with other smaller boroughs of the same county, with the exception of (a) Merioneth which had been disfranchised in favour of Haverfordwest, (b) Beaumaris and Montgomery, which had severed themselves from their contributory boroughs.
SCOTLAND
Berwick
NORTHUMBERLAND
Morpeth
Newcastle
Carlisle
CUMBERLAND
Durham
DURHAM
Cockermouth
Appleby
WESTMORLAND
Richmond
Northallerton
Thirsk
Scarborough
Ripon
Aldborough
Malton
Boroughbridge
Lancaster
YORK
Knaresborough
York
Beverley
Clitheroe
Preston
West Riding
Hull
Hedon
Pontefract
Wigan
Liverpool
Newton
Grimsby
ANGLESEY
Beaumaris
Carnarvon
CARNARVON
DENBIGH
FLINT
CHESHIRE
Chester
DERBY
East Retford
NOTTINGHAM
Lincoln
LINCOLN
Newcastle under Lyme
Newark
Boston
Nottingham
Grantham
MERIONETH
Stafford
Derby
STAFFORD
Castle Rising
Lynn Regis
NORFOLK
Norwich
Shrewsbury
Lichfield
MONTGOMERY
Montgomery
SALOP
Wenlock
Tamworth
Bridgnorth
LEICESTER
Leicester
RUTLAND
Stamford
Peterborough
Yarmouth
Thetford
CARDIGAN
Ludlow
Bewdley
Coventry
HUNTS CAM
Huntingdon
RADNOR
Leominster
WORCESTER
WARWICK
Warwick
Higham Ferrars
BRIDGE
Cambridge
Bury St. Edmunds
Eye
Dunwich
Aldborough
Orford
Ipswich
Radnor
Weobley
Worcester
Evesham
Bedford
SUFFOLK
Cardigan
HEREFORD
Hereford
Banbury
Buckingham
Sudbury
Harwich
PEMBROKE
Haverfordwest
CARMARTHEN
Carmarthen
Brecon
BRECKNOCK
Monmouth
Tewkesbury
Gloucester
Woodstock
Aylesbury
Wendover
Coichester
Maldon
Pembroke
GLAMORGAN
Swansea
MONMOUTH
GLOUCESTER
Cirencester
Oxford
Wycombe
Agmondesham
HERTFORD
St. Albans
ESSEX
Cricklade
Malmesbury
Chippenham
Marlboro
Reading
Bristol
Bath
Calne
Devizes
Bedwin
Sudgershall
Guildford
Gatton
Rochester
Canterbury
Queenboro'
Sandwich
Minehead
Westbury
Heytesbury
WILTS
Andover
Whitchurch
Bletchingley
Maidstone
Barnstaple
Bridgwater
Wells
Hindon
HANTS
Stockbridge
Hasle
Hornsham
Grinstead
Hythe
Dover
SOMERSET
Wilton
Salisbury
Winchester
Midhurst
Rye
New Romney
Tiverton
Taunton
Milborne Port
Downton
Petersfield
SUSSEX
Winchelsea
Honiton
DORSET
Southampton
Steyning
Lewes
Hastings
DEVON
Newport
Okehampton
Exeter
Bridport
Poole
Lymington
Newtown
Newport
Chichester
Arundel
Bramber
New Shoreham
Seaford
Bossiney
Launceston
Camelford
Callington
Lyme Regis
Dorchester
Wareham
Yarmouth
Christchurch
Lostwithiel
Bodmin
Liskeard
Divistock
Bereal
Ashburton
St. Michael
Saltash
Totnes
Truro
Plympton
Dartmouth
St. Ives
Penryn
Powey
Tregony
St. Mawes
Helston
CORNWALL
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl. Estabt., London.

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estab!, London.

Map 115

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl. Estabt.

MAP 117

Central Europe

The War of 1866

with inset

N.E. Bohemia

CENTRAL EUROPE
THE WAR OF 1866
English Miles
N.E. BOHEMIA
English Miles
Railways are shewn as in 1866, thus
Map 117
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt.

MAP 118

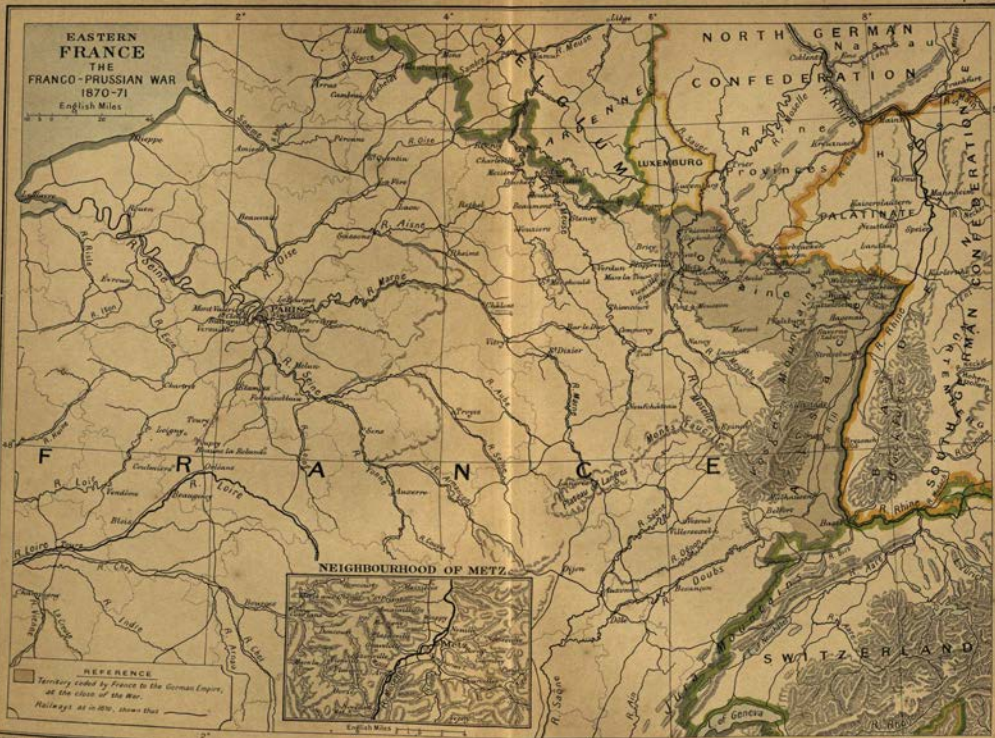
Eastern France

The Franco-Prussian War

1870–71

with inset

Neighbourhood of Metz


EASTERN
FRANCE
THE
FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR
1870-71
English Miles
NORTH GERMAN
CONFEDERATION
BELGIUM
LUXEMBURG
Provinces
PALATINATE
SOUTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION
SWITZERLAND
FRANCE
PARIS
NEIGHBOURHOOD OF METZ
REFERENCE
Territory ceded by France to the German Empire, at the close of the War.
Railways as in 1870, shown thus
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog' Estab'

MAP 119

Ottoman Empire

in Europe 1870-8

AUSTRIA - HUNGARY
RUSSIA
SERVIA
ROUMANIA
BULGARIA
EASTERN ROUMELIA
MONTENEGRO
Bosnia
Herzegovina
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
GREECE
ADRIATIC SEA
BLACK SEA
AEGEAN SEA
SEA of MARMORA
ITALY
L. Balaton (Plattensee)
R. Danube
R. Save
R. Drave
R. Theiss
R. Pruth
R. Sereth
Bessarabia
Dobrudja
Constantinople
Adrianople
Philippopolis
Salonica
Bucharest
Belgrade
Sarajevo
Mostar
Scutari
Janina
Corfu
Rhodes
Smyrna
Gallipoli
Dardanelles
Varna
Rustchuk
Sofia
Nish
Widdin
Orsova
Temesvar
Belgrade
Broussa
Brussa
Ismail
Braila
Kustendje
Kalafat
Plevna
Tirnova
Gabrovo
Kazanlik
Samakov
Monastir
Prevesa
Durazzo
Cattaro
Ragusa
Spalato
Zara
Fiume
Trieste
Agram
Essek
Peterwardein
Semlin
Pancsova
Orsova
Karansebes
Lugos
Arad
Debreczin
Grosswardein
Klausenburg
Hermannstadt
Kronstadt
Jassy
Galatz
Reni
Akkerman
Kilia
Sulina
Tultcha
Rassova
Silistria
Shumla
Rustchuk
Varna
Bourgas
Enos
Rodosto
Gallipoli
Dardanelles
Lemnos
Mytilene
Chios
Samos
Rhodes
Crete
Candia
Canea
Retimo
Khania
Suda
Cerigo
Zante
Cephalonia
Santa Maura
Prevesa
Arta
Janina
Larissa
Volo
Lamia
Thermopylae
Athens
Piraeus
Corinth
Patras
Missolonghi
Salona
Castel Nuovo
Cattaro
Ragusa
Mostar
Trebinje
Gravosa
Metkovich
Sebenico
Zara
Spalato
Lesina
Curzola
Lissa
Pelagosa
Ancona
Venice
Trieste
Fiume
Agram
Essek
Peterwardein
Semlin
Belgrade

MAP 120

The Balkan Peninsula

1878–1910

THE
BALKAN PENINSULA
1878 - 1910.
English Miles
50 0 50 100
Territories ceded to Greece in 1897, shown thus
The colouring shows the political situation as in 1910.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
RUSSIA
Bessarabia
R. Danube
R. Pruth
R. Dniester
R. Theiss
R. Marosh
R. Sereth
R. Drava
R. Save
R. Aluta
R. Jalomitza
Dobrudja
Constantza
Bucharest
Rustchuk
Varna
Bosna
Banjaluka
Maglaj
Sarajevo
Herzegovina
Dalmatia
Ragusa
Cattaro
Scutari
Antivari
Dulcigno
MONTENEGRO
SERVIA
Nish
Sofia
Philippopolis
Adrianople
Eastern Roumelia
BULGARIA
ROUMANIA
Constantinople
Galatz
Brailow
Kustendjie
Tirnova
Rustchuk
Plevna
Sliven
Kazanlik
Philippopolis
Adrianople
Tchorlu
Rodosto
Gallipoli
Lule Burgas
Kirkilisse
Dedeagatch
Salonika
Monastir
Prilep
Uskub
Prizrend
Ipek
Novibazar
Mitrovitza
Kossovo
Pristina
Tetovo
Ochrida
Koritza
Janina
Arta
Prevesa
Larissa
Volo
Trikkala
Lamia
Thebes
Negroponte
Corfu
Cephalonia
Zante
Patras
Tripolitza
Nauplia
Argos
Corinth
Athens
Mitylene
Samos
Rhodes
Cerigo
C. Malea
C. Matapan
C. Gallo
Candia
Canea
CRETE
GREECE
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Macedonia
Thessaly
Epirus
Albania
Ionian Is.
Straits of Otranto
ADRIATIC SEA
ITALY
SICILY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AEGEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
SEA OF MARMORA
Bosporus
Dardanelles
Smyrna
Aidin
Brusa
Eskisehir
Konia
Angora
Kastamuni
Sinope
Trebizond
Erzerum
Kars
Batum
Tiflis
Erivan
Van
Mosul
Bagdad
Mecca
Medina
Jeddah
Sanaa
Hodeida
Mocha
Aden
Suez
Cairo
Alexandria
Tripoli
Benghazi
Tunis
Algiers
Oran
Tangier
Fez
Mogador
Tetuan
Melilla
Tripoli
Tunis
Algiers
Oran
Tangier
Fez
Mogador
Tetuan
Melilla
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog. Estab. London
Map 120

MAP 121

England and Wales

1649–1910

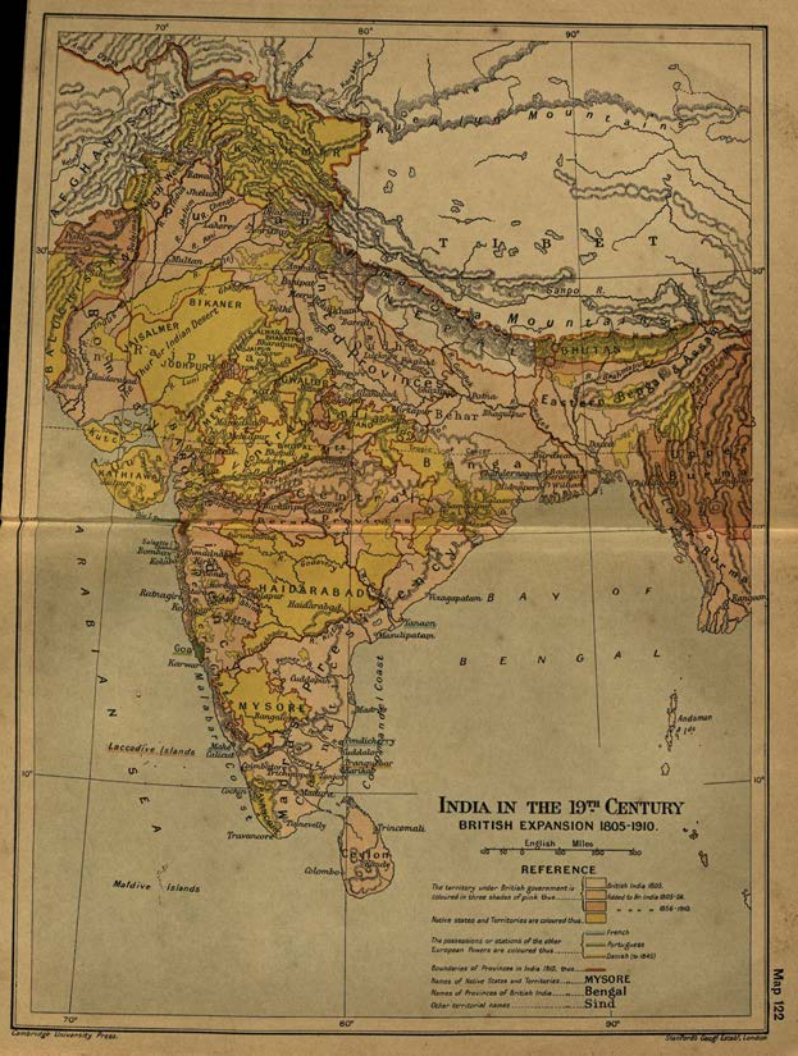
ENGLAND AND WALES
1649 - 1910.
English Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60
SCOTLAND
NORTH SEA
IRISH SEA
ENGLISH CHANNEL
FRANCE
Bristol Channel
St. George's Chan.
North Channel
Firth of Forth
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Berwick upon Tweed
Holy Island
St Abbs Head
Howick
Flamborough Head
Humber
The Wash
Douglas
Dublin
Holyhead
Liverpool
Manchester
Leeds
Hull
Lincoln
Boston
Norwich
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Cromer
Sheerness
Chatham
Dover
Deal
Ramsgate
Margate
Canterbury
Folkestone
Hastings
Beachy Head
Rye
Winchelsea
Dungeness
Brighton
Worthing
Arundel
Chichester
Portsmouth
Southampton
Lymington
Poole
Weymouth
Portland
Bridport
Lyme Regis
Exmouth
Torquay
Dartmouth
Plymouth
Falmouth
Lizard Head
Land's End
Scilly Isles
Penzance
Truro
Redruth
Helston
St Ives
Padstow
Bude
Hartland Point
Ilfracombe
Barnstaple
Minehead
Watchet
Weston
Bridgwater
Taunton
Wellington
Tiverton
Honiton
Axminster
Sidmouth
Newton Abbot
Teignmouth
Totnes
Kingsbridge
Salcombe
Bideford
Great Torrington
Okehampton
Launceston
Tavistock
Liskeard
Looe
Fowey
St Austell
Newquay
Tintagel
Camelford
Wadebridge
Bodmin
Saltash
Cardigan
St David's Hd
Fishguard
Haverfordwest
Pembroke
Tenby
Carmarthen
Llanelly
Swansea
Neath
Port Talbot
Bridgend
Cardiff
Penarth
Barry
Newport
Chepstow
Monmouth
Abergavenny
Brecknock
Builth
Rhayader
Llandrindod
Newtown
Welshpool
Montgomery
Llanidloes
Machynlleth
Aberystwith
Barmouth
Dolgelly
Bala
Corwen
Ruthin
Denbigh
Rhyl
Prestatyn
Flint
Mold
Wrexham
Chester
Holt
Whitchurch
Oswestry
Shrewsbury
Ludlow
Bridgnorth
Wellington
Newport
Stafford
Lichfield
Tamworth
Burton
Derby
Ashbourne
Matlock
Chesterfield
Sheffield
Doncaster
Pontefract
Wakefield
Huddersfield
Halifax
Bradford
Keighley
Skipton
Settle
Ingleton
Kendal
Windermere
Ambleside
Keswick
Cockermouth
Workington
Whitehaven
Ulverston
Barrow
Lancaster
Preston
Blackburn
Burnley
Clitheroe
Blackpool
Southport
Wigan
Bolton
Rochdale
Oldham
Stockport
Warrington
Northwich
Nantwich
Crewe
Newcastle
Leek
Buxton
Macclesfield
Knutsford
Altrincham
Stockton
Darlington
Richmond
Northallerton
Thirsk
Malton
Scarborough
Whitby
Pickering
Helmsley
Ripon
Harrogate
Knaresborough
Wetherby
Tadcaster
York
Selby
Beverley
Driffield
Bridlington
Market Weighton
Howden
Goole
Gainsborough
Retford
Worksop
Mansfield
Newark
Grantham
Sleaford
Boston
Spalding
Peterborough
Stamford
Oakham
Melton Mowbray
Loughborough
Leicester
Hinckley
Rugby
Coventry
Warwick
Leamington
Stratford
Evesham
Tewkesbury
Gloucester
Cirencester
Stroud
Cheltenham
Tetbury
Malmesbury
Chippenham
Devizes
Marlborough
Swindon
Wantage
Abingdon
Oxford
Woodstock
Chipping Norton
Banbury
Brackley
Towcester
Daventry
Northampton
Wellingborough
Kettering
Thrapston
Higham Ferrers
Bedford
Biggleswade
Hitchin
Baldock
Royston
Buntingford
Ware
Hertford
Hoddesdon
Cheshunt
Enfield
Edmonton
Tottenham
Hackney
Islington
Kensington
Chelsea
Westminster
Lambeth
Southwark
Greenwich
Deptford
Woolwich
Bromley
Croydon
Kingston
Richmond
Brentford
Hounslow
Staines
Windsor
Slough
Uxbridge
Harrow
Watford
St Albans
Barnet
Hampstead
Chelmsford
Maldon
Colchester
Harwich
Clacton
Frinton
Walton
Southend
Rochford
Brentwood
Romford
Ilford
Barking
Dagenham
Grays
Tilbury
Gravesend
Dartford
Erith
Bexley
Sevenoaks
Tonbridge
Tunbridge Wells
Maidstone
Ashford
Romney
Lydd
Rye
Battle
Eastbourne
Seaford
Lewes
Newhaven
Shoreham
Littlehampton
Bognor
Midhurst
Petersfield
Alton
Farnham
Guildford
Godalming
Dorking
Reigate
Epsom
Kingston
Wimbledon
Sutton
Surbiton
Twickenham
Hampton
Sunbury
Chertsey
Egham
Virginia Water
Ascot
Bracknell
Wokingham
Reading
Henley
Thame
Aylesbury
Wendover
Amersham
Chesham
Berkhamsted
Tring
Dunstable
Luton
Hitchin
Letchworth
Stevenage
Hatfield
Welwyn
Hertford
Ware
Sawbridgeworth
Bishop's Stortford
Saffron Walden
Newmarket
Bury St Edmunds
Sudbury
Ipswich
Woodbridge
Aldeburgh
Southwold
Lowestoft
Yarmouth
Norwich
Wymondham
Attleborough
Thetford
Swaffham
Downham
King's Lynn
Wisbech
March
Ely
Cambridge
Huntingdon
St Ives
St Neots
Sandy
Potton
Biggleswade
Arlesey
Shefford
Ampthill
Woburn
Leighton Buzzard
Aylesbury
Princes Risborough
High Wycombe
Marlow
Maidenhead
Reading
Basingstoke
Whitchurch
Andover
Romsey
Eastleigh
Fareham
Gosport
Portsmouth
Havant
Chichester
Bognor
Littlehampton
Worthing
Shoreham
Brighton
Lewes
Newhaven
Seaford
Eastbourne
Beachy Head
Hastings
Rye
Winchelsea
Dungeness
Romney
Hythe
New Romney
Folkestone
Dover
Deal
Sandwich
Ramsgate
Margate
Whitstable
Faversham
Sittingbourne
Chatham
Rochester
Gravesend
Tilbury
Grays
Purfleet
Dagenham
Barking
Ilford
Romford
Brentwood
Chelmsford
Maldon
Southend
Rochford
Colchester
Harwich
Clacton
Frinton
Walton
Felixstowe

MAP 122

India

in the 19th century

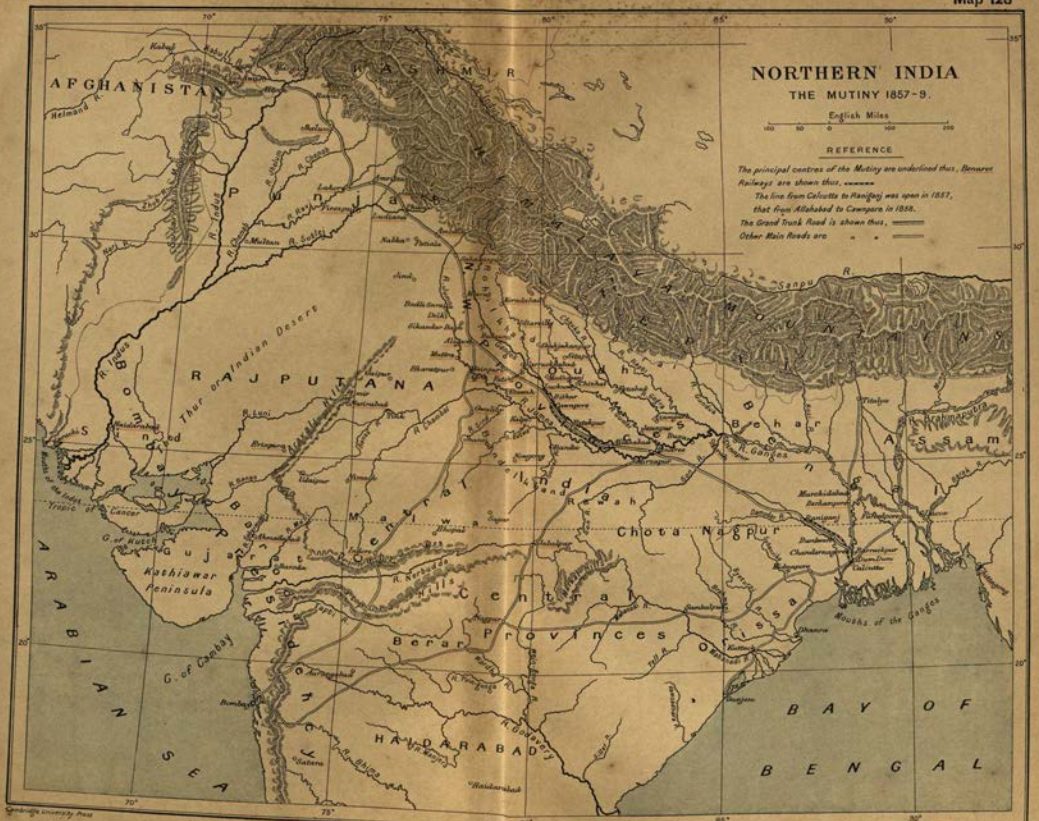
British Expansion 1805-1910


INDIA IN THE 19TH CENTURY
BRITISH EXPANSION 1805-1910.
English Miles
REFERENCE
The territory under British government is coloured in three shades of pink thus
British India 1805.
Added to Br India 1805-56.
1856-1910.
Native states and Territories are coloured thus
The possessions or stations of the other European Powers are coloured thus
French
Portuguese
Danish (to 1845)
Boundaries of Provinces in India 1910, thus
Names of Native States and Territories MYSORE
Names of Provinces of British India Bengal
Other territorial names Sind
Map 122
Cambridge University Press.
Geoffrey Gaulf Estell, London

MAP 123

Northern India

The Mutiny 1857-9

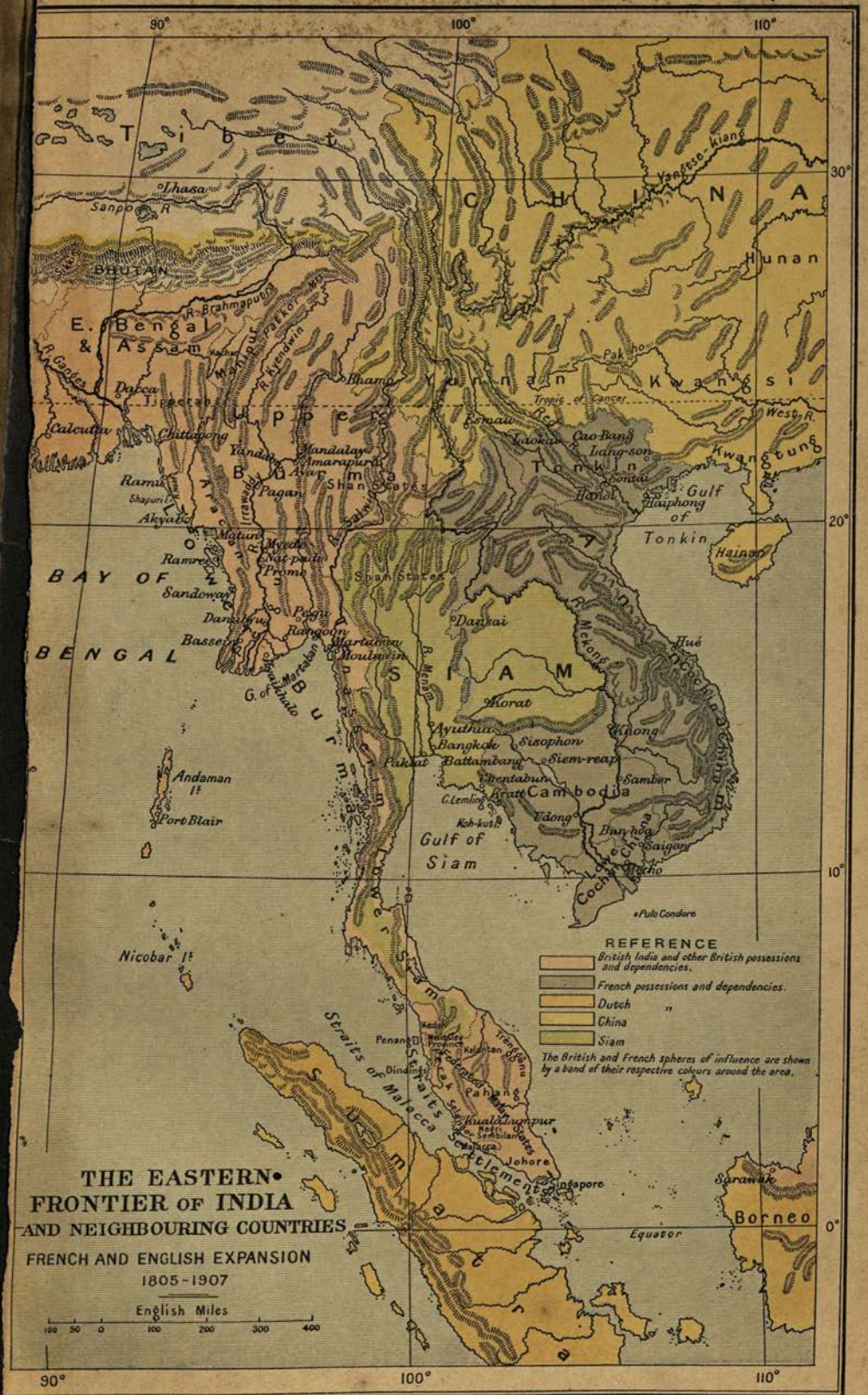


Cambridge University Press
Stanford Geog. Estab.

MAP 124

The Western
Frontier of India
and neighbouring countries
with inset
Valley of the Kabul River

THE WESTERN
FRONTIER OF INDIA
AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES
REFERENCE
The limits of the spheres of influence of Russia and Great Britain respectively in Persia, are shown thus. British Russian
English Miles
VALLEY OF THE KABUL RIVER
Cambridge University Press
Stanford's Geog'l Estab't, London
RUSSIAN ASIA
CASPIAN SEA
TRANS-CAUCASIA
TRANS-CASPIAN PROVINCE
KHIVA
SAMARKAND
BOKHARA
EASTERN TURKESTAN
CHINESE EMPIRE
KHORASAN
PERSIA
AFGHANISTAN
KASHMIR
TIBET
PUNJAB
KERMAN
BALUCHISTAN AGENCY
INDIA
RAJPUTANA
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
UNITED PROVINCES
CENT. INDIA AGENCY
PERSIAN GULF
GULF OF OMAN
OMAN
Rub el Khali
Tropic of Cancer
Great Salt Steppe
Kizil-kum
Amu Daria (R. Oxus)
Sir Daria (Jaxartes)
Kara Bogbaz
Kungrat
Khiva
Bokhara
Samarkand
Khokand
Yarkand
Khotan
Kashgar
Tehran
Ispahan
Yezd
Kerman
Lake Niriz
Bushire
Bendar Abbas
Basra
Mekran
Surhud
Dasht-i-Lut
Dasht-i-Mergo
Sistan
Hakalan
Kabul
Kandahar
Ghazni
Herat
Mashhad
Khaf
Mirpur
Karachi
Jaisalmer
Bikaner
Dhalpur
Pumnia
Dolhi
Ambala
Ludhiana
Amritsar
Jhelum
Rawalpindi
Kohat
Attock
Mardan
Tirah
Jamrud
Peshawar
Kabul R.
Scale of Miles
50°
55°
60°
65°
70°
75°
80°
40°
35°
30°
25°



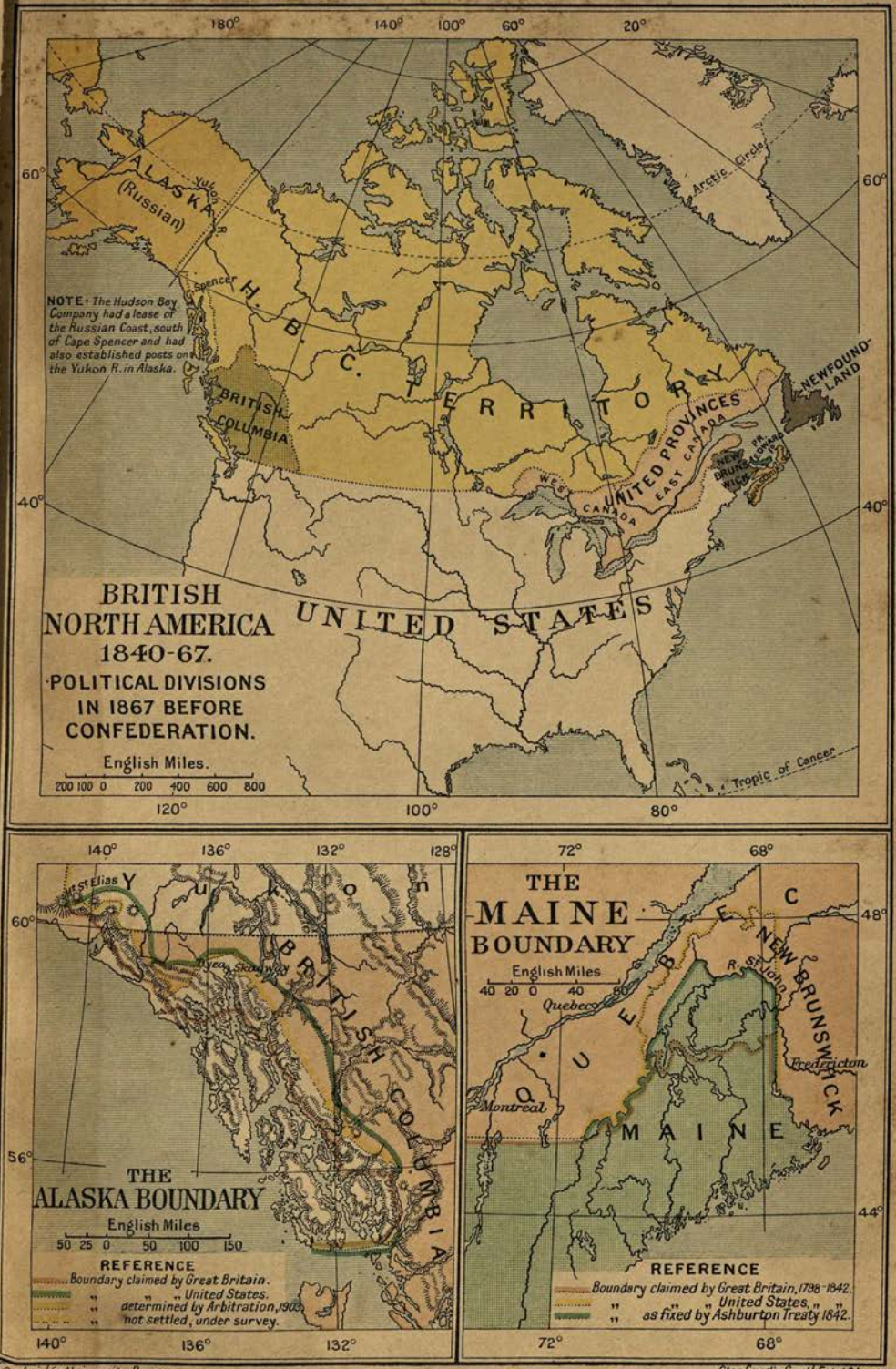
...ridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estab!

MAP 126

The Dominion of Canada

and Newfoundland

THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
AND
NEWFOUNDLAND
English Miles
REFERENCE
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, shown thus
Canadian Pacific Railway
Canadian Northern
Intercolonial Railway
ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SIBERIA
GREENLAND
BAFFIN BAY
DAVIS STRAIT
HUDSON BAY
ALASKA
Yukon
Mackenzie
Nelson
Saskatchewan
Ungava
Labrador
Quebec
Ontario
Manitoba
Alberta
British Columbia
Vancouver
Queen Charlotte Islands
Alaska Peninsula
Behring Strait
Denmark Strait
Arctic Circle
Baffin Land
Ellesmere Land
North Devon
Prince Albert Land
Victoria Land
Banks I.
Fox Channel
Hudson Str.
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Superior
Lake Erie
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
Lake Ontario
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Hamilton Inlet
Newfoundland
Cambridge University Press
Stanford's Geog'l Estab't, London



Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London

MAP 128

The Australian Colonies

in the 19th century

with inset

Australia in 1851

The Early Settlements

THE
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES
IN THE XIXTH CENTURY.
English Miles
REFERENCE.
The colouring distinguishes the six colonies which became the "Original States" of the Commonwealth in 1900 (British New Guinea, annexed by the Imperial Government in 1884 was administered for a number of years by Queensland and transferred to the Commonwealth in 1906) Northern Territory was placed under the jurisdiction of South Australia in 1863.
Timor Sea
Arafura Sea
NEW GUINEA
Coral Sea
Gulf of Carpentaria
Northern Territory
Great Sandy Desert
Gibson's Desert
Victoria Desert
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
QUEENSLAND
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
Brisbane
Sydney
Adelaide
Melbourne
Great Australian Bight
Tasman Sea
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog. Estab. London.
AUSTRALIA IN 1851.
The Early Settlements.
Trops. of Capricorn
WESTERN AUSTRALIA 1829
NEW SOUTH WALES 1786
SOUTH AUSTRALIA 1836
English Miles

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog' Estab', London.

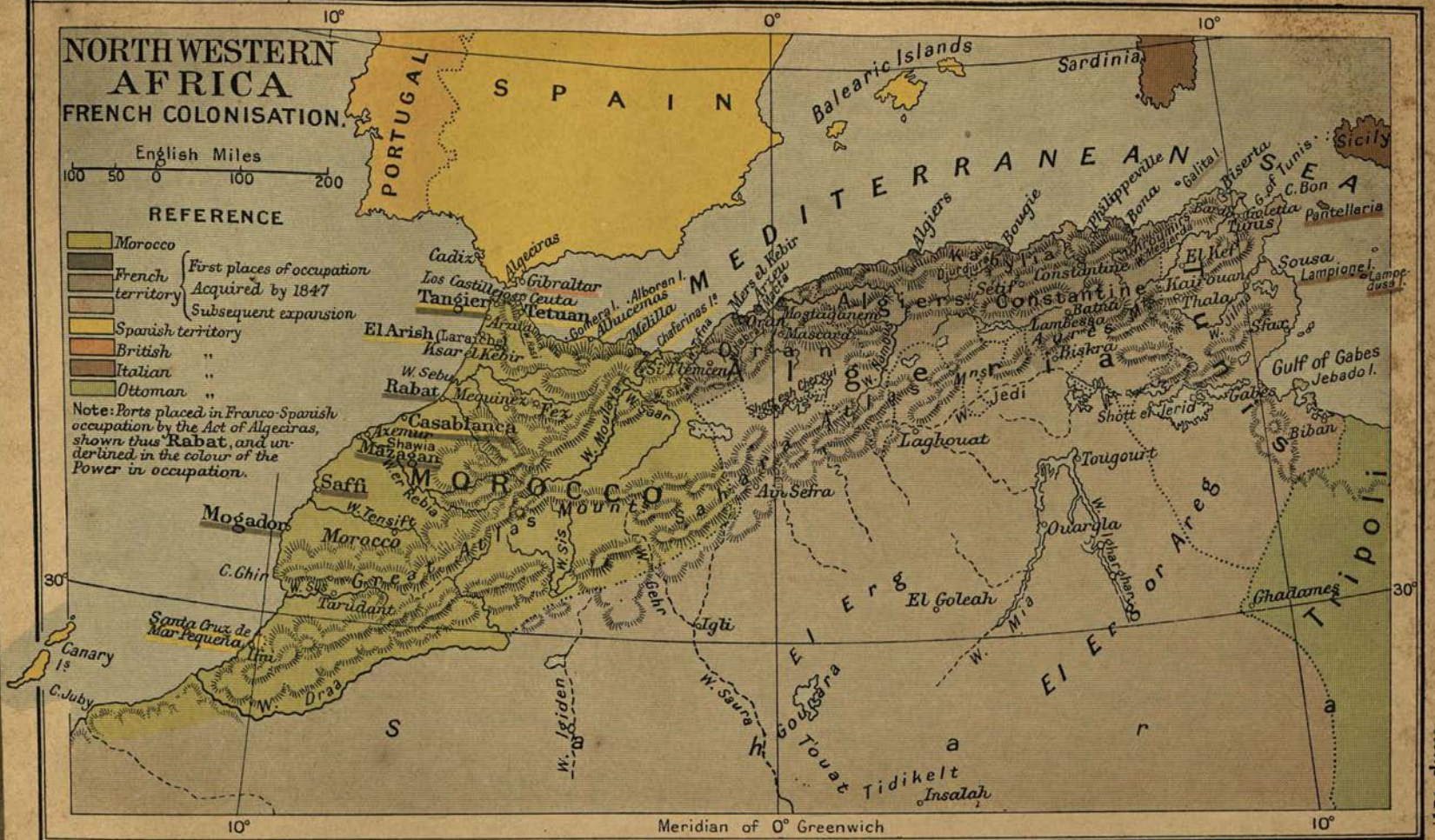
MAP 130

Africa in 1910

with inset

Africa in 1870

AFRICA IN 1910.
English Miles
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000
REFERENCE
British
French
Portuguese
Spanish
German
Italian
Ottoman
Belgian
NOTE. The colouring shows the possessions of the different European Powers at the present day. The independent African States are uncoloured.
AFRICA IN 1870
English Miles
REFERENCE
British
French
Portuguese
Spanish
Ottoman
Dutch
NOTE. The colouring shows possessions or independent European colonies of European Powers.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
ITALY
TURKEY
BLACK SEA
ASIA MINOR
PERSIA
ARABIA
EGYPT
ABYSSINIA
FRENCH WEST AFRICA
BELGIAN CONGO
GERMAN EAST AFRICA
ANGOLA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Cape of Good Hope
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Equator
Sahara
Libyan Desert
Nubian Desert
Arabian Desert
Persian Gulf
Red Sea
Gulf of Aden
Gulf of Guinea
Mediterranean Sea
Kalahari
Bechuanaland Protectorate
Damaraland
Nyasaland
Rhodesia
Transvaal
Orange Free State
Cape Colony
Madagascar
Canary Is.
Azores
St Helena
Ascension
Fernando Po
Zanzibar
Comoro Is.
Mauritius
Reunion
Socotra
Sokotra
Aden
Muscat
Bahrein
Kuwait
Baghdad
Mecca
Medina
Khartoum
Omdurman
Suakin
Massawa
Asmara
Addis Ababa
Harar
Somaliland
Italian Somaliland
Kilimanjaro
Victoria Nyanza
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Nyasa
Lake Chad
Niger
Congo
Zambesi R.
Nile
Tripoli
Fezzan
Algiers
Tunis
Morocco
Rio de Oro
Senegal
Gambia
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Gold Coast
Ashanti
Dahomey
Togoland
Cameroons
Northern Nigeria
Southern Nigeria
Lagos
Upper Senegal & Niger
Portuguese Guinea
French Guinea
Ubangi
Bahr el Ghazal
Kordofan
Darfur
Gallabat
Kassala
Basutoland
Swaziland
Delagoa Bay
Beira
Mozambique
Portuguese East Africa
Portuguese West Africa
Walfisch B.
Angra Pequena
Walvisch B.
Damaraland German
Kalahari
Bechuanaland Protectorate
South West Africa German
Transvaal
Orange Free State
Basutoland
Swaziland
Delagoa Bay
Beira
Mozambique
Portuguese East Africa
Portuguese West Africa
Nyasaland
Rhodesia
Cape Colony
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Durban
Pretoria
Johannesburg
Kimberley
Bloemfontein
Lourenco Marques
Beira
Mozambique
Zambesi R.
Congo
Niger
Nile
Lake Chad
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Nyasa
Victoria Nyanza
Kilimanjaro
Zanzibar
Comoro Is.
Mauritius
Reunion
Madagascar
Socotra
Aden
Muscat
Bahrein
Kuwait
Baghdad
Mecca
Medina
Khartoum
Omdurman
Suakin
Massawa
Asmara
Addis Ababa
Harar
Somaliland
Italian Somaliland
Gulf of Aden
Gulf of Guinea
Mediterranean Sea
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Arabian Sea
Libyan Desert
Nubian Desert
Arabian Desert
Sahara
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Equator
Canary Is.
Azores
St Helena
Ascension
Fernando Po
Madeira
Algiers
Tunis
Tripoli
Fezzan
Morocco
Rio de Oro
Senegal
Gambia
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Gold Coast
Ashanti
Dahomey
Togoland
Cameroons
Northern Nigeria
Southern Nigeria
Lagos
Upper Senegal & Niger
Portuguese Guinea
French Guinea
Ubangi
Bahr el Ghazal
Kordofan
Darfur
Gallabat
Kassala


NORTH WESTERN AFRICA
FRENCH COLONISATION.
English Miles
100 50 0 100 200
REFERENCE
Morocco
French territory
First places of occupation Acquired by 1847
Subsequent expansion
Spanish territory
British ,,
Italian ,,
Ottoman ,,
Note: Ports placed in Franco-Spanish occupation by the Act of Algeciras, shown thus Rabat, and underlined in the colour of the Power in occupation.
10° 0° 10°
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
Balearic Islands
Sardinia
Sicily
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Gulf of Tunis
Gulf of Gabes
Cadiz
Algeciras
Gibraltar
Los Castillejos
Ceuta
Tangier
Tetuan
Alboran I.
Alhucemas
Melilla
Chafarinas Is
Mers el Kebir
Arzeu
Algiers
Bougie
Philippeville
Bona
Galita I.
Biserta
C. Bon
Tunis
Pantellaria
Sousa
Lampione I.
Lampedusa
El Arish (Larache)
Ksar el Kebir
Arzila
W. Sebu
Rabat
Mequinez
Fez
Casablanca
Azemur
Shawia
Mazagan
Saffi
Mogador
W. Tensift
Morocco
C. Ghir
W. Sus
Taridant
Santa Cruz de Mar Pequena
Canary Is
C. Juby
W. Draa
MOROCCO
Atlas Mountains
Oran
Mostaganem
Mascara
Tlemcen
W. Sig
W. Mekerra
Algiers
Constantine
Batna
Lambessa
Aurès Mts
Biskra
El Kef
Kairouan
Thala
W. Jilma
Sfax
Gabes
Jedi
W. Jedi
Laghouat
Shott el Jerid
Jebado I.
Biban
Tougourt
Aulad Sidi Sheikh
Aumale
Aumale
Aumale

EGYPT
UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION
and the
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN
English Miles
REFERENCE
Egypt
Anglo Egyptian Sudan
Railways open in 1910
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
TRIPOLI
Libyan Desert
Lower Egypt
Middle Egypt
Upper Egypt
ARABIA
NEJD
Wahabi
Medina
Yembo
Jiddah
Mecca
RED SEA
Nubian Desert
Berber
Dongola
GREAT DESERT
Kordofan
Darfur
Sennar
Blue Nile
Abyssinia
Mongalla
Uganda Protectorate
British East Africa
BELGIAN CONGO
FRENCH SUDAN
Cairo
Alexandria
Suez
Khartoum
Omdurman
Berber
Abu Hamed
Dongola
Wadi Halfa
Assuan
Esneh
Girgeh
Siout
Fayoum
Port Said
Jaffa
Jerusalem
Acre
Port Sudan
Suakin
Kassala
Gedaref
Adowa
Galabat
El Obeid
Duem
Kadok
Nassar
Lado
Rumbek
Stanleyville
Victoria Nyanza
Edward Nyanza
Albert Nyanza
Equator
Pyramids
Memphis
Heliopolis
Delbeis
Tel el Kebir
Ismailia
Kantara
Mansurah
Damietta
Rosetta
Alexandria
Lake Menzaleh
Lake Mareotis
Denshawi
Tagnara
Hassassin
Zagazig
Lower Egypt
Railways shown thus
Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geog! Estabt, London.

MAP 133

South Africa

since 1815

Kaffir and Boer Wars

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA
Rhodesia
GERMAN
S.W. AFRICA
Damara
Walfisch Bay
Schäppmannberg
Matabeleland
Victoria
Bechuanaland
Shoma Country
Kalahari Desert
Protectorate
Tropic of Capricorn
TRANSVAAL
(South African Republic)
Namaqua
Land
Bechuanaland
ORANGE FREE STATE
Griqua Land
Basuto Land
Natal
Cape of Good Hope
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
Delagoa Bay
Lourenço Marques
Beira
Sofala
Zambesi R.
Limpopo R.
Orange R.
Buffels R.
Angra Pequena
Penguin Islands
Olifants R.
St Helena B.
Saldanha B.
Malmesbury
Cape Town
Simonstown
C. of Good Hope
Table Mt.
Robben I.
Hottentots B.
C. Agulhas
Algoa B.
Port Elizabeth
East London
Kei R.
Umtata R.
Natal
Durban
Port Natal
Pietermaritzburg
Ladysmith
Newcastle
Utrecht
Zululand
St Lucia B.
Tugela R.
Umkomanzi R.
Umzimkulu R.
St John's R.
Mzimvubu R.
Bashee R.
Umtamvuna R.
Umzimkulu R.
Umkomanzi R.
Umtata R.
Kei R.
Great Kei R.
Great Fish R.
Sunday R.
Gamtoos R.
Zwartkops R.
Swartkops R.
Algoa B.
Port Elizabeth
Plettenberg's B.
Knysna R.
Mossel B.
Swellendam
Caledon
Hermanus
Bredasdorp
Riversdale
Mossel Bay
George
Knysna
Plettenberg's B.
Uitenhage
Graaff Reinet
Cradock
Somerset
Middelburg
Colesberg
Hopetown
Prieska
Kimberley
Boshof
Bloemfontein
Ficksburg
Harrismith
Winburg
Kroonstad
Heilbron
Vredefort
Potchefstroom
Klerksdorp
Lichtenburg
Mafeking
Zeerust
Rustenburg
Pretoria
Johannesburg
Heidelberg
Standerton
Wakkerstroom
Volksrust
Newcastle
Utrecht
Vryheid
Pongola R.
Maputo R.
Komati R.
Crocodile R.
Limpopo R.
Shashi R.
Tuli
Palapye
Serowe
Francistown
Tati
Shashi
Lotsani R.
Soa Pan
Ngami L.
Okavango R.
Chobe R.
Zambesi R.
Victoria Falls
Wankie
Bulawayo
Gwelo
Salisbury
Charter
Umtali
Beira
Sofala
Mozambique
Quelimane
Zambesi R.
Shire R.
Nyasa L.
Tanganyika
Mweru L.
Bangweolo L.
Kafue R.
Lusaka
Broken Hill
Kalomo
Livingstone
Victoria Falls
Batoka
Batoruto I.
Bassas da India
Mozambique Channel
Madagascar
Delagoa Bay
Lourenço Marques
Inhambane
Sofala
Beira
Quelimane
Mozambique
Tropic of Capricorn
St Burra Pt.
Cape Agulhas
C. of Good Hope
Cape Town
Simonstown
Table Mt.
Robben I.
Saldanha B.
Malmesbury
Olifants R.
St Helena B.
Walfisch Bay
Schäppmannberg
Damara
Angra Pequena
Penguin Islands
Orange R.
Buffels R.
Great Fish R.
Kei R.
Umtata R.
Umzimkulu R.
Umkomanzi R.
Umtamvuna R.
Bashee R.
St John's R.
Mzimvubu R.
Umzimkulu R.
Umkomanzi R.
Tugela R.

Map 134

Cambridge University Press

Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London

MAP 135

South America

1910

CARIBBEAN SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
PERU
BRAZIL
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
CHILE
ARGENTINA
URUGUAY
Amazonas
Grao Para
Maranhao
Piauhy
Ceara
Rio Grande do Norte
Parahyba
Pernambuco
Alagoas
Sergipe
Bahia
Matto Grosso
Goyaz
Minas Geraes
São Paulo
Rio de Janeiro
Parana
Santa Catharina
Rio Grande do Sul
Corrientes
Entre Rios
Santa Fé
Cordoba
San Juan
Mendoza
La Pampa
Buenos Aires
Rio Negro
Chubut
Santa Cruz
Falkland Is
Magellan Str.
Cape Horn
Tierra del Fuego
Patagonia
Galapagos Is
Trinidad I.
Tobago I.
Grenada
Barbados
Martinique I.
St Lucia
Curaçoa
Aruba
Jamaica
Haiti
Cuba
Porto Rico
Dutch Guiana
British Guiana
French Guiana
Orinoco
Amazon
Paraguay R.
Parana R.
Uruguay R.
Rio Negro
Rio Colorado
Rio Salado
Rio Dulce
Rio Grande
Rio Doce
Rio Pilcomayo
Rio Bermejo
Rio Vermelho
Rio Araguay
Rio Tocantins
Rio Madeira
Rio Purus
Rio Negro
Rio Branco
Rio Juruá
Rio Ucayali
Rio Huallaga
Rio Marañon
Rio Napo
Rio Putumayo
Rio Caqueta
Rio Meta
Rio Guaviare
Rio Inirida
Rio Negro
Rio Casiquiare
Rio Caura
Rio Caroni
Rio Paragua
Rio Branco
Rio Trombetas
Rio Tapajos
Rio Xingu
Rio Araguaya
Rio Grande
Rio Paranahyba
Rio Parnahyba
Rio Itapicuru
Rio Pardo
Rio Jequitinhonha
Rio Doce
Rio Paraiba
Rio Itabapoana
Rio Itapemirim
Rio Mucury
Rio Grande

MAP 136

Northern Asia

Russian Expansion in the XIXth centur

NORTHERN ASIA.
RUSSIAN EXPANSION IN THE XIXTH CENTURY.
English Miles.
ARCTIC OCEAN
KARA SEA
RUSSIA
SIBERIA
ALASKA
Behring Strait
SEA OF OKHOTSK
JAPAN
CHINESE EMPIRE
ARABIAN SEA
PERSIA
Cambridge University Press.
30° East of Greenwich
Stanford's Geog! Estabt London.
REFERENCE.
Russian Empire 1800.
Territory added since 1800.
Chinese Territory occupied 1870-8.
Railways as in 1900.

MAP 137

The Japanese Empire

The Russo-Japanese War, 1904–5

Cambridge University Press.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London.

MAP 138

The Chinese Empire

1910

with Inset

The Neighbourhood of Peking

Cambridge University Press
Stanfords Geogl Estabt London.

MAP 139

The Pacific Ocean, 1910

THE PACIFIC OCEAN. 1910.
REFERENCE
British Possessions
Chinese "
Dutch "
French "
German "
Japanese Possessions
Portuguese "
Russian "
United States "
BERING SEA
Sea of Okhotsk
Sea of Japan
Aleutian Islands
Hawaii or Sandwich Is.
MICRONESIA
Caroline Islands
Marshall Islands
Gilbert Is.
POLYNESIA
Phoenix Is.
Marquesas Is.
Tuamotu or Low Archipelago
Society Is.
Cook Is.
Pitcairn I.
Fiji Islands
Tonga Is.
Samoa Is.
Solomon Is.
Bismarck Archipelago
New Britain
New Ireland
Admiralty Is.
Caroline Is.
Mariana or Ladrone Is.
Philippine Islands
Celebes
Borneo
Java
Sumatra
Malay Peninsula
Andaman Is.
Nicobar Is.
Ceylon
AUSTRALIA
Western Australia
Northern Territory
South Australia
New South Wales
Victoria
Queensland
Tasmania
NEW ZEALAND
North Island
South Island
Chatham I.
Auckland Is.
Campbell I.
Macquarie I.
Kermadec I.
Norfolk I.
Lord Howe I.
Loyalty Is.
New Hebrides
Banks Is.
Torres Str.
Great Barrier Reef
Coral Sea
Tasman Sea
Arafura Sea
Timor Sea
Gulf of Carpentaria
Great Australian Bight
Shark Bay
Exmouth Gulf
Cape Leeuwin
Port Darwin
Port Essington
Port Denison
Rockhampton
Mackay
Brisbane
Sydney
Melbourne
Adelaide
Perth
Albany
Geelong
Ballarat
Bendigo
Hobart
Launceston
Wellington
Auckland
Christchurch
Dunedin
Invercargill
Nelson
Greymouth
Timaru
Napier
New Plymouth
Wanganui
Gisborne
Hokitika
Westport
Kaikoura
Blenheim
Queenstown
Wakatipu L.
Manapouri L.
Te Anau L.
Taupo L.
Rotorua
Waikato R.
Waitara
Wairau R.
Clutha R.
Otago
Southland
Canterbury
Marlborough
Hawke Bay
Taranaki
Wellington
Nelson
Westland
Auckland
Bay of Plenty
Thames R.
Kaipara Harbour
Manukau Harbour
Waitemata Harbour
Hauraki Gulf
Cook Str.
Foveaux Str.
Stewart I.
Banks Peninsula
Otago Harbour
Port Chalmers
Lyttelton
Port Nicholson
Port Underwood
Queen Charlotte Sound
Tasman Bay
Golden Bay
Farewell Spit
Cape Farewell
Cape Egmont
Cape Maria van Diemen
North Cape
East Cape
Cape Palliser
Cape Turnagain
Cape Campbell
Cape Saunders
Cape Foulwind
Cape Reinga
Bay of Islands
Hokianga Harbour
Kaipara Harbour
Manukau Harbour
Waitemata Harbour
Hauraki Gulf
Bay of Plenty
Poverty Bay
Hawke Bay

MAP 140

The World

Colonial Possessions and
Commercial Highways, 1910

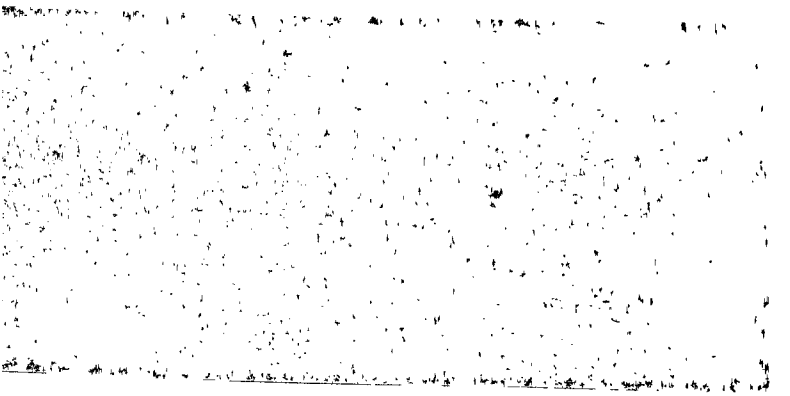
Cambridge University Press.

Stanford's Geogl Estabt, London

MAP 141

Europe
in 1910

EUROPE
IN 1910.
English Miles
ARCTIC OCEAN
Arctic Circle
Iceland
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
NORTH SEA
DENMARK
NORWAY
SWEDEN
Finland
BALTIC SEA
GERMANY
Poland
Bohemia
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
ROUMANIA
BULGARIA
SERBIA
Rosnia
Adriatic Sea
Corsica
Sardinia
Balearic Is
Sicily
Malta
Crete
Cyprus
Cambridge University Press
Stanford's Geog. Estab. London.



INDEX TO MAPS.

(For list of Maps see ante, pp. vii—xi.)

Where dark type is used, the reference is to the lines of latitude and longitude forming the bottom and left-hand boundaries of the section of the map in which the name will be found.

Names of clans and tribes are printed in italics.

Ins. = Inset.

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Aa, R.	39	51 N	5 E
Aa, R.	98	51 N	2 E
Aachen	12	51 N	6 E
Aalborg	17	57 N	10 E
Aalen	12	49 N	10 E
Aarau	15	47 N	8 E
Aare, R.	90	**47 N**	**7 E**
Aargau	15	47 N	8 E
Aarhuus	17	56 N	10 E
Abai, R.	132	11 N	38 E
Aballa, L.	132	6 N	38 E
Abauj	21	**48 N**	**20 E**
Abaya, L.	130	6 N	38 E
Abba I.	132	13 N	32 E
Abbeokuta	130	7 N	4 E
Abbeville (France)	79	50 N	2 E
Abbeville (U.S.A.)	74	34 N	82 W
Abbiate Grasso	4 Ins.	45 N	9 E
Abenakis	67	**40 N**	**70 W**
Abensberg	93	49 N	12 E
Aberania	140	44 N	140 E
Aberbrothok Ab.	23	57 N	3 W
Aberdeen	23	57 N	2 W
Abingdon	36	52 N	1 W
Abingdon Ab.	16	52 N	1 W
Abittibi, R.	67	50 N	81 W
Abkhasia	108	44 N	42 E
Åbo	17	60 N	22 E
Abomey	130	7 N	2 E
Aboukir	110	31 N	30 E
Aboukir B.	87	31 N	30 E
Aboukir I.	87	31 N	30 E
Aboukir Pt	87	31 N	30 E
Abraham, Hts of	67 Ins.		
Abrantes	95	39 N	8 W
Abruzzi	4	**42 N**	**13 E**
Abu Hamed	132	19 N	33 E
Abu Musa	124	26 N	55 E
Abyssinia	130		
Acadia	67	**40 N**	**70 W**
Acapulco	66	17 N	100 W
Acarnania	105	**38 N**	**20 E**
Accra	130	6 N	1 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Achaltsik (*see* Akhaltsikh)			
Acheen (*see* Achin)			
Achil I.	37	54 N	10 W
Achin	43	6 N	96 E
Aconcagua	135	32 S	70 W
Acqui	83	45 N	8 E
Acre	87	33 N	35 E
Acre Territory	135	10 S	70 W
Acs	111	48 N	18 E
Adalia	110	37 N	31 E
Adana	3	37 N	35 E
Adda	94	**44 N**	**8 E**
Adda, R.	4 Ins.	**45 N**	**9 E**
Adelaide	128	35 S	139 E
Adelaide Province	133	31 S	27 E
Adelaide, R.	128	13 S	131 E
Aden	130	13 N	45 E
Aden Protectorate	130	13 N	45 E
Aden, G. of	130	**0**	**40 E**
Aderklau	93 Ins.		
Adige	94	**44 N**	**8 E**
Adige, Haut	94	**44 N**	**8 E**
Adige, R.	4	**44 N**	**10 E**
Adler Gebirge	117 Ins.		
Adorf	33	50 N	12 E
Adour, R.	8	**40 N**	**4 W**
Adowa	132	14 N	39 E
Adrar	130	**20 N**	**20 W**
Adrianople	3	42 N	27 E
Adriatic Sea	3		
Adriatique	94	**44 N**	**12 E**
Aegean Sea	105	**36 N**	**24 E**
Aegina	3	38 N	23 E
Aetolia	105	**38 N**	**20 E**
Affane	37	52 N	8 W
Afghanistan	12		
Afiun Karahissar	110	39 N	30 E
Agadem	130	17 N	13 E
Agades	130	17 N	8 E
Agen	8	44 N	1
Agenois	79	**44 N**	**0 E**
Aggershuus	17	**60 N**	**5 E**
Agmondesham	113	52 N	1 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Agnadello	4 Ins.	45 N	10 E
Agogna	94	44 N	8 E
Agogna, R.	25	44 N	8 E
Agordat	130	16 N	37 E
Agosta	104	37 N	15 E
Agout, R.	79	44 N	2 E
Agra	64	28 N	78 E
Agram (Zágráb)	21	46 N	16 E
Agreda	7	42 N	2 W
Aguascalientes	134	20 N	110 W
Agueda, R.	95	41 N	7 W
Agulhas, C.	133	35 S	20 E
Ahaipara	129	35 S	173 E
Ahlden	62	53 N	10 E
Ahmadabad	64	23 N	73 E
Ahmadnagar	99	19 N	75 E
Aidan, R.	138	58 N	130 E
Aigle	15	46 N	7 E
Aigues Mortes	8	44 N	4 E
Aigueville	81	45 N	6 E
Aigun	138	50 N	128 E
Ain	103	44 N	4 E
Ain, R.	83	46 N	6 E
Ain Sefra	131	33 N	0
Airds Moss	23	55 N	4 W
Aire (Artois)	45	51 N	2 E
Aire (France)	95	44 N	0
Aire, R. (Eng.)	121	54 N	2 W
Aire, R. (France)	22	49 N	5 E
Aisne	103	48 N	0
Aisne, R.	8	48 N	0
Aivali	120	39 N	27 E
Aix	8	43 N	5 E
Aix, I. d'	50	46 N	1 W
Aix-la-Chapelle	45	51 N	6 E
Ajaccio	26	42 N	9 E
Ajmir	64	26 N	74 E
Ajuaro, R.	132	7 N	34 E
Ajudia	43	16 N	100 E
Akerman	61	46 N	30 E
Akhalkalaki	108	42 N	44 E
Akhaltsikh	61	42 N	43 E
Akhalzik (*see* Akhaltsikh)			
Akhissar	110	39 N	28 E
Akishi B.	140	40 N	120 E
Akkerman (*see* Akerman)			
Ak Mechet	136	45 N	65 E
Akmolinsk	136	51 N	71 E
Akrotiri	120	36 N	24 E
Aksu	138	42 N	80 E
Ak-su, R.	124	40 N	75 E
Akyab	125	20 N	93 E
Alabama	72	30 N	90 W
Alabama, R.	70	30 N	90 W
Alagoas	135	10 S	40 W
Alagon, R.	95	40 N	6 W
Alaia	110	37 N	32 E
Alais	19	44 N	4 E
Alamo, R.	71	26 N	100 W
Aland Is.	17	60 N	20 E
Alaska	139	60 N	160 W
Alaska Mts	139	60 N	160 W
Alaska Pen.	126	50 N	160 W
Alatau Mts	138	40 N	70 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Alava	7	42 N	4 W
Alba	4 Ins.	45 N	8 E
Alba de Tormes	95	41 N	5 W
Albania	3	40 N	20 E
Albano	86	42 N	13 E
Albany (Austral.)	128	35 S	118 E
Albany (U.S.A.)	70	42 N	74 W
Albany, R.	70	50 N	90 W
Albarracin, Sa de	7	40 N	2 W
Albemarle Sd	74	36 N	76 W
Alberga, The	128	27 S	135 E
Albert Nyanza	130	2 N	31 E
Alberta	126	50 N	120 W
Albertine Saxony	12		
Albi	8	44 N	2 E
Albiac	19	45 N	2 E
Albis	15	47 N	9 E
Albona	4	45 N	14 E
Alboran I.	131	36 N	3 W
Albreda	65	14 N	17 W
Albret	8	44 N	1 W
Albuera	95	39 N	7 W
Albufera, L.	95	39 N	0
Albula Pass	30	47 N	10 E
Albuquerque	95	39 N	7 W
Albury	128	36 S	147 E
Alcalá	7	40 N	3 W
Alcañiz	95	41 N	0
Alcantara	7	40 N	7 W
Alcazar	7	39 N	3 W
Alcolea	95	37 N	3 W
Alcoy	95	39 N	0
Aldan, R.	139	60 N	130 E
Aldborough (York.)	113	54 N	1 W
Aldborough (Suff.)	113	52 N	2 E
Aldea de Ponte	95	40 N	7 W
Alderney	103	50 N	2 W
Aleksinatz	119	44 N	22 E
Alemtejo	7	38 N	8 W
Alençon	8	48 N	0
Aleppo	3	36 N	37 E
Alessandria	4 Ins.	45 N	9 E
Alessio	3	42 N	20 E
Alet	79	43 N	2 E
Aleutian Is.	139		
Alexandretta	110	37 N	36 E
Alexandria (Am. N.)	74	39 N	77 W
Alexandria (Egypt)	110	31 N	30 E
Alexandria (Syria) (*see* Alexandretta)			
Alexandroff	52	56 N	39 E
Alexandropol	108	40 N	44 E
Alexandrovsk (Russia)	108	48 N	36 E
Alexandrovsk (Siberia)	138	52 N	141 E
Alexandrovsk (Turkestan)	136	44 N	51 E
Alexandrovskaia	138	51 N	142 E
Algarve	7	36 N	10 W
Algeciras	87	36 N	5 W
Algeria	131		
Algiers	131	30 N	0
Algiers	131	37 N	3 E
Algoa B.	133	34 S	26 E
Algonquins	67	48 N	80 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Alhucemas ...	131	35 N	4 W
Ali Alta ...	136	43 N	71 E
Alicante ...	95	38 N	0
Aligarh ...	99	28 N	78 E
Alima, R. ...	130	1 S	15 E
Ali Masjid ...	124	Ins.	
Aliwal (India)	124	31 N	75 E
Aliwal North	133	31 S	27 E
Aliwal South	133	34 S	22 E
Alkmaar ...	22	53 N	5 E
Allahabad ...	64	26 N	82 E
Alle, R. ...	92	54 N	20 E
Alleghany Mts	134	30 N	90 W
Allen, L. ...	27	54 N	8 W
Allenstein ...	92	54 N	20 E
Aller, R. ...	33	52 N	8 E
Allerheim ...	39	49 N	11 E
Allgau ...	13	48 N	10 E
Allier ...	103	44 N	0
Allier, R. ...	8	44 N	0
All Saints, Bay of	106	13 S	39 W
Allstedt ...	12	51 N	11 E
Alma, R. ...	115	45 N	34 E
Almada ...	59	39 N	9 W
Almaden ...	7	39 N	5 W
Almanza (Spain)	95	43 N	5 W
Almanza (Spain)	95	39 N	1 W
Almaraz ...	95	40 N	6 W
Almeida ...	95	41 N	7 W
Almenara (Spain)	95	40 N	0
Almenara (Spain)	95	42 N	1 E
Almonacid ...	95	40 N	4 W
Almoster ...	95	39 N	9 W
Alnwick ...	16	55 N	2 W
Alost ...	22	51 N	4 E
Aloushta ...	115	45 N	34 E
Alpes Basses	103	44 N	4 E
Alpes Hautes	103	44 N	4 E
Alpes Maritimes	103	44 N	7 E
Alps, Australian	128	37 S	148 E
Alps, Carnic	83	46 N	12 E
Alps, Dinaric	119		
Alps, Southern (N. Z.)	129		
Alps, Transylvanian	119		
Alpujarras ...	7	36 N	4 W
Alresford ...	36	51 N	1 W
Alsace ...	79		
Alsen ...	53	55 N	10 E
Alsh, L. ...	56	57 N	5 W
Altai Mts ...	138		
Altai Mts, Little	136	50 N	90 E
Altamaha, R.	68	32 N	83 W
Altare ...	83	44 N	8 E
Alt Breisach	50	48 N	8 E
Altdorf ...	90	47 N	9 E
Altenburg ...	12	51 N	12 E
Altenkirchen	81	51 N	8 E
Altmark (*see* Old Mark)			
Altmark ...	32	54 N	19 E
Altmühl, R.	33	49 N	11 E
Alton ...	36	51 N	1 W
Altona ...	17	54 N	10 E
Altoona ...	74	41 N	78 W
Altranstädt ...	54	51 N	12 E
Altweiler ...	103	49 N	7 E
Altyn Tagh Mts	138	80 N	80 E
Aluta, R. ...	21	44 N	24 E
Alvite ...	95	38 N	8 W
Alwar ...	122	28 N	77 E
Amadeus, L.	128	25 S	131 E
Amager I. ...	17	55 N	10 E
Amakria ...	115	42 N	42 E
Amalfi ...	4	41 N	15 E
Amanvilliers	118	Ins.	
Amarapura ...	125	22 N	96 E
Amasia ...	3	41 N	36 E
Amastris ...	3	42 N	32 E
Amatola Mts	133	32 S	27 E
Amazon, R.	106		
Amazonas ...	135	10 N	70 W
Amballa ...	64	30 N	77 E
Amberg ...	12	49 N	12 E
Ambleteuse ...	19	51 N	2 E
Amboina ...	43	20 S	120 E
Amboise ...	8	47 N	1 E
Ambras ...	29	48 N	11 E
Ambriz ...	130	8 S	13 E
Ambur ...	64	13 N	79 E
Amegial ...	95	39 N	8 W
Ameland ...	109	53 N	6 E
Amelia Ct. Ho.	74	37 N	78 W
American, R.	72	38 N	122 W
Amersfoort ...	22	52 N	5 E
Amherstburg	70	42 N	83 W
Amiens ...	6	50 N	2 E
Amirante Is.	130	6 S	53 E
Ampfing ...	88	48 N	12 E
Ampthill ...	16	52 N	0
Amritsar ...	122	32 N	75 E
Amsterdam ...	22	52 N	5 E
Amsterdam I.	140	40 S	60 E
Amu Daria (R. Oxus)	124	40 N	60 E
Amur (Province)	136		
Amur, R. ...	138	40 S	130 E
Amweiler ...	81	49 N	8 E
Anabara, R.	139	60 N	100 E
Anadyr, R.	139	60 N	160 E
Anadyr, G. of	139	60 N	180
Anagni ...	4	42 N	13 E
Anaklia ...	108	42 N	42 E
Anamabo ...	65	Ins.	
Anapa ...	61	45 N	37 E
Anatolia ...	3		
Ancenis ...	82	47 N	1 W
Anchialos ...	120	43 N	28 E
Ancón ...	135	12 S	77 W
Ancona ...	4	44 N	14 E
Ancre ...	22	51 N	6 E
Ancrum Moor	23	55 N	3 W
Andalusia ...	7		
Andaman Is.	122	10 N	90 E
Andernach ...	81	50 N	7 E
Andes ...	135		
Andkhui ...	124	37 N	65 E
Andorra ...	7	42 N	1 E
Andover ...	16	51 N	1 W
Andros Is. ...	69	24 N	78 W
Andrusovo ...	52	54 N	32 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Andujar	95	38 N	4 W
Anfo	104	46 N	11 E
Angara, R.	138	50 N	100 E
Angers	8	47 N	1 W
Anglesey	16	52 N	6 W
Angola	130		
Angora	110	40 N	33 E
Angostura	106	8 N	64 W
Angoulême (Province)	8	44 N	4 W
Angoulême	8	46 N	0
Angoumois	79	46 N	0
Angra	101	30 N	30 W
Angra da Cintra	2	0	30 W
Angra Pequena	133	27 S	15 E
Anguilla	69	18 N	63 W
Anguillara	4 Ins.	45 N	12 E
Anhalt	12	52 N	12 E
Anhausen	12	49 N	11 E
Anholt I.	87	57 N	11 E
Anhwei	138	30 N	110 E
Anjala	61	61 N	28 E
Anjou	8	44 N	4 W
Anna, R. North	74	38 N	78 W
Annaly	27	52 N	8 W
Annam	138	18 N	106 E
Annamabo (*see* Anamabo)			
Annan, R.	121	55 N	3 W
Annandale	23	55 N	3 W
Annapolis (Canada)	126	45 N	65 W
Annapolis (U.S.A.)	74	39 N	76 W
Anne, C.	70	43 N	70 W
Annecy	25	46 N	6 E
Annesley B.	130	21 N	40 E
Annobon I.	130	2 S	6 E
Annonay	8	45 N	5 E
Annone	4 Ins.	45 N	8 E
Ansbach	12	49 N	11 E
Anse des Mères	67 Ins.		
Anse du Foulon	67 Ins.		
Antananarivo	130	19 S	47 E
Antibes	79	44 N	7 E
Anticosti I.	70	50 N	63 W
Antietam	74	39 N	78 W
Antigua I.	69	17 N	62 W
Antilles, Gtr & Lessr	69		
Anting	138 Ins.		
Antioch	110	36 N	36 E
Antioquia	135	6 N	76 W
Antipodes I.	139	50 S	178 E
Antivari	3	42 N	19 E
Antrim	47	55 N	6 W
Antung	137	40 N	124 E
Antwerp	22	51 N	4 E
Aosta	4	46 N	7 E
Apaches	106	20 N	100 W
Apennins	94	44 N	8 E
Apennines	83		
Apenrade	116	55 N	9 E
Apia	139	20 S	180
Apolda	92	51 N	12 E
Apollonia	65 Ins.		
Appam	65 Ins.		
Appenzel	15	47 N	9 E
Appin	56	57 N	5 W
Appleby	16	55 N	2 W
Appomattox	74	37 N	79 W
Appomattox, R.	74	37 N	79 W
Apprica	30	46 N	10 E
Apsheron Penin.	108	40 N	50 E
Apulia	4	40 N	16 E
Aquednok I.	68	41 N	71 W
Aquila	4	42 N	13 E
Aquileia	4	46 N	13 E
Aquino	4	41 N	14 E
Aquiry, R.	135	10 S	68 W
Arabat, Tongue of	115	46 N	35 E
Arabia	132		
Arabian Sea	64		
Arabistan	124	31 N	50 E
Aracan	*125*	*20 N*	94 E
Arad	111	46 N	21 E
Arafura Sea	128	10 S	130 E
Aragon, Kingdom of	7		
Araguary, R.	135	1 N	51 W
Araguaya, R.	135	10 S	50 W
Aral Sea	138	45 N	60 E
Aran, Is. of	37	52 N	10 W
Aranda	7	42 N	4 W
Aranjuez	95	40 N	4 W
Ararat, Mt	110	39 N	45 E
Aras, R.	108	40 N	46 E
Araucanians	106	40 S	80 W
Aravali Hills	99	24 N	72 E
Arboga	17	59 N	16 E
Arbroath	56	57 N	3 W
Arcadia	105	36 N	20 E
Archangel	61	65 N	41 E
Arcis	79	49 N	4 E
Arcola	83	45 N	11 E
Arcos	7	37 N	6 W
Arcot	64	13 N	79 E
Arctic Ocean	136		
Arcueil	19 Ins.		
Arda, R.	119	42 N	26 E
Ardahan	108	41 N	43 E
Ardchatten Ab.	23	56 N	5 W
Ardèche	103	44 N	4 E
Ardee	27	54 N	7 W
Ardennes	103	48 N	4 E
Ardennes, The	79	50 N	5 E
Ardfert	47	52 N	10 W
Ardglass	27	54 N	6 W
Ardoch	56	56 N	4 W
Ardres	22	51 N	2 E
Ardwalton Moor	36	54 N	2 W
Areg	131	30 N	0
Aremberg	92	52 N	7 E
Arenas, Pta	135	53 S	71 W
Arenberg	52	58 N	22 E
Arequipa	106	16 S	72 W
Arezzo	4	43 N	12 E
Arga, R.	95	42 N	2 W
Argaon	99	21 N	77 E
Argenteuil	97 Ins.		
Argentina	135	40 S	70 W
Argentine Confederation	106 Ins.		
Argenton	19	47 N	1 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Arghandab, R. ...	124	30 N	65 E
Argonne	81	49 N	5 E
Argos	3	38 N	23 E
Arguin I.	130	20 N	17 W
Argyll	23		
Ariano	4	41 N	15 E
Arica	106	18 S	70 W
Ariège, R.	8	40 N	0
Arinos, R.	135	20 S	60 W
Arizona	134	33 N	114 W
Arizona Territory ...	72	30 N	120 W
Arkansas	72	30 N	100 W
Arkansas, R. ...	72	30 N	100 W
Arklow	27	53 N	6 W
Arles	8	44 N	5 E
Arleux	39	50 N	3 E
Arlon	81	50 N	6 E
Arlow Wood ...	27	52 N	8 W
Armagh	37	54 N	7 W
Armagnac	8	40 N	0
Armagon	45 Ins.		
Armancon, R. ...	118	48 N	4 E
Armenia	108		
Armentières ...	39	51 N	3 W
Arnau	57	51 N	16 E
Arnau, R.	118	47 N	2 E
Arnay-le-Duc ...	19	47 N	4 E
Arnheim	22	52 N	6 E
Arnhem, C. ...	128	12 S	137 E
Arnhem's Land ...	128	20 S	130 E
Arni	64	13 N	79 E
Arnis	116	55 N	10 E
Arno, R.	4	42 N	10 E
Arnsberg	33	51 N	8 E
Aro	130	5 N	8 E
Arolsen	107	51 N	9 E
Arques	19	50 N	1 E
Arra	27	52 N	10 W
Arrah	123	26 N	85 E
Arran I.	23	56 N	5 W
Arras	22	50 N	3 E
Arraso	6	50 N	3 E
Arrière	103	43 N	1 E
Arrow, L.	27	54 N	8 W
Ars	118 Ins.		
Arta	105	39 N	21 E
Artois	22	50 N	2 E
Aru Is.	139	20 S	130 E
Arun, R.	121	51 N	1 W
Arundel	16	51 N	1 W
Arundel Castle ...	121	51 N	1 W
Aruwimi, R. ...	130	1 N	25 E
Arva	21	48 N	19 E
Arve, R.	112	46 N	6 E
Arvert	8	46 N	1 W
Arzeu	131	36 N	0
Arzila	131	35 N	6 W
Arzobispo	95	40 N	5 W
Asan	137	37 N	127 E
Asben	130	18 N	8 E
Ascension B. ...	134	20 N	88 W
Ascension I. ...	130	20 S	20 W
Aschaffenburg ...	33	50 N	9 E
Aschersleben ...	55	52 N	12 E
Ascoli	4	43 N	14 E
Aserbaijan	124	38 N	47 E
Ashanti	130	0	20 W
Ashburton (Eng.) ...	113	50 N	4 W
Ashburton (Austral.)	128	30 S	110 E
Ashburton, R. ...	128	30 S	110 E
Ashford	121	51 N	1 E
Ashley, R.	70	33 N	80 W
Ashridge	16	52 N	1 W
Ashta	122	17 N	74 E
Ashton	114	53 N	2 W
Asia Minor	140	40 N	40 E
Asiu	130	21 N	8 E
Askeaton	37	53 N	9 W
Aspern	94	48 N	16 E
Aspinwall	135	10 N	80 W
Aspromonte ...	104	38 N	16 E
Assab B.	130	13 N	42 E
Assam	138		
Assaye	99	20 N	76 E
Assebe	45	51 N	4 E
Asseirceira	95	40 N	8 W
Assens	17	55 N	10 E
Assiniboine R. ...	67	50 N	100 W
Assiout	130	27 N	31 E
Assua, R.	132	8 N	33 E
Assuan	132	24 N	33 E
Asti	4	45 N	8 E
Astorga	95	42 N	6 W
Astoria	72	46 N	124 W
Astrabad	124	37 N	54 E
Astrakhan, Govt of	61		
Astrakhan	61	46 N	48 E
Asturian & Cantabrian Mts	7		
Asturias	7	42 N	6 W
Asuncion	106	25 S	58 W
Asunden, L. ...	17	58 N	13 E
Atacama, Desert of	106	25 S	70 W
Atbara, R.	132	17 N	35 E
Atella	4	41 N	16 E
Ath	45	51 N	4 E
Athabasca, L. ...	126	59 N	110 W
Athabasca, R. ...	126	50 N	120 W
Athboy	27	54 N	7 W
Athenry	37	53 N	9 W
Athens	3	38 N	24 E
Athlone	37	53 N	8 W
Atholl	23	56 N	4 W
Athos, Mt	115	40 N	24 E
Athy	37	53 N	7 W
Atlanta	74	34 N	84 W
Atlas Mts, Great ...	131	30 N	10 W
Atlas Mts, Sahara ...	131		
Atrek, R.	124	38 N	55 E
Attock (Attok) ...	123	34 N	72 E
Atuntse	138	29 N	99 E
Aube	103	48 N	4 E
Aube, R.	79	48 N	4 E
Auberive	81	49 N	4 E
Aubervilliers ...	19 Ins.		
Aubigny	8	48 N	0
Auch	8	44 N	1 E
Auchterarder ...	56	56 N	4 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Auckland, Province of	129		
Auckland	129	37 S	175 E
Auckland Is.	139	50 S	166 E
Aude	103	43 N	2 E
Aude, R.	103	43 N	2 E
Auerstadt	94	51 N	12 E
Augher	47	54 N	7 W
Aughnanewry	27	53 N	9 W
Aughrim	47	53 N	8 W
Augila	130	29 N	21 E
Augsburg	12	48 N	11 E
Augusta	74	33 N	82 W
Augustenburg	107	55 N	10 E
Augustoff	108	54 N	22 E
Aullagas, L.	135	18 S	67 W
Aumale	19	50 N	2 E
Aunis	79	46 N	1 W
Aupa, R.	117	Ins.	
Auras	57	51 N	17 E
Auray	8	48 N	3 W
Aures Mts	131	30 N	0
Aurillac	103	45 N	2 E
Aurungabad	64	20 N	75 E
Aussig	57	51 N	14 E
Austerlitz	94	49 N	17 E
Austin	134	30 N	97 W
Austin, L.	128	28 S	118 E
Austral I.	140	40 S	150 W
Australia, Western	128		
Australia, South	128		
Australian Alps	128	37 S	148 E
Austria, Further	60	48 N	9 E
Austria, Lower	12	46 N	17 W
Austria, Upper	12	46 N	12 W
Austrian Netherlands	62		
Auteuil	97	Ins.	
Autun	79	47 N	4 E
Auvergne, Duchy of	8	44 N	0
Auvergne La Tour	8	44 N	0
Auxerre	8	48 N	4 E
Auxonne	118	47 N	5 E
Auzin	103	45 N	3 E
Ava	125	22 N	96 E
Avellino	104	41 N	15 E
Aversa	4	41 N	14 E
Averysborough	74	35 N	78 W
Avesnes	45	50 N	4 E
Aveyron	103	44 N	0
Avignon	8	44 N	5 E
Avila	7	41 N	5 W
Avon, R. (England)	121	52 N	2 W
Avon, R. (England)	121	51 N	3 W
Avon, R. (England)	121	51 N	2 W
Avranches	8	49 N	1 W
Awa	137	34 N	134 E
Axe, R.	121	51 N	3 W
Axel Heiberg I.	126	80 N	95 W
Axim	130	5 N	2 W
Ayacucho	106	13 N	74 W
Ayas	4	46 N	8 E
Aylesbury	16	52 N	1 W
Aymargues	19	44 N	4 E
Ayr	23	55 N	5 W
Ayr, R.	23	55 N	5 W
Ayton	23	56 N	2 W
Ayuthia	125	14 N	100 E
Azamgarh	123	26 N	83 E
Azemur	131	33 N	8 W
Azoff	61	47 N	39 E
Azoff, Sea of	3	45 N	35 E
Azores	24	30 N	30 W
Baahus	53	58 N	11 E
Bab el Mandeb, Str. of	130	0	40 E
Bacchiglione	94	44 N	8 E
Bacharach	39	50 N	8 E
Bachian I.	43	Ins.	
Back, R.	126	65 N	106 W
Badagry	130	7 N	3 E
Badajoz	7	39 N	7 W
Badakshan	124	37 N	70 E
Baden (Austria)	107	48 N	16 E
Baden (Baden)	12	49 N	8 E
Baden, Marg. of	12	46 N	4 E
Baden (Switzerland)	15	47 N	8 E
Badenoch	23	57 N	4 W
Badli Sarai	123	29 N	77 E
Badzymin	108	Ins.	
Baena	9	38 N	3 W
Baffin Bay	126		
Baffin Land	127	70 N	74 E
Baghdad (Bagdad)	110	33 N	44 E
Baghirmi	130	12 N	17 E
Bagnacavallo	4	44 N	12 E
Bagoe	130	13 N	6 W
Bahama Is.	69		
Bahamas Channel, Old	75		
Bahawalpur	124	29 N	72 E
Bahia	106	13 S	38 W
Bahia Honda	75	23 N	83 W
Bahrein	124	26 N	51 E
Bahr el-Arab	132	10 N	28 E
Bahr el-Gazal	132	9 N	28 E
Bahr el-Gebel	132	7 N	31 E
Bahr el-Homr	132	9 N	27 E
Baiche	81	50 N	3 E
Baikal, L.	138	50 N	100 E
Baireuth	13	50 N	12 E
Bakchiserai (*see* Baktschiserai)			
Bakel	130	15 N	13 W
Baktschiserai	115	45 N	34 E
Baku	61	40 N	50 E
Balaguer	95	41 N	1 E
Bala Hissar	124	39 N	32 E
Balaklava	115	44 N	34 E
Balaklava B.	115	Ins.	
Balasore	64	22 N	87 E
Balaton, L.	60	47 N	18 E
Baldo, Mt	83	46 N	11 E
Balearic Isles	7		
Balkan Peninsula	120		
Balkans	105	40 N	24 E
Balkash, L.	138	40 N	70 E
Balkh	124	37 N	67 E
Ballarat	128	38 S	144 E
Ballinakill	37	53 N	7 W
Ballinamuck	47	54 N	8 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Ballinasloe	38	53 N	8 W
Ballingen	13	48 N	9 E
Ballinlig	38	54 N	8 W
Ball's Bluff... ...	74	39 N	77 W
Ballycastle	37	55 N	6 W
Ballymena	37	55 N	6 W
Ballymoe	38	54 N	8 W
Ballymore	27	53 N	7 W
Ballyneety	47	53 N	9 W
Ballyshannon ...	37	54 N	8 W
Bally Terrain ...	27	55 N	6 W
Balmerinoch Ab.	28	56 N	3 W
Balrothery	27	54 N	6 W
Balta	105	48 N	30 E
Baltic Sea	17		
Baltimore (Ireland)	37	51 N	9 W
Baltimore (U.S.A.)	72	39 N	77 W
Baltinglass	47	53 N	7 W
Baltringen	13	48 N	10 E
Baluchistan ...	99		
Baluchistan Agency	124		
Bam (Bumm) ...	124	29 N	58 E
Bamberg	12	50 N	11 E
Bamberg, Bpc of	12	46 N	8 E
Bamian	124	35 N	68 E
Banagher	38	53 N	8 W
Banana	140	7 S	12 E
Banas, R.	123	**20 N**	**70 E**
Banas, R.	123	**25 N**	**75 E**
Banat	60	**44 N**	**20 E**
Banbury	113	52 N	1 W
Banda Is.	43 Ins.		
Banda Neira ...	43 Ins.		
Banda Oriental ...	106	**40 S**	**60 W**
Banda Sea ...	139	**20 S**	**120 E**
Bandelkhand (*see* Bundelkhand)			
Bandon-bridge ...	47	52 N	9 W
Bandon, R. ...	37	52 N	9 W
Bandu	123	25 N	80 E
Banff	23	**56 N**	**4 W**
Bangalore	99	13 N	78 E
Bangkok	125	14 N	100 E
Bangor (Ireland) ...	27	55 N	6 W
Bangor (Wales) ...	16	53 N	4 W
Bangweolo, L. ...	130	12 S	30 E
Banjaluka	111	45 N	17 E
Banjarmasin ...	100	2 S	113 E
Banjuwangi ...	140	8 S	117 E
Banka	139	3 S	108 E
Bankot	99	18 N	73 E
Banks I.	126	**70 N**	**130 W**
Banks' Peninsula ...	129	44 S	173 E
Banks Str. ...	128	41 S	148 E
Bann, R.	37	**54 N**	**8 W**
Bannockburn ...	56	56 N	4 W
Bannow	47	52 N	7 W
Banstead Downs ...	121	51 N	0
Bantam	43	6 S	106 E
Bantry	37	52 N	9 W
Bantry Bay ...	37	52 N	10 W
Banyuls	95	42 N	3 E
Bapaume	39	50 N	3 E
Bar (France) ...	97	48 N	5 E
Bar (Poland) ...	58	49 N	28 E
Bar, Duchy of ...	8	**48 N**	**4 E**
Bar-sur-Seine ...	6	48 N	4 E
Barak, R.	123	**20 N**	**90 E**
Baraka, R. ...	132	**10 N**	**30 E**
Barbados	69	13 N	60 W
Barberino	4	44 N	11 E
Barberton	133	26 S	31 E
Barbuda I. ...	69	18 N	62 W
Barca	130	33 N	22 E
Barcaldine	140	23 S	136 E
Barcelona (America S.)	106	10 N	65 W
Barcelona (Spain)...	7	41 N	2 E
Barcelonnette ...	25	44 N	7 E
Barcelor	43 Ins.		
Barcoo or Cooper's R.	128	28 S	139 E
Barcoo River ...	128	25 S	144 E
Bard	88	46 N	8 E
Bardo (Africa) ...	131	37 N	10 E
Bardo (Sweden) ...	108	68 N	18 E
Bardwan	64	23 N	88 E
Bareilly	122	28 N	79 E
Barfrush	124	37 N	53 E
Bari	4	41 N	17 E
Barking Ab. ...	16	52 N	0
Barkul	138	44 N	93 E
Bar le Duc ...	8	49 N	5 E
Barlee, L.	128	29 S	119 E
Barletta	4	41 N	16 E
Barlings Ab. ...	16	53 N	0
Barnard Castle ...	16	55 N	2 W
Barnstaple... ...	36	51 N	4 W
Baro, R.	132	8 N	34 E
Baroda	122	22 N	73 E
Baroda State ...	122	**20 N**	**70 E**
Baron von Muller, L.	128	28 S	125 E
Barotseland ...	130	15 S	25 E
Barrackpûr ...	122	23 N	88 E
Barraux	25	45 N	6 E
Barrier I., Gt ...	129	36 S	175 E
Barrosa	95	36 N	6 W
Barrow, C.... ...	139	**60 N**	**160 W**
Barrow Pt	126	**70 N**	**160 W**
Barrow, R.	37	**52 N**	**8 W**
Barrow Str. ...	126	**70 N**	**100 W**
Barry, Lord ...	27	52 N	8 W
Barry Oge	27	52 N	91 W
Bars	21	**48 N**	**16 E**
Bartenstein ...	94	54 N	21 E
Bartfa	21	49 N	21 E
Barua	130	14 N	13 E
Bärwalde	33	53 N	14 E
Barwan, R. ...	128	29 S	149 E
Basel	12	48 N	8 E
Bashee, R.	133	32 S	29 E
Bashkirs	61	50 N	50 W
Basidu	124	27 N	55 E
Basilicata	4	**40 N**	**16 E**
Basing House ...	36	51 N	1 W
Basque Roads ...	50	46 N	1 W
Basra (*see* Bossorah)			
Bass Str.	128	40 S	146 E
Bassano	4	46 N	12 E
Bassein (Burma) ...	125	17 N	95 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Bassein (India)	64	19 N	73 E
Basseterre	69	17 N	63 W
Bassignano	49	45 N	9 E
Bassorah (*see* Bossorah)			
Bastia	26	43 N	9 E
Basutoland	133	30 S	28 E
Batak	119	42 N	24 E
Batala	124	32 N	75 E
Batalha	7	40 N	9 W
Batang	138	30 N	100 E
Batavia (Java)	139	6 S	107 E
Batavia (U.S.A.)	72	43 N	78 W
Batavian Republic	89		
Bath	16	51 N	2 W
Bathurst (Africa, W.)	130	14 N	17 W
Bathurst (N.S.W.)	128	33 S	150 E
Bathurst, C.	139	**60 N**	**140 W**
Bathurst I.	126	76 N	100 W
Batna	131	36 N	6 E
Baton Rouge	74	30 N	91 W
Battambang	125	13 N	103 E
Battle Abbey	16	51 N	0
Battleford	126	53 N	108 W
Batuecas	95	40 N	6 W
Batum	108	42 N	42 E
Baturin	61	51 N	33 E
Batzlow	57	53 N	15 E
Bau	107	55 N	9 E
Baugy	19	47 N	3 E
Bautzen	12	51 N	14 E
Bavaria	12		
Bavarian Palatinate	107	49 N	8 E
Baviaans Kloof Mts	133	34 S	24 E
Bayazid	108	40 N	44 E
Bayeux	19	49 N	1 W
Bayham	16	51 N	0
Bay Islands	134	**10 N**	**90 W**
Baylen	95	38 N	4 W
Bayonne	7	43 N	2 W
Bays	19	45 N	5 E
Baza	7	38 N	3 W
Bazaruto I.	133	22 S	36 E
Bazeilles	118	50 N	5 E
Beachy Head	121	51 N	0
Beare	27	52 N	10 W
Béarn	8	**40 N**	**4 W**
Beas, R.	124	32 N	76 E
Beaucaire	8	44 N	5 E
Beaufort (Am. N.)	74	35 N	76 W
Beaufort (Am. N.)	70	32 N	81 W
Beaufort (France)	19	47 N	0
Beaufort Sea	140	**60 N**	**150 W**
Beaufort West	133	32 S	23 E
Beaugency	8	48 N	2 E
Beaujolais	8	**44 N**	**4 E**
Beaulieu	19	47 N	1 E
Beaulieu Ab.	16	51 N	1 W
Beauly Ab.	23	57 N	4 W
Beauly, R.	23	57 N	5 W
Beaumaris	16	53 N	4 W
Beaumont	118	50 N	5 E
Beaune	19	47 N	5 E
Beaune la Rolande	118	48 N	2 E
Beauport	67 Ins.		
Beauport, R.	67 Ins.		
Beaupréau	82	47 N	1 W
Beauvais	8	49 N	2 E
Beauvais, Bpc of	8	**48 N**	**0**
Beauvoir	19	47 N	2 W
Beaver Dam	70	43 N.	79 W
Bechuanaland Prot.	133	**30 S**	**20 E**
Beckenried	15	47 N	8 E
Bedford	16	52 N	0
Bedmar	7	38 N	3 W
Bednore	64	14 N	75 E
Bedwin, Gt	113	51 N	2 W
Beeren, Gt	97	52 N	13 E
Beeskow	62	52 N	14 E
Beeston Castle	36	53 N	3 W
Behar	64	**24 N**	**80 E**
Behmaru Hills	124 Ins.		
Behring Sea	139		
Behring Str.	139	**60 N**	**180**
Beilan	110	36 N	36 E
Beilul	130	13 N	42 E
Beira (Africa)	133	20 S	35 E
Beira (Port)	95	41 N	8 W
Beirut	110	34 N	36 E
Beja	95	38 N	8 W
Bekos	110	41 N	29 E
Belbeis	132 Ins.		
Belbek, R.	115 Ins.		
Belchite	95	41 N	1 W
Belem (Am. S.)	106	2 S	48 W
Belem (Spain)	7	39 N	9 W
Belfast	37	55 N	6 W
Belfort (France)	103	48 N	7 E
Belfort (Switz.)	30	47 N	10 E
Belgian Congo	130		
Belgium	141		
Belgrade	3	45 N	20 E
Belin	19	44 N	1 W
Belize	69	18 N	88 W
Belize, R.	69	18 N	88 W
Belle Alliance	98 Ins.		
Belleek	37	54 N	8 W
Bellegarde	79	47 N	5 E
Belle Isle (Canada)	126	**50 N**	**60 W**
Belle Isle (France)	79	47 N	3 W
Belle Isle, Str. of	126	**50 N**	**60 W**
Bellencombre	19	50 N	1 E
Belleville (France)	103	46 N	5 E
Belleville (France)	97 Ins.		
Bellinzona	4	46 N	9 E
Belmont (Africa, S.)	133	30 S	24 E
Belmont (U.S.A.)	74	37 N	89 W
Beloi	96	56 N	33 E
Belsk	58	53 N	23 E
Belt, Great	107	56 N	11 E
Belt, Little	107	55 N	11 E
Belturbet	47	54 N.	7 W
Belvoir Castle	36	53 N	1 W
Belyando, R.	128	22 S	147 E
Belz	58	50 N	24 E
Belzig	97	52 N	13 E
Benares	64	25 N	83 E
Benavente	95	42 N	6 W
Benbecula	23	57 N	7 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Benburb	37	54 N	7 W
Bencoolen	139	4 S	102 E
Bender	61	47 N	30 W
Bender Abbas ...	124	27 N	56 E
Bendigo	128	37 S	144 E
Benevento	4	41 N	15 E
Benfeld	39	48 N	8 E
Bengal	64		
Bengal, Bay of ...	64		
Bengal, Eastern ...	122		
Benguela	130	13 S	13 E
Beni, R.	135	14 S	67 W
Beni Suef	132	29 N	31 E
Benin	130	7 N	6 E
Bennington... ...	70	43 N	73 W
Benon	19	46 N	1 W
Bentheim	107	52 N	7 E
Bentheim, County of	12	50 N	4 E
Bentonville... ...	74	35 N	78 W
Benue, R.	130	8 N	10 E
Berar	122	20 N	70 E
Berat	120	41 N	20 E
Beraun	62	50 N	14 E
Beraun, R.	57	50 N	14 E
Berber	132	18 N	34 E
Berbera	130	10 N	45 E
Berbice, R.	106	6 N	58 W
Berchtesgaden ...	89	48 N	13 E
Berd, R.	108	46 N	36 E
Berealston	113	50 N	4 W
Bere Haven ...	47	52 N	10 W
Beresina, R. ...	58	54 N	29 E
Berezoff	61	64 N	65 E
Berg	12	50 N	4 E
Bergamo	4	46 N	10 E
Bergen	17	60 N	5 E
Bergen-op-Zoom ...	22	51 N	4 E
Bergerac	8	45 N	1 E
Bergues St Vinox...	45	51 N	2 E
Bergün	30	47 N	10 E
Berhampore ...	123	24 N	88 E
Berkel, R.	109	52 N	6 E
Berkeley Castle ...	36	52 N	2 W
Berkeley, Vale of...	121	52 N	2 W
Berkshire	34	50 N	2 E
Berlin	12	53 N	13 E
Bermeja, Sa ...	7	36 N	6 E
Bermudas	66	20 N	80 W
Bermyngham ...	27	52 N	10 W
Bern, Canton of ...	15	46 N	6 E
Bern	15	47 N	7 E
Bernardino Pass ...	30	46 N	9 E
Bernburg	12	52 N	12 E
Bernina Pass ...	30	46 N	10 E
Berry	8	44 N	0
Berthesume B. ...	91	40 N	20 W
Berwick	23	54 N	4 W
Berwick-on-Tweed...	16	56 N	2 W
Berwick, North ...	56	56 N	3 W
Besançon	12	47 N	6 E
Besika B.	119	40 N	26 E
Bessarabia	61	40 N	20 E
Bethlehem	133	28 S	28 E
Béthune	6	51 N	3 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Betwa, R.	123	25 N	78 E
Beuthen	12	50 N	19 E
Beuthen, Lordship of	55	50 N	16 E
Beveland, N. ...	87	Ins.	
Beveland, S. ...	87	Ins.	
Beverley	16	54 N	0
Bewdley	36	52 N	2 W
Beyrout (Beyrut) ...	85	34 N	36 E
Béziers	8	43 N	3 E
Bhagulpur	122	25 N	87 E
Bhamo	138	24 N	97 E
Bharatpur	122	27 N	77 E
Bharoch	99	21 N	72 E
Bhima, R.	122	17 N	76 E
Bhopal	122	23 N	77 E
Bhopal State ...	122	23 N	77 E
Bhutan	99	24 N	88 E
Biafra	2	0	0
Biala	92	52 N	23 E
Bialotserkoff ...	108	50 N	30 E
Bialystok	58	53 N	23 E
Biana	64	27 N	77 E
Biarritz	103	44 N	2 W
Biban	131	33 N	10 E
Biberach	12	48 N	10 E
Bicocca (Italy) ...	11	45 N	9 E
Bicocca (Sicily) ...	4	37 N	15 E
Bidassoa, R. ...	79	43 N	2 W
Biel (*see* Bienne)			
Bielany	108	Ins.	
Bielefeld	59	52 N	9 E
Bielgorod	61	51 N	37 W
Bielopolje	119	43 N	20 E
Bienne	90	47 N	7 E
Bienne, L.	112	47 N	7 E
Bienwald	81	49 N	8 E
Big R.	70	60 N	80 W
Big Black R. ...	74	33 N	90 W
Bihé	130	13 S	17 E
Bijapur	64	17 N	76 E
Bikaner	99	28 N	73 E
Bilad Ghana ...	2	0	30 W
Bilbao	95	43 N	3 W
Bilek	119	43 N	18 E
Bilma	130	19 N	13 E
Biloxi	72	30 N	89 W
Bilsen	45	51 N	5 E
Bilstein	62	51 N	8 E
Bimlipatam... ...	99	18 N	83 E
Binasco	4	Ins.	45 N 9 E
Bingen	107	50 N	8 E
Bingerville	130	5 N	4 W
Biobio, R.	106	36 N	73 W
Bir (Mesopotamia)	110	32 N	44 E
Bir (Syria)	110	37 N	38 E
Birkenfeld	12	50 N	7 E
Birket el-Karun ...	85	29 N	31 E
Birks	36	56 N	2 W
Birmingham ...	121	52 N	2 W
Biron	79	45 N	1 E
Birr	47	53 N	8 W
Birs, R.	112	47 N	7 E
Birse (Birze) ...	54	56 N	24 E
Bisamberg	93	Ins.	

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Biscay	7	42 N	4 W
Biscay, Bay of	87	40 N	10 W
Bischoff, Mt	128	42 S	145 E
Biserta	131	38 N	10 E
Biskra	131	35 N	6 E
Bismarck	72	47 N	101 W
Bismarck Archip.	139	20 S	140 E
Bismarckburg	130	8 N	1 E
Bissagos Is.	130	11 N	16 W
Bissao	130	12 N	15 W
Bissetts	27	55 N	6 W
Bithur	123	27 N	80 E
Bitlis	110	38 N	42 E
Bitonto	26	42 N	17 E
Bitsch	81	49 N	7 E
Biville	94	50 N	1 E
Biwa	137	35 N	136 E
Blackburn	121	54 N	2 W
Black Country	121	53 N	2 W
Black Forest	39	48 N	8 E
Blackheath	16	51 N	0
Black Mts	121	52 N	4 W
Blackness	56	56 N	4 W
Black Sea	8		
Blackwater, R. (Eng.)	121	52 N	1 E
Blackwater, R. (Ire.)	37	52 N	8 W
Blackwater, R. (Ire.)	37	54 N	8 W
Blackwood, R.	128	34 S	116 E
Bladensburg	70	39 N	77 W
Blagaj	3	43 N	18 E
Blagovestchensk	138	50 N	128 E
Blair Atholl	23	57 N	4 W
Blair Castle	56	57 N	4 W
Blair Port	140	0	90 E
Blanc, Mt	141	46 N	7 E
Blanca B.	135	39 S	63 W
Blanche, L.	128	29 S	140 E
Blanco, C.	130	21 N	17 W
Blandford	36	51 N	2 W
Blankenfeld	97	52 N	13 E
Blantyre	130	16 S	35 E
Blantyre Ab.	23	56 N	4 W
Blasket, Sd of	27	52 N	10 W
Blavet	19	48 N	3 W
Blavet, R.	79	48 N	3 W
Blaye	103	45 N	1 W
Bleddin	97	52 N	13 E
Bleking	17	55 N	15 E
Bléneau	79	48 N	3 E
Blenheim (Bavaria)	45	49 N	11 E
Blenheim (N. Z.)	129	41 S	174 E
Blessington	47	53 N	7 W
Bletchingley	113	51 N	0 W
Bletchington House	36	52 N	1 W
Blindheim (*see* Blenheim)			
Bloemfontein	133	29 S	26 E
Blois	8	48 N	1 E
Blonie	108 Ins.		
Bludenz	62	47 N	10 E
Blue Mountains	128	34 S	150 E
Blue Ridge	74	35 N	80 W
Bluff Harbour	140	46 S	167 E
Bluff, The	129	47 S	169 E
Blumenau	117	48 N	17 E
Bober, R.	97	52 N	15 E
Böblingen	13	49 N	9 E
Bobruisk	108	53 N	29 E
Bocage	82	46 N	2 W
Bocchetta Pass	83	45 N	9 E
Bode, R.	57	52 N	12 E
Boden	108	66 N	22 E
Bodmin	16	50 N	5 W
Boeotia	105	36 N	20 E
Bogan, R.	128	31 S	147 E
Bogosloff	108	60 N	60 E
Bogota	106	4 N	74 W
Bohemia	111	48 N	12 E
Bohol I.	75 Ins.		
Bohus	17	55 N	10 E
Boialva	95	40 N	8 W
Bojador, C.	130	27 N	14 W
Bojana, R.	105	42 N	19 E
Bokhara	124	40 N	64 E
Bolan Pass	124	30 N	67 E
Bolivia	135	20 S	70 W
Bologna	4	44 N	11 E
Bolton	36	54 N	2 W
Bolton Ab.	16	54 N	2 W
Bolton Castle	36	54 N	2 W
Boma	130	6 S	13 E
Bombay	64	19 N	73 E
Bombay Presidency	122		
Bon, C.	131	37 N	11 E
Bona	131	37 N	8 E
Bonamargy	27	55 N	6 W
Bonavista, C.	67	49 N	53 W
Bondorf	92	48 N	8 E
Bonifacio	103	41 N	9 E
Bonifacio, Str. of	104	41 N	9 E
Bonn	12	51 N	7 E
Bonny	103	48 N	3 E
Bonnymuir	121	56 N	4 W
Boomplatz	133	30 S	26 E
Boothia, G. of	126	70 N	90 W
Boothia Ist.	126	70 N	97 W
Bopfingen	62	49 N	10 E
Bordeaux	8	45 N	1 W
Bordesholm	17	54 N	10 E
Borghetta Pass	81	44 N	9 E
Borghetto	83	45 N	11 E
Borgne, L.	70	30 N	90 W
Borgō	108	60 N	26 E
Borgoforte	4 Ins.	45 N	11 E
Borissoff	96	54 N	28 E
Borkelo	22	52 N	7 E
Borku Abeshr	130	14 N	21 E
Borkum	109	54 N	7 E
Bormida, R.	83	44 N	8 E
Bormio	4	46 N	10 E
Borna	14	51 N	12 E
Borneo	139	0	115 E
Bornholm I.	17	55 N	15 E
Bornu	130	12 N	12 E
Borny	118 Ins.		
Borodino	96	56 N	36 E
Boroughbridge	113	54 N	1 W
Borovsk	96	55 N	36 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Borston Well	138	42 N	107 E
Borthwick	23	56 N	3 W
Boshof	133	28 S	25 E
Bosna, R.	21	45 N	18 E
Bosna Serai	119	44 N	18 E
Bosnia	3	40 N	15 E
Bosnia Vilayet	21	44 N	16 E
Bosphorus	61	41 N	29 E
Bossiney	113	51 N	5 W
Bossorah	43	30 N	44 E
Boston (England)	16	53 N	0
Boston (U.S.A.)	72	42 N	72 W
Boston Harbour	70	Ins.	
Boston Neck	70	Ins.	
Bosworth	16	53 N	1 W
Botany B.	128	34 S	152 E
Bothnia, E. & W.	17		
Bothnia, G. of	108		
Bothwell	23	56 N	4 W
Bothwell Brig	121	56 N	4 W
Botzen (*see* Bozen)			
Bouchain	45	50 N	3 E
Bouchard, Ile	19	47 N	0
Bouches du Rhône	103	44 N	5 E
Bougainville	139	20 S	140 E
Bougie	131	37 N	5 E
Bouillon	79	50 N	5 E
Boulay	118	49 N	7 E
Boulogne	79	51 N	2 E
Boulonais	79	50 N	2 E
Bounty I.	139	48 S	179 E
Bourbon	8	44 N	0
Bourbon, I. de	65	22 S	56 E
Bourbourg	39	51 N	2 E
Bourg (France)	79	45 N	0
Bourg (France)	25	46 N	5 E
Bourges	8	47 N	2 E
Bourgoing	25	46 N	5 E
Bourke	140	30 S	146 E
Bourne Ab.	16	53 N	0
Boutieres	19	45 N	4 E
Bouvines	11	50 N	5 E
Bovey Tracey	36	51 N	4 W
Bowling Green	74	37 N	86 W
Boxley Ab.	16	51 N	1 E
Boyaca	106	5 N	73 W
Boyle	74	54 N	8 W
Boyne, R.	37	52 N	8 W
Bozen	111	46 N	11 E
Brabant	22	50 N	4 E
Bracciano	26	42 N	12 E
Brackley	113	52 N	1 W
Braclaw	58	49 N	29 E
Bradford	36	54 N	2 W
Bradock Down	36	51 N	4 W
Braedalbane	23	56 N	6 W
Braemar	56	57 N	3 W
Braga	7	42 N	8 W
Braganza	95	42 N	7 W
Brahmani, R.	123	20 N	85 E
Brahmaputra, R.	99	24 N	88 E
Braila (Brailoff)	105	45 N	28 E
Braine-le-Château	98	Ins.	
Braine-le-Comte	98	51 N	4 E
Brainford	68	41 N	73 W
Bramber	113	51 N	0
Brampton	56	55 N	3 W
Brance, R. (Parima)	135	2 N	62 W
Brandaris	42	53 N	5 E
Brandeis	33	50 N	15 E
Brandenburg	33	52 N	13 E
Brandenburg, Elect. of	12	50 N	12 E
Brandenburg, Neu	33	54 N	13 E
Brandfort	133	29 S	26 E
Brandon	126	50 N	100 W
Brandshagen	29	54 N	13 E
Brandywine, R.	70	40 N	77 W
Brantford	126	43 N	80 W
Brassó	48	46 N	26 E
Braunau (Austria)	57	48 N	13 E
Braunau (Germany)	12	51 N	16 E
Braunsberg	58	54 N	20 E
Brava	65	1 N	44 E
Bray and Gournay	8	49 N	2 E
Braye	97	48 N	7 E
Brazil	106	20 S	60 W
Brazos, R.	72	30 N	100 W
Brechin	56	57 N	3 W
Brechin Ab.	23	57 N	3 W
Brecknock	16	52 N	3 W
Brecon	16	52 N	3 W
Brecz	32	53 N	19 E
Breda	22	52 N	5 E
Brederode	22	52 N	5 E
Breedevoort	22	52 N	7 E
Bregaglia, V.	30	46 N	9 E
Bregenz	15	47 N	10 E
Breisach	33	48 N	8 E
Breisach, New & Old	118	48 N	8 E
Breisgau	12	48 N	8 E
Breitenfeld	33	51 N	12 E
Breitenlee	93	Ins.	
Brembana, Val	30	45 N	9 E
Bremen	12	53 N	9 E
Bremgarten	15	47 N	8 E
Brennans	27	52 N	8 W
Brenner	14	47 N	11 E
Brenner Pass	83	47 N	11 E
Brenta	94	45 N	12 E
Brenta, R.	104	46 N	12 E
Brentford	36	51 N	0
Brescello	4	Ins.	45 N 11 E
Brescia	4	46 N	10 E
Breslau	12	51 N	17 E
Bresse	25	46 N	5 E
Brest (France)	79	48 N	4 W
Brest (Russia)	108	52 N	24 E
Briançon	11	45 N	7 E
Bribiesca	7	43 N	3 W
Bricherasio	25	45 N	7 E
Bridgetown	69	13 N	60 W
Bridgewater	36	51 N	3 W
Bridgnorth	16	53 N	2 W
Bridlington	36	54 N	0
Bridlington Ab.	16	54 N	0
Bridport	113	51 N	3 W
Brie	79	48 N	4 E
Brieg	12	51 N	17 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Brienne	79	48 N	5 E
Brienz, L.	90	47 N	8 E
Briey	118	49 N	6 E
Brightlingsea	121	52 N	1 E
Brighton	16	51 N	0
Brihuega	95	41 N	3 W
Brili	96	54 N	28 E
Brill	22	52 N	4 E
Brilon	62	51 N	9 E
Brindisi	4	41 N	18 E
Brisbane	128	27 S	153 E
Brisighella	4	44 N	12 E
Bristol	16	51 N	3 W
Bristol Ab.	16	51 N	3 W
Bristol Bay	139	**40 N**	**160 W**
Bristol Channel	121	**50 N**	**4 W**
Britanny	8	**48 N**	**4 W**
British E. Africa	132		
Brixen	12	47 N	12 E
Broken B.	100	32 S	151 E
Broken Hill	128	32 S	142 E
Bromberg	107	53 N	18 E
Brömsebro	53	56 N	16 E
Bronitsi	32	58 N	32 E
Bronitzi	96	55 N	38 E
Bronzell	107	51 N	10 E
Brooklyn	70 Ins.		
Broos (Szasvaros)	3	46 N	23 E
Brouage	79	46 N	1 W
Broughton Bay	137	40 N	128 E
Brouwershaven	6	52 N	4 E
Brownsville	134	26 N	98 W
Bruchsal	12	49 N	9 E
Bruck (Austria)	111	48 N	17 E
Bruck (Styria)	12	47 N	15 E
Bruges	8	51 N	3 E
Brühl	12	51 N	7 E
Bruinsburg	74	32 N	91 W
Brûlon	79	48 N	0
Brunei	139	5 N	115 E
Brünig	15	47 N	8 E
Bruniquel	19	44 N	2 E
Brünn	12	49 N	17 E
Brunnen	15	47 N	9 E
Brunswick-Calenberg	12	**50 N**	**8 E**
Brunswick-Grubenhagen	12	**50 N**	**8 E**
Brunswick-Lüneburg	12	**50 N**	**8 E**
Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel	12	**50 N**	**8 E**
Brusa	3	40 N	29 E
Brussels	22	51 N	4 E
Brzesc (Poland)	58	58 N	19 E
Brzesc (Poland)	58	52 N	24 E
Buccaneer Archipel.	128	16 S	123 E
Buccleuch	23	55 N	3 W
Buchan	23	**56 N**	**4 W**
Buchanans	23	56 N	5 W
Bucharest	3	44 N	26 E
Buchau	62	48 N	10 E
Buchhorn	62	48 N	9 E
Buckeburg	107	52 N	9 E
Buckingham	113	52 N	1 W
Buczacz	48	49 N	25 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Buda	3	47 N	19 E
Buda Vilayet	21	**44 N**	**16 E**
Budaun	123	28 N	79 E
Bude	36	51 N	5 W
Budin	57	50 N	14 E
Budweis	29	49 N	15 E
Buea	140	4 N	9 E
Buen Ayre	69	12 N	68 W
Buena Vista	71	25 N	102 W
Buenaventura	135	4 N	77 W
Buenos Ayres	106	35 S	58 W
Buffalo (Afr. S.)	133	28 S	30 E
Buffalo (Am. N.)	72	43 N	79 W
Buffalo, R.	65	29 S	18 E
Buffels, R.	133	30 S	18 E
Bug, R. (Poland)	58	**52 N**	**20 E**
Bug, R. (Russia)	61	48 N	30 W
Bugey	25	46 N	6 E
Bugia	7 Ins.		
Bukovina (Bukowina)	111	48 N	26 E
Bulawayo	133	20 S	29 E
Bulgaria	3		
Buller R.	129	42 S	172 E
Bulloo, R.	128	28 S	144 E
Bull Run, R.	74	39 N	77 W
Bultfontein	133	29 S	25 E
Bundelkhand	64	24 N	80 E
Bundrowes	27	54 N	8 W
Bungo	137	33 N	132 E
Bungo Str.	137	**32 N**	**132 E**
Bun-hoa	125	11 N	107 E
Bunker Hill	70 Ins.		
Bunratty	27	**52 N**	**10 W**
Buntzlau	107	50 N	15 E
Bunzelwitz	57	51 N	16 E
Bunzlau (Bohemia) (*see* Buntzlau)			
Bunzlau (Silesia)	107	51 N	16 E
Burdekin, R.	128	19 S	146 E
Burdwan	122	23 N	88 E
Burg (Prussia)	59	52 N	12 E
Burg (Switzerland)	15	48 N	9 E
Burgas	105	42 N	28 E
Burgau (Austria)	60	48 N	10 E
Burgdorf	90	47 N	8 E
Burghausen	62	48 N	13 E
Burghersdorp	133	31 S	26 E
Burgos	7	42 N	4 W
Burgundy, County of	6	**44 N**	**4 E**
Burgundy, Duchy of	8	**44 N**	**4 E**
Burhanpur	122	21 N	76 E
Burkersdorf	57	51 N	16 E
Burkes	27	52 N	10 W
Burke's Sta.	74	37 N	78 W
Burketown	128	18 S	140 E
Burlington	70	43 N	80 W
Burlos, L.	132	31 N	31 E
Burma, Lower	122		
Burma, Upper	122		
Burnett, R.	128	25 S	152 N
Burntisland	36	56 N	3 W
Burra Burra	128	34 S	139 E
Burra Pt	133	24 S	36 E
Burren	27	**52 N**	**10 W**

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Buru	139	20 S	120 E
Bury	114	54 N	2 W
Bury St Edmunds...	16	52 N	1 E
Busaco	95	40 N	8 W
Bushire	124	29 N	51 E
Bushman, R. ...	133	34 S	26 E
Bussa	130	10 N	5 W
Bussira, R.... ...	130	1 S	21 E
Bussolengo	88	45 N	11 E
Butler	47	54 N	7 W
Butler	27	52 N	8 W
Buton	140	8 N	126 E
Bütow	59	54 N	17 E
Butri	65	Ins.	
Butrinto	3	40 N	20 E
Buxar	64	25 N	84 E
Buxtehude	62	53 N	10 E
Buzalla	4	45 N	9 E
Buzenval	118	49 N	2 E
Byeturni, R. ...	123	20 N	85 E
Byland Ab.... ...	16	54 N	1 W
Byron, C.	128	29 S	154 E
Cabello, Pto ...	106	10 N	68 W
Cabezas de San Juan	95	37 N	6 W
Cabinda	130	5 S	12 E
Cabot Str.	126	47 N	60 W
Cabrières	8	44 N	6 E
Cabul (Kabul) ...	100	35 N	69 E
Cacellas	95	37 N	8 W
Cadiz	7	37 N	6 W
Cadore	94	46 N	12 E
Cadsand	22	51 N	3 E
Caen	8	49 N	0
Caesar's Camp ...	81	50 N	3 E
Caesmes	81	50 N	4 E
Caffa	3	45 N	35 E
Cagliari	4	39 N	9 E
Cahirconlish ...	47	53 N	8 W
Cahokia	67	38 N	90 W
Cahors	8	44 N	1 E
Caianello	104	41 N	14 E
Caicos Is.	69	22 N	74 W
Cairns	128	17 S	146 E
Cairo (Am. N.) ...	74	37 N	89 W
Cairo (Egypt) ...	110	30 N	31 E
Caistor	16	53 N	0
Caithness	23	58 N	4 W
Cajet, R.	130	11 N	15 W
Calabar	140	6 N	9 E
Calabria	4	38 N	16 E
Calafat	119	44 N	23 E
Calais	8	51 N	2 E
Calais, Pas de ...	103	48 N	0
Calatafimi	104	38 N	13 E
Calatayud	7	41 N	2 W
Calatrava	7	39 N	4 W
Calavryta	3	28 N	22 E
Calcutta	99	23 N	88 E
Caldera	140	27 S	70 W
Calderon	100	4 S	70 W
Caldiero	83	45 N	11 E
Caledon, R. ...	133	30 S	27 E
Calenberg	62	52 N	10 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Calgary	126	52 N	114 W
Calicut	64	11 N	76 E
California	72	30 N	120 W
California, G. of ...	139	20 N	120 W
California, Lower ...	71		
California, Upper ...	71		
Callabonna, L. ...	128	30 S	140 E
Callan	47	53 N	7 W
Callao	106	12 S	78 W
Callington	113	50 N	4 W
Calmar	53	57 N	16 E
Calne	113	51 N	2 W
Calshot	16	51 N	1 W
Calvados	103	48 N	4 W
Calvi (Corsica) ...	79	Ins.	
Calvi (Italy) ...	104	41 N	14 E
Calvinet	19	45 N	2 E
Cam, R.	121	52 N	0
Cambay	64	23 N	72 E
Cambay, G. of ...	99	20 N	72 E
Camber Castle ...	16	51 N	1 E
Cambodia	125	10 N	100 E
Cambrai (Cambray)	79	50 N	3 E
Cambrésis	22	50 N	2 E
Cambridge	16	52 N	0
Cambridge (U.S.A.)	70	Ins.	
Camden	70	34 N	81 E
Camelford	113	51 N	5 W
Camerino	4	43 N	13 E
Camerons	23	56 N	6 W
Cameroon, Mt ...	130	5 N	10 E
Cameroons	130	0	0
Caminha	95	42 N	9 W
Cammin, Bishopric of	40	54 N	16 E
Cammin (*see* Kammin)			
Camonica, Val ...	30	46 N	10 E
Campeché	134	20 N	90 W
Campeché Bay (*see* Campeachy Bay)			
Campagna	104	41 N	15 E
Campbell I. ...	139	56 S	167 E
Campbells	23	56 N	6 W
Campbells	23	56 N	7 W
Campeachy Bay ...	69	20 N	94 W
Camperdown ...	87	52 N	4 E
Campitch	81	51 N	5 E
Campo Formio ...	83	46 N	13 E
Campo Santo ...	49	45 N	11 E
Canada, Lower ...	70		
Canada, Upper ...	70		
Canadian, R. ...	72	36 N	100 W
Canary, Grand ...	24	28 N	15 W
Canary Is.	24	20 N	20 W
Cancale, B. ...	50	49 N	2 E
Canche, R. ...	45	50 N	2 E
Candahar (Kandahar)	100	32 N	66 E
Candeish	64	16 N	72 E
Candia	3	35 N	25 E
Candy (*see* Kandy)			
Canea	105	36 N	24 E
Cannanor	43	Ins.	
Cannes	103	44 N	7 W
Canosa	4	41 N	16 E
Canso	67	45 N	61 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Canso, C.	67	45 N	61 W
Canso, Str. of	70	46 N	62 W
Cantal	103	44 N	0
Canterbury (Eng.)	16	51 N	1 E
Canterbury (N.Z.)	129	44 N	168 E
Canterbury Bight	129	43 N	172 E
Canterbury Plains	129	43 N	168 E
Canton	138	23 N	113 E
Canton, R. (Bogue)	138	24 N	113 E
Cao-Bang	125	23 N	106 E
Cap François	69	20 N	70 W
Cap Rouge	67	47 N	71 W
Capdena	19	44 N	3 E
Cape Breton I.	70	47 N	61 W
Cape Clear	27	51 N	9 W
Cape Coast Castle	130	5 N	1 W
Cape Cruz	75	20 N	78 W
Cape Henry	70	37 N	76 W
Cape Horn	106	56 S	67 W
Cape of Good Hope	133	34 S	18 E
Cape Maria van Diemen	129	34 S	173 E
Cape St Vincent	7	37 N	9 W
Cape Town	133	34 S	18 E
Cape Verde Is.	24	10 N	30 W
Capitanata	4	40 N	14 E
Capo d'Istria	4	45 N	14 E
Capraja	104	43 N	10 E
Caprera	104	41 N	10 E
Capri	87	40 N	14 E
Capua	4	41 N	14 E
Carabobo	106	9 N	68 W
Caracas	66	10 N	67 W
Caralis, L.	8	35 N	80 E
Caravaggio	4 Ins.	45 N	10 E
Carberry Hill	23	56 N	3 W
Carbery	27	52 N	9 W
Carbisdale	23	58 N	4 W
Carbury	27	54 N	10 W
Carcare	83	44 N	8 E
Carcassonne	8	43 N	2 E
Cardaillac	19	45 N	2 E
Cardedeu	95	44 N	2 E
Cardenas	75	23 N	81 W
Cardiff	121	51 N	3 W
Cardigan	16	52 N	5 W
Cardigan Bay	87	50 N	10 E
Cardona	7	42 N	2 E
Cardwell	128	18 S	146 E
Carelia	61	62 N	30 E
Carentan	19	49 N	1 W
Caribbean Sea	69		
Carignano	4	46 N	8 E
Carinthia	12	46 N	12 E
Carinthie	94	44 N	12 E
Carisbrook Castle	36	51 N	1 W
Carlingford	37	54 N	6 W
Carlisle	16	55 N	3 W
Carlow	37	53 N	7 W
Carlowitz	111	45 N	20 E
Carlsbad	54	50 N	13 E
Carlsruhe	62	49 N	8 E
Carmagnola	25	45 N	8 E
Carmarthen	16	52 N	4 W
Carmel, Mt	85	33 N	35 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Carnarvon	16	53 N	4 W
Carnatic	64		
Carnic Alps	83	46 N	12 E
Carniola	12	46 N	14 E
Carniole	94	44 N	12 E
Carolina, N.	72	30 N	90 W
Carolina, S.	72	30 N	90 W
Caroline Is.	139	0	140 E
Caroline Is.	139	10 S	169 W
Caroni, R.	135	6 N	62 W
Carpathian Mts	111		
Carpentaria, G. of	128	14 S	140 E
Carpentras	79	44 N	5 E
Carpi	4 Ins.	45 N	11 E
Carraca	95	36 N	6 W
Carrara	26	44 N	10 E
Carrick (Ireland)	47	52 N	7 W
Carrick (Scotland)	23	55 N	5 W
Carrickfergus	37	55 N	6 W
Carrick's Ford	74	39 N	79 W
Carrigaholt	38	53 N	10 W
Carrigfoyle	37	53 N	9 W
Carriglea	37	55 N	7 W
Carrion, R.	95	42 N	5 W
Carrizal Baja	140	28 S	70 W
Cartagena (Am. S.)	66	11 N	76 W
Cartagena (Spain)	7	38 N	1 W
Cartaxo	95	39 N	9 W
Carysfort	47	53 N	6 W
Casablanca	131	34 N	8 W
Casaccia	30	46 N	10 E
Casale	25	45 N	8 E
Casana Pass	30	47 N	10 E
Cascade Range	139	40 N	140 W
Cascaes	7	39 N	9 W
Cascaes Bay	24	30 N	10 W
Casentino	4	44 N	12 E
Caseros, Mte	135	30 S	56 W
Caserta	86	41 N	14 E
Cashel	37	52 N	8 W
Casiquiar	135	0	70 W
Caspian Sea	62		
Cassano (Italy)	4	41 N	17 E
Cassano (Italy)	49	46 N	10 E
Cassel (Flanders)	45	51 N	2 E
Cassel (Hesse)	12	51 N	9 E
Cassillis	23	55 N	5 W
Cassino, Mte	4	42 N	14 E
Castalla	95	39 N	1 W
Castel	81	50 N	8 E
Castel Branco	95	40 N	7 W
Castel Delfino	25	45 N	7 E
Castel dell Uovo	86	41 N	14 E
Castelfidardo	104	43 N	14 E
Castelfranco	4	46 N	12 E
Castel Jaloux	19	44 N	0
Castellamare	26	41 N	14 E
Castelnau	19	44 N	0
Castelnaudary	79	43 N	2 E
Castel Nuovo	86	41 N	14 E
Castel St Elmo	86	41 N	14 E
Castelsagrat	19	44 N	1 E
Castets	19	45 N	0
Castiglione	4 Ins.	45 N	10 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Castile	7		
Castillon	19	45 N	0
Castlebar	47	54 N	9 W
Castleconnell	37	53 N	8 W
Castledermot	47	53 N	7 W
Castlefian	47	55 N	8 W
Castle Haven	24	50 N	10 W
Castle I. (Am. N.)	68	42 N	71 W
Castlemaine	128	37 S	144 E
Castlemartyr	47	52 N	8 W
Castle Rising	113	53 N	0
Castle Savage	27	54 N	6 W
Castres	79	44 N	2 E
Castries	134	14 N	61 W
Castro	26	40 N	18 E
Castro Perugia	26	43 N	12 E
Castro Vireyna	106	14 S	75 W
Catalonia	7		
Catamarca	106	28 S	67 W
Catania	4	37 N	15 E
Cataract 1st (R. Nile)	132	24 N	33 E
" 2nd "	132	22 N	31 E
" 3rd "	132	20 N	30 E
" 4th "	132	19 N	32 E
" 5th "	132	18 N	34 E
" 6th "	132	16 N	33 E
Catawaba, R.	70	35 N	81 W
Cateau-Cambrésis	22	50 N	3 E
Catoche, C.	65	22 N	87 W
Cattaro	111	42 N	19 E
Cattaro, Bocche di	105	42 N	19 E
Cattegat	53	55 N	10 E
Catton	121	53 N	2 W
Caub	97	50 N	8 E
Cauca, R.	135	8 N	75 W
Caucasus	61	40 N	40 E
Caudebec	19	50 N	1 E
Caumont	19	45 N	0
Caura, R.	135	6 N	65 W
Caussade	19	44 N	2 E
Causse	19	44 N	3 E
Cauvery, R.	99	8 N	72 E
Cavan	37	54 N	7 W
Cavite	75 Ins.		
Cavour	25	45 N	7 E
Cawnpore	99	26 N	80 E
Cawood	16	54 N	1 W
Cawsand B.	16	50 N	6 W
Caya, R.	95	39 N	7 W
Cayenne	106	5 N	52 W
Cäzis	30	47 N	9 E
Ceara	135	3 S	39 W
Cécora	20	47 N	28 E
Cedar Creek	74	39 N	78 W
Celaya	106	20 N	101 W
Celebes	139	0	120 E
Celebes Sea	139	0	120 E
Celle	12	53 N	10 E
Cemetery Ridge	74	40 N	77 W
Ceneda	4	46 N	12 E
Cenis, Mt	40	45 N	7 E
Centallo	25	44 N	8 E
Central Provinces	122		
Cépet	87	42 N	6 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Cephalonia	3	35 N	20 E
Ceprano	4	42 N	14 E
Ceram	139	20 S	120 E
Cerdagne	7	42 N	0
Ceresole	4	45 N	7 E
Cerignola	4	41 N	16 E
Cerigo	105	36 N	23 E
Cerro de Pasco	135	11 S	76 W
Cerro Gorda	71	19 N	97 W
Cervetri	4	42 N	12 E
Cervi	105	37 N	23 E
Cervia	4	44 N	12 E
Cesawa, R.	92 Ins.		
Cesena	4	44 N	12 E
Cetinje	3	42 N	19 E
Cette	103	43 N	4 E
Ceuta	50	36 N	5 W
Ceva	25	44 N	8 E
Ceylon	64	8 N	80 E
Cezimbra B.	95	38 N	9 W
Chabarovsk	138	49 N	135 E
Chablais	25	46 N	6 E
Chacabuc	106	33 S	71 W
Chaco	106	24 S	60 W
Chad, L.	130	13 N	14 E
Chadda, R.	130	9 N	12 E
Chaferinas I.	131	35 N	2 W
Chagos Is.	140	20 S	60 E
Chakdarra	124	35 N	72 E
Chalcis	3	38 N	24 E
Chaleurs, Bay of	70	48 N	66 W
Chalgrove	36	52 N	1 W
Challans	82	47 N	2 W
Châlons-sur-Marne	8	49 N	4 E
Châlons-sur-Saône	8	47 N	5 E
Cham	40	49 N	13 E
Chaman	124	31 N	67 E
Chambal, R.	99	24 N	72 E
Chambersburg	74	40 N	78 W
Chambéry	25	46 N	6 E
Chamblee	70	45 N	74 W
Chambord	19	48 N	1 E
Champagne	8	48 N	4 E
Champaubert	97	49 N	4 E
Champigny	118	47 N	0
Champions Hill	74	32 N	91 W
Champlain Canal	72	43 N	73 W
Champlain, L.	72	44 N	73 W
Chañaral	140	26 S	70 W
Chancellorsville	74	38 N	78 W
Chan-chai-gai Mts	138	40 N	90 E
Chandernagore	64	23 N	88 E
Changama	64	12 N	78 E
Channel Is.	94	48 N	4 W
Chantilly	79	49 N	2 E
Chantonnay	84	47 N	1 W
Chapelle St Lambert	98 Ins.		
Chappu B.	138	20 N	108 E
Chapu	138	31 N	121 E
Chapultepec	71	20 N	99 W
Charasia	124 Ins.		
Charbonnières	25	45 N	6 E
Charcas	106	17 N	68 W
Chard	16	51 N	3 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Charente Infér. ...	103	46 N	0
Charente, R. ...	103	46 N	0
Charenton	79	49 N	2 E
Charlemont (France)	103	50 N	5 E
Charlemont (Ireland)	37	54 N	7 W
Charleroi	45	50 N	4 E
Charleston	72	33 N	80 E
Charlestown ...	70	Ins.	
Charlestown Neck	70	Ins.	
Charleville (Australia)	140	26 S	147 E
Charleville (France)	79	50 N	5 E
Charleville (Ireland)	47	52 N	9 W
Charlotte I., Qn ...	139	40 N	140 W
Charlotte Sd, Qn ...	139	40 N	140 W
Charlottenburg ...	92	53 N	13 E
Charlottesville ...	74	38 N	78 W
Charlottetown ...	126	46 N	63 W
Charolais	10	40 N	0
Charolles	8	46 N	4 E
Charter	133	19 S	31 E
Charters Towers ...	128	20 S	146 E
Chartley	16	53 N	2 W
Chartres	8	48 N	1 E
Chasniki	96	55 N	29 E
Châteaubriand ...	8	48 N	1 W
Château d'If ...	79	43 N	5 E
Château de Meudon	97	Ins.	
Château Gontier ...	82	48 N	1 W
Châteauneuf ...	19	46 N	0
Château Porcien ...	79	50 N	4 E
Château Renard ...	19	48 N	3 E
Châteauroux ...	103	47 N	2 E
Château-Thierry ...	19	49 N	3 E
Châtellerault ...	19	47 N	1 E
Chatham	50	51 N	1 E
Chatham I. ...	139	44 S	183 E
Châtillon (France) ...	82	47 N	1 W
Châtillon (Piedmont)	88	46 N	8 E
Châtillon-sur-Indre	19	47 N	1 E
Châtillon-sur-Marne	97	49 N	4 E
Châtillon-sur-Seine	103	48 N	5 E
Chatsworth ...	16	53 N	2 W
Chattahochee, R. ...	74	32 N	85 W
Chattanooga ...	74	35 N	85 W
Chaudière, R. ...	67	Ins.	
Chauka, R. ...	123	25 N	80 E
Chaumont	103	48 N	5 E
Chaux de Fonds, La	112	47 N	7 E
Chaves	95	42 N	7 W
Chebreiss	85	31 N	31 E
Chechen, R. ...	137	40 N	126 E
Chêh-kiang ...	138	29 N	120 E
Chelles	19	Ins.	
Chelm (Bosnia) ...	3	40 N	18 E
Chelm (Poland) ...	58	51 N	23 E
Chelmer, R. ...	121	52 N	0
Chelmsford	16	52 N	0
Cheltenham ...	121	52 N	2 W
Chelyuskin, C. ...	140	60 N	90 E
Chemnitz	33	51 N	13 E
Chemulpo	137	37 N	127 E
Chenab, R. ...	99	32 N	72 E
Cheng	136	41 N	111 E
Cheng-tu-fu ...	138	31 N	104 E
Chentabun	125	12 N	102 E
Cher, R.	8	44 N	0
Cherasco	25	45 N	8 E
Cheraw	74	35 N	80 W
Cherbourg	79	50 N	2 W
Cherchen	138	38 N	85 E
Chereia	96	55 N	29 E
Cheriton	36	51 N	1 W
Chernaya	115	Ins.	
Chernaya Dolina ...	61	46 N	34 E
Chernigoff	61	51 N	31 E
Cherokees	68	34 N	85 W
Cherso	4	45 N	14 E
Chesapeake, B. ...	72	37 N	76 W
Cheshire	113	52 N	4 W
Chester	16	53 N	3 W
Chesterfield ...	121	53 N	1 W
Chesterfield Inlet ...	126	60 N	100 W
Cheviot Hills ...	56	55 N	3 W
Chevreuse	8	48 N	0
Chiapa	106	20 S	68 W
Chiapas	134	10 N	100 W
Chiapas, R. ...	134	10 N	100 W
Chiari	49	46 N	10 E
Chiavenna	4	46 N	9 E
Chicago	72	42 N	88 W
Chicago, R. ...	67	42 N	88 W
Chichester	16	51 N	1 W
Chickahominy, R. ...	74	37 N	77 W
Chickamauga ...	74	35 N	85 W
Chidley, C. ...	126	60 N	64 W
Chieri	25	45 N	8 E
Chiesa	30	46 N	10 E
Chiese, R.	89	44 N	8 E
Chieti	4	42 N	14 E
Chifu	138	37 N	121 E
Chignecto, Ist. of ...	70	46 N	64 W
Chihuahua	134	29 N	106 W
Chihli	139	30 N	110 E
Chikuzen	137	33 N	130 E
Chile	135		
Chilianwala ...	124	33 N	74 E
Chiloe I.	106	43 S	74 W
Chilpantzingo ...	134	18 N	99 W
Chiltern Hills ...	121	52 N	1 W
Chimborazo ...	135	1 S	79 W
Chimkent	136	42 N	70 E
China	138		
China Sea	139	0	100 E
Chincha Is. ...	135	13 S	76 W
Chindwin, R. ...	138	20 N	90 E
Chinhai	138	30 N	122 E
Chinhat	123	27 N	81 E
Chining Chow ...	138	37 N	118 E
Chin-Kiang ...	138	32 N	120 E
Chinko, R.	132	6 N	24 E
Chinnampo	137	39 N	125 E
Chinon	79	47 N	0
Chinsurah	64	23 N	88 E
Chioggia	4	45 N	12 E
Chios	8	38 N	26 E
Chippenham ...	121	51 N	2 W
Chippewa	70	43 N	79 W
Chipping Wycombe	114	52 N	1 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Chiquitos	106	16 S	60 W
Chiriguanos ...	106	16 S	65 W
Chisholms	23	56 N	6 W
Chisone, R. ...	25	45 N	7 E
Chita	136	52 N	113 E
Chitral	122	36 N	72 E
Chittagong	64	22 N	92 E
Chiuse	49	45 N	11 E
Chivasso	25	45 N	8 E
Chizě	19	46 N	0
Chlum	57	50 N	16 E
Chobe	133	18 S	24 E
Chocim (Choczim)	61	48 N	27 E
Choco Indians ...	106	8 N	74 W
Choga, L.	132	1 N	33 E
Choisenl	139	20 S	140 E
Cholet	82	47 N	1 W
Choshiu	137	34 N	131 E
Chota Nagpur ...	123	23 N	85 E
Chotusitz	57	50 N	15 E
Chouans	94	48 N	4 W
Christchurch (Eng.)	113	51 N	2 W
Christchurch (N. Z.)	129	44 S	173 E
Christiania	17	60 N	11 E
Christiansand ...	17	58 N	8 E
Christiansborg ...	65 Ins.		
Christmas I. (Ind. Oc.)	139	20 S	100 E
Christmas I. (Pacific)	139	2 N	162 W
Chrudim	57	50 N	16 E
Chu, R.	138	40 N	70 E
Chubut	135	50 S	70 W
Chubut, R.	135	50 S	70 W
Chuguchak	136	47 N	83 E
Chuguieff	108	50 N	36 E
Chulym, R. ...	138	50 N	80 E
Chung King ...	138	29 N	106 E
Chuquisaca	106	20 S	64 W
Chur	15	47 N	10 E
Church, States of the	104	40 N	12 E
Churchill, Fort ...	126	59 N	94 W
Churchill, R. ...	126	56 N	100 W
Churubusco ...	71	19 N	99 W
Churwalden ...	30	47 N	10 E
Chusan I.	138	30 N	122 E
Cialina, R.	117 Ins.		
Cienfuego	75	22 N	80 W
Cilento	104	40 N	15 E
Cili (Cilli) ...	111	46 N	15 E
Cincinnati	72	39 N	85 W
Cintra	95	39 N	9 W
Circars	64	16 N	80 E
Circassia	108	44 N	40 E
Cirencester	16	52 N	2 W
Cisalpine Republic	86		
Cittadella	4	46 N	12 E
Citta di Castello ...	4	43 N	12 E
City Point	74	37 N	77 W
Ciudad Real ...	95	39 N	4 W
Ciudad Rodrigo ...	95	41 N	6 W
Civita Castellana ...	86	43 N	12 E
Civita Vecchia ...	4	42 N	12 E
Civitella	4	42 N	13 E
Clackmannan ...	23	56 N	4 W
Clady Bay, and Is.	27	55 N	8 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Cladyford	47	55 N	8 W
Clairac	19	44 N	0
Clairvaux	103	48 N	5 E
Clamecy	103	47 N	4 E
Clancolman ...	27	53 N	8 W
Clandeboye	27	55 N	6 W
Clane	27	53 N	7 W
Clanmaurice ...	27	52 N	10 W
Clan Ranald ...	23	56 N	6 W
Clan Ranald ...	23	56 N	8 W
Clanricard	27	53 N	10 W
Clanricard, Earl of	27	53 N	10 W
Clare	33	53 N	9 W
Clarence, R. (Australia)	128	30 S	153 E
Clarence, R. (N. Z.)	129	44 S	172 E
Clarke, R.	126	40 N	120 W
Claverhouse ...	23	57 N	3 W
Clearwater, R. ...	72	46 N	116 W
Cleeve Ab.	16	51 N	3 W
Clermont (Languedoc)	19	44 N	4 E
Clermont (Oise) ...	8	49 N	2 E
Clermont-en-Argonne	79	49 N	5 E
Clermont Ferrand ...	8	46 N	3 E
Cleve (Germany) ...	12	50 N	4 E
Cleve	62	52 N	6 E
Clew Bay	37	54 N	10 W
Clipperton I. ...	139	0	120 W
Clisson	82	47 N	1 W
Clitheroe	113	54 N	2 W
Clogher	37	54 N	7 W
Clonakilty	47	52 N	9 W
Cloncurry, R. ...	128	20 S	141 E
Clones	37	54 N	7 W
Clones Ab.	27	54 N	7 W
Clonlish	37	52 N	9 W
Clonmacnoise ...	37	53 N	8 W
Clonmel	37	52 N	8 W
Cloone	47	54 N	8 W
Cloudy Bay ...	129	41 S	174 E
Cloyne	37	52 N	8 W
Clutha, R.	129	46 S	170 E
Clyde, R.	23	56 N	5 W
Clydesdale	23	56 N	4 W
Cnossus	110	35 N	25 E
Coa, R.	95	41 N	7 W
Coahuila	106	20 N	100 W
Coanza, R.	130 Ins.		
Coast Range ...	139	40 N	120 W
Coblenz	12	50 N	8 E
Coburg	12	50 N	11 E
Cocconata	25	45 N	8 E
Cochabamba ...	106	17 S	66 W
Cochin	64	10 N	76 E
Cochin China ...	125	10 N	100 E
Cockermouth ...	113	55 N	3 W
Cod, Cape	68	42 N	70 W
Coeverden	45	52 N	7 E
Cogan, Lord ...	27	52 N	9 W
Coggeshall Ab. ...	16	52 N	1 E
Cognac	8	46 N	0 W
Coimbatore	122	11 N	77 E
Coimbra	7	40 N	8 W
Colberg	62	54 N	16 E
Colchester	16	52 N	1 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Colchester Ab.	16	52 N	1 E
Col d'Argentière	4	44 N	6 E
Col d'Assiette	49	45 N	7 E
Col de la Perche	95	42 N	2 E
Cold Harbour	74	38 N	77 W
Col di Tarvis	83	46 N	12 E
Col di Tenda	83	44 N	8 E
Coldstream	121	56 N	2 W
Coldstream Ab.	23	56 N	2 W
Col du Perthus	95	42 N	3 E
Colenso	133	29 S	30 E
Coleraine	37	55 N	7 W
Coleroon, R.	64	12 N	80 E
Colesberg	133	31 S	25 E
Colima	134	19 N	103 W
Colinton	28	56 N	3 W
Coll	28	57 N	7 W
Colle	4	43 N	11 E
Collioure	7	43 N	3 E
Colmar	12	48 N	7 E
Colmars	79	44 N	7 E
Cologne	12	51 N	7 E
Coloma	72	39 N	121 W
Colombey	118	49 N	6 E
Colombia	135	0	80 E
Colombo	64	7 N	80 E
Colon (Aspinwall)	135	9 N	80 W
Colonia del Sacramento	106	34 S	58 W
Colooney	47	54 N	8 W
Colorado	72	30 N	110 W
Colorado, R. (Am. N.)	66	20 N	100 W
Colorado, R. (Am. S.)	135	40 S	70 W
Colorno	49	45 N	10 E
Colquhouns	23	56 N	5 W
Coltbridge	56	56 N	3 W
Columbia (S. C.)	74	34 N	81 W
Columbia (Tenn.)	74	36 N	87 W
Columbia (Va.)	74	38 N	78 W
Columbia, British	126	50 N	130 W
Columbia, Dist. of	72	39 N	78 W
Columbia, R.	72	46 N	122 W
Columbus (Kent.)	74	37 N	89 W
Columbus (Ohio)	74	40 N	83 W
Comacchio	4	45 N	12 E
Comanches	106	30 N	100 W
Combe Ab.	16	52 N	1 W
Comfort Pt	66	36 N	76 W
Commercy	97	49 N	6 E
Comminges	8	40 N	0
Como	4	46 N	9 E
Como, L. of	104	44 N	8 E
Comoe, R.	130	9 N	4 W
Comorin, C.	64	8 N	77 E
Comoro Is.	130	12 S	43 E
Compiègne	79	49 N	3 E
Concepcion	106	37 S	73 W
Concepcion, B. de la	67	48 N	53 W
Concord	70	43 N	72 W
Concordia	4	45 N	11 E
Condamine, R.	128	28 S	148 E
Condore	64	14 N	79 E
Conegliano	4	46 N	12 E
Conflans, County of	8	49 N	2 E
Conflans (France)	118	Ins.	
Conflans (France)	46	42 N	2 E
Conflans (Savoy)	83	46 N	6 E
Congo (Angola)	130	20 S	0
Congo, Belgian	130	20 S	20 E
Congo, French	130	20 S	0
Congo, Middle	130	0	0
Congo, R.	130	2 N	20 E
Coni	83	44 N	8 E
Conjeveram	64	13 N	80 E
Conn, L.	27	54 N	10 E
Connaught	27		
Connecticut	72	40 N	80 W
Connecticut, R.	70	44 N	72 W
Connells	27	22 N	10 W
Connewitz	97	Ins.	
Connor	47	55 N	6 W
Constance	12	48 N	9 E
Constance, L. of	15	46 N	8 E
Constantine, Department of	131	30 N	0
Constantine	131	36 N	7 E
Constantine, C.	115	Ins.	
Constantinople	3	41 N	29 E
Constantsa	119	44 N	29 E
Conti	79	50 N	2 E
Contreras	71	19 N	99 W
Conway	16	53 N	4 W
Conz	62	50 N	7 E
Cook Is.	139	20 S	160 W
Cook, Mt	129	44 S	171 E
Cook's Strait	129	44 S	172 E
Cooktown	128	16 S	145 E
Coolavin	27	54 N	9 W
Coolgardie	128	31 S	121 E
Coomassie	130	6 N	2 W
Coonagh	27	52 N	10 W
Cooper R.	70	33 N	80 W
Cooper's R.	128	28 S	140 E
Coorg	99	12 N	76 E
Copenhagen	17	56 N	13 E
Copman's I.	27	55 N	6 W
Coppermine R.	126	60 N	120 W
Coppet	103	46 N	6 E
Coquet, R.	121	55 N	2 W
Coquimbo	106	30 S	71 W
Coral Sea	128	20 S	140 E
Corbeil	19	49 N	2 E
Corbie	19	50 N	3 E
Corcomroe	27	52 N	10 W
Cordoba	106	31 S	64 W
Cordova (Spain)	95	38 N	8 E
Cordova (Spain)	95	38 N	5 W
Corentin, R.	134	4 N	58 W
Corfe	16	51 N	2 W
Corfe Castle	36	51 N	2 W
Corfu	3	40 N	20 E
Corinth (Morea)	3	38 N	23 E
Corinth (U.S.A.)	74	35 N	89 W
Corinth, G. of	105	38 N	20 E
Corinto	140	13 N	87 W
Cork	37	52 N	8 W
Corkvaskin	27	52 N	10 W
Cormentine	65	Ins.	
Cornice Road	83	44 N	8 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Cornuda	104	46 N	12 E
Cornwall	16	50 N	6 W
Coro	106	11 N	70 W
Corocoro	106	15 S	74 W
Coromandel Coast	64	8 N	80 E
Coron	3	37 N	22 E
Coronel and Lota	140	38 S	73 W
Corpus Christi	71	28 N	97 W
Corpus Christi B.	66	20 N	100 W
Corrèggio	4 Ins.	45 N	11 E
Corrèze	103	44 N	0
Corrib, L.	27	53 N	10 W
Corrichie	23	57 N	3 W
Corrientes	106	27 S	59 W
Corrientes, C.	134	21 N	106 W
Corryarrack	56	57 N	4 W
Corsica	4	42 N	8 E
Corunna	7	43 N	8 W
Corupa	106	2 N	52 W
Corvey	107	52 N	9 E
Cosenza	104	39 N	16 E
Cossacks, Don	61	40 N	40 E
Cosseria	83	44 N	8 E
Costa Rica	69	10 N	84 W
Coteau du Prairie	126	40 N	110 W
Côte d'Or	103	44 N	4 W
Côtentin	79	48 N	4 W
Côtes du Nord	103	48 N	4 W
Cotopaxi	135	1 S	79 W
Cotrone	104	39 N	17 E
Cotswold Hills	86	52 N	2 W
Cottbus	12	52 N	14 E
Couey	19	49 N	3 E
Coulmiers	118	48 N	2 E
Courcelles	118	49 N	4 E
Courland	58	56 N	24 E
Courtrai (Courtray)	22	51 N	3 E
Cousin, R.	118	48 N	4 E
Coutances	8	49 N	1 W
Coutras	19	45 N	0
Coventry	16	52 N	1 W
Coveripak	64	13 N	80 E
Cowan, L.	128	32 S	122 E
Cowes	16	51 N	1 W
Cowpens	70	35 N	82 W
Crab I.	75	10 N	70 W
Cracow	61	50 N	20 E
Craigmillar	23	56 N	3 W
Crail	56	56 N	3 W
Crajova	60	44 N	24 E
Cranganor	43 Ins.		
Craonne	97	49 N	4 E
Crato	7	39 N	8 W
Crawford	23	55 N	4 W
Crediton	16	51 N	4 W
Creek Indians	70	30 N	90 W
Crefeld	107	51 N	7 E
Crema	4	45 N	10 E
Cremona	4	45 N	10 E
Crépy	11	49 N	3 E
Crete	105	32 N	24 E
Creuse	103	44 N	0
Creusot	103	47 N	4 E
Crèvecœur	39	52 N	5 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Cricklade	113	52 N	2 W
Crieff	56	56 N	4 W
Crimea	115	44 N	32 E
Croatia	21	45 N	16 E
Croatie civile	94	44 N	12 E
Croatie militaire	94	44 N	12 E
Crocodile R. (Afr. S.)	133	25 S	27 E
Crocodile R. (Afr. S.)	133	25 S	31 E
Croe R.	56	57 N	5 W
Croisic	50	48 N	2 W
Croix aux Bois	81	49 N	5 E
Croix, I. de	50	48 N	3 W
Cromarty	23	58 N	6 W
Cromarty Firth	23	58 N	6 W
Cropredy Bridge	36	52 N	1 W
Crosolo	94	44 N	8 E
Crowland Ab.	16	53 N	0
Crown Pt	74	44 N	74 W
Croxon	24	48 N	6 W
Croydon	121	51 N	0
Cuba	69	20 N	80 W
Cubango, R.	133	17 S	18 E
Cuddalore	64	12 N	80 E
Cuddapah	64	14 N	79 E
Cuenca	7	40 N	2 W
Cujavia	58	52 N	16 E
Culiacan	134	25 N	108 W
Cullen	56	58 N	3 W
Culloden	56	58 N	4 W
Culm	58	53 N	18 E
Culmbach	55	50 N	12 E
Culmerland, W.	58	52 N	16 E
Culmland	55	50 N	16 E
Culmore	37	55 N	7 W
Cumana	66	10 N	64 W
Cumberland (Am. N.)	68	40 N	79 W
Cumberland (Eng.)	16	54 N	4 W
Cumberland Gap	74	35 N	85 W
Cumberland, R.	72	36 N	86 W
Cumbernauld	23	56 N	4 W
Cunene	133	17 S	14 E
Cuneo	25	44 N	8 E
Cunningham	23	56 N	5 W
Cupar Ab.	23	56 N	3 W
Curaçoa	69	12 N	69 W
Curlew Mts	37	54 N	8 W
Curtatone	104	45 N	11 E
Curzola	4	43 N	17 E
Cushendun	37	55 N	6 W
Custozza	104	45 N	11 E
Cüstrin	12	53 N	15 E
Cuxhaven	107	54 N	9 E
Cuyaba	106	16 S	56 W
Cuyo	106	32 S	68 W
Cuyuni, R.	69	8 N	60 W
Cuzco	106	14 S	72 W
Cyclades (Aegean S.)	105	36 N	24 E
Cyclades (Pacific O.)	140	20 S	150 E
Cyprus	3	35 N	30 E
Czarnovo	92	53 N	21 E
Czaslau	12	50 N	15 E
Czenstochowa	32	51 N	19 E
Czernowitz	108	48 N	26 E
Czersk	58	52 N	21 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Dabo	124	25 N	69 E
Dacca	64	24 N	90 E
Dadar	124	29 N	68 E
Daghestan	61	40 N	40 E
Dago	61	59 N	23 E
Dahme	81	49 N	8 E
Dahna	124	24 N	52 E
Dahomey	130	10 N	2 E
Daiguiri	75	20 N	76 W
Dairen	137	39 N	121 E
Dakkar (Dakar)	130	15 N	17 W
Dakota, N.	72	48 N	100 W
Dakota, S.	72	45 N	100 W
Dakota, R.	126	44 N	98 W
Dalecarlia	17	60 N	15 E
Dalkeith	23	56 N	3 W
Dalkey	27	53 N	6 W
Dalm	103	49 N	8 E
Dalmatia	3	40 N	15 E
Dalmatie	94	44 N	16 E
Dalny (*see* Dairen)			
Dalton	74	35 N	85 W
Daltons	27	52 N	8 W
Daly, R.	128	14 S	131 E
Damanhur	85	31 N	30 E
Damaon (*see* Damaun)			
Damaraland	133	22 S	17 E
Damascus	110	33 N	36 E
Damaun	64	21 N	73 E
Damietta	110	31 N	32 E
Damm	59	53 N	15 E
Damodar, R.	123	20 N	85 E
Dampier Archip.	128	21 S	117 E
Dampier Land	128	17 S	123 E
Damvillers	11	49 N	5 E
Dan, R.	70	37 N	80 W
Danewerk	116	54 N	9 E
Dangan	27	53 N	7 W
Dangan Hill	37	53 N	7 W
Danilograd	119	43 N	19 E
Dannenberg	12	53 N	11 E
Dansai	125	17 N	101 E
Danube, R.	111		
Danube, Cir. of Up.	111	44 N	16 E
Danube, Cir. of Lr.	111	44 N	16 E
Danube, Mouths of the	105	44 N	28 E
Danubyu	125	17 N	96 E
Danville	74	37 N	79 W
Danzig (Dantzig)	62	54 N	19 E
Dara (Egypt)	132	12 N	25 E
Dara (Morea)	3	38 N	22 E
Dardanelles	61	40 N	26 E
Dar-es-Salaam	130	7 S	39 E
Dar-fur	132	10 N	20 E
Dargai	124	Ins.	
Darien, G. of	66	8 N	77 W
Darjeeling	138	27 N	88 E
Darling Downs	128	28 S	151 E
Darling, R.	128	40 S	140 E
Darlington	121	55 N	2 W
Darmstadt	12	50 N	9 E
Dart, R.	121	50 N	4 W
Dartford	36	51 N	0
Dartmoor	121	51 N	4 W
Dartmouth	36	50 N	4 W
Dasht-i-Lut	124	30 N	55 E
Dasht-i-Margo	124	30 N	60 E
Daubi, R.	137	44 N	132 E
Dauphin I.	67	30 N	88 W
Dauphiné	8	44 N	4 E
Daventry	36	52 N	1 W
Davis Str.	126	60 N	60 W
Davos	30	47 N	10 E
Dawson	126	64 N	140 W
Dawson, R.	128	24 S	150 E
Dayton	72	40 N	84 W
De Aar	133	31 S	24 E
Deal	16	51 N	1 E
Deanston	121	56 N	4 W
Debateable Land	23	55 N	3 W
Debbeh	132	18 N	31 E
Debreczen	21	47 N	22 E
Decapolis	110	30 N	35 E
Deccan	99		
Dee, R. (Scotland)	23	56 N	4 W
Dee, R. (Wales)	121	53 N	3 W
Deer Ab.	23	58 N	2 W
Deer, L.	139	40 N	120 W
Deggendorf	57	49 N	13 E
Dego	83	45 N	8 E
De Grey, R.	128	21 S	120 E
Deim Zubeir	132	8 N	26 E
Deinze	6	51 N	4 E
Delagoa Bay	133	26 S	33 E
Delaware	72	30 N	80 W
Delaware, R.	72	39 N	75 W
Del Chaco	135	30 S	70 W
Delfshaven	22	52 N	4 E
Delft	22	52 N	4 E
Delgado, C.	130	10 S	40 E
Delhi	64	29 N	77 E
Deligrad	119	44 N	22 E
Delitsch	107	52 N	12 E
Delmenhorst	12	53 N	9 E
Demavend Mt	124	36 N	52 E
Dembe Wielkie	108	Ins.	
Demer, R.	45	51 N	5 E
Demerara	91	8 N	58 W
Demerara, R.	69	8 N	58 W
Demidoff	108	58 N	60 E
Demmin	33	54 N	13 E
Demonte	25	44 N	7 E
Denain	45	50 N	3 E
Denbigh	121	53 N	3 W
Dender, R.	109	51 N	4 E
Dendermonde	22	51 N	4 E
Dendre	81	51 N	4 E
Denia	7	39 N	0
Denison, Port	140	20 S	149 E
Denkera	65	Ins.	
Denmark	1		
Denmark Str.	126	60 N	30 W
Dennewitz	97	52 N	13 E
Denshawi	132	31 N	31 E
D'Entrecasteaux Is.	128	10 S	150 E
Denver	72	40 N	105 W
Deogaon	99	21 N	76 E
Deptford	36	51 N	0

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Derajat	99	32 N	72 E
Derbent	61	42 N	48 E
Derby	16	53 N	1 W
Derg, L. (Ireland)	27	52 N	10 W
Derg, L. (Ireland)	27	55 N	8 W
Dermbach	117	51 N	10 E
Derrinlaur	37	52 N	8 W
Derver	27	54 N	6 W
Derwent, R. (Austral.)	128	43 S	146 E
Derwent, R. (Eng.)	121	55 N	3 W
Derwent, R. (Eng.)	121	53 N	1 W
Derwent, R. (Eng.)	121	54 N	1 W
Deseado, R.	135	50 S	70 W
Desima I.	137	33 N	130 E
Désirade I.	69	16 N	61 W
Desire, R.	139	40 S	92 W
Des Moines	72	42 N	94 W
Des Moines, R.	70	42 N	94 W
Desmond	27	52 N	10 W
Desmond, Earls of	27	52 N	10 W
Desna, R.	58	52 N	32 E
Despeña Perros	95	38 N	3 W
Dessau	12	52 N	12 E
Detmold	95	52 N	9 E
Detroit	72	42 N	83 W
Detroit, R.	70	42 N	83 W
Dettingen	57	50 N	9 E
Deux Nethes	94	51 N	4 E
Deux Sèvres	103	44 N	4 W
Deventer	22	52 N	6 E
Devernaki, Defile of	105	38 N	23 E
Deveron, R.	23	56 N	4 W
Devicota	64	11 N	80 E
Devizes	16	51 N	2 W
Devon	16		
Devonport	114	50 N	4 W
Dhamra	123	21 N	87 E
Dharmsala	122	32 N	76 E
Dholpur	124	27 N	78 E
Diamantina, R.	128	25 S	140 E
Diamond, C.	67 Ins.		
Diamond Hill	133	26 S	29 E
Diamond Rock	69	14 N	61 W
Dibra	120	41 N	21 E
Die	8	45 N	5 E
Diedenhofen	11	49 N	6 E
Diego Suarez	140	12 S	50 E
Diekirch	109	50 N	6 E
Diepholz	12	53 N	8 E
Dieppe	8	50 N	1 E
Dieren	22	52 N	6 E
Diese, R.	39	52 N	5 E
Diest	22	51 N	5 E
Dietz	107	50 N	8 E
Dig	99	27 N	77 E
Digne	103	44 N	6 E
Dijon	8	47 N	5 E
Dillenburg	12	51 N	8 E
Dillingen	12	49 N	10 E
Dillons	27	52 N	8 W
Dinan	19	48 N	2 W
Dinant	6	50 N	5 E
Dinapur	123	26 N	85 E
Dindings	125	5 N	100 E
Dinghu	138	40 N	106 E
Dingle	47	52 N	10 W
Dingle Bay	37	52 N	10 W
Dingolfing	57	49 N	13 E
Dinkelbsbühl	62	49 N	10 E
Dinwiddie Ct. Ho.	74	37 N	77 W
Dir	124	35 N	72 E
Dirk Hartog I.	128	26 S	113 E
Disentis	30	47 N	9 E
Disna	96	56 N	28 E
Ditmarschen	12	54 N	9 E
Diu I.	64	23 N	71 E
Dive, R.	19	47 N	0
Divi	64	16 N	81 E
Dividing Range, Gt	128	26 S	150 E
Dixcove	65 Ins.		
Dixmuyden	39	51 N	3 E
Djask, C.	124	26 N	58 E
Djokjokarta	139	7 S	110 E
Djunis	119	44 N	22 E
Djurdjura, R.	131	37 N	5 E
Dnieper, R.	61	40 N	30 E
Dniester, R.	108	48 N	29 E
Doab	99	24 N	72 E
Dobre	108 Ins.		
Dobrudja	105	44 N	28 E
Dobrzyn	58	53 N	19 E
Doce, R.	106	20 S	40 W
Doel	62	51 N	4 E
Dogger Bank, The	50	50 N	0
Dohna	97	51 N	14 E
Doire	94	44 N	4 E
Dol	83	49 N	2 W
Dôle	79	47 N	5 E
Dolgelly	16	53 N	4 W
Dolitz	97 Ins.		
Dolores	106	22 N	101 W
Dombes	8	46 N	5 E
Domfront	19	49 N	1 W
Dominica	69	15 N	61 W
Dömitz	33	53 N	11 E
Domleschg, R.	30	47 N	9 E
Dommel, R.	39	51 N	5 E
Domo d'Ossola	4	46 N	8 E
Domokos	119	39 N	22 E
Domstädtl	57	50 N	17 E
Don, R. (England)	121	54 N	1 W
Don, R. (Russia)	61	40 N	40 E
Don, R. (Scotland)	23	56 N	4 W
Donaueschingen	88	48 N	8 E
Donauried	13	48 N	6 E
Donauwörth	12	49 N	11 E
Doncaster	16	54 N	1 W
Donchery	118	50 N	5 W
Doncourt	118 Ins.		
Donegal	37	55 N	8 W
Donegal Ab.	37	55 N	8 W
Donegal Bay	37	55 N	10 W
Doneraile	47	52 N	9 W
Donetz, R.	61	49 N	38 E
Dongola, New	132	19 N	30 E
Dongola, Old	132	18 N	31 E
Donjon	103	46 N	4 E
Donnington Castle	36	51 N	1 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Doon, R.	121	55 N	4 W
Doorn Kop	133	26 S	28 E
Dora Baltea, R.	104	46 N	7 E
Dorchester (Am. N.)	68	42 N	71 W
Dorchester (England)	16	51 N	2 W
Dorchester Heights	70	Ins.	
Dorchester Neck	70	Ins.	
Dordogne	103	44 N	0
Dordogne, R.	8	44 N	0
Dordrecht	22	52 N	5 E
Dormans	19	49 N	4 E
Dornburg	92	51 N	12 E
Dornoch	23	58 N	4 W
Dorpat	61	58 N	27 E
Dorset	16		
Dorsten	89	52 N	7 E
Dort	6	52 N	5 E
Dortmund	12	52 N	7 E
Dospad Dagh	119	42 N	24 E
Douay (Douai)	22	50 N	3 E
Doubs, R.	79	47 N	6 E
Douglas (I. of Man)	121	54 N	4 W
Douglas (Scotland)	23	56 N	4 W
Doules	103	44 N	4 E
Doullens	103	50 N	2 E
Dourdan	19	49 N	2 E
Douro, R.	7	40 N	10 W
Dove, R.	121	53 N	2 W
Dover	16	51 N	1 E
Dover (Cocheco)	68	43 N	71 W
Dover, Str. of	121	51 N	1 E
Dovey, R.	121	53 N	4 W
Down	47	54 N	6 W
Downpatrick	47	54 N	6 W
Downs, The	16	50 N	0
Downton	113	51 N	2 W
Draa, R.	131	28 N	9 W
Dragashan	105	45 N	24 E
Draguignan	103	44 N	6 E
Draheim	59	54 N	16 E
Drakenberg	12	53 N	9 E
Drakenberg Mts	133		
Drama	105	41 N	24 E
Drance, R.	25	46 N	6 E
Drave, R.	21	44 N	16 E
Drenthe	22	52 N	6 E
Dresden	12	51 N	14 E
Dreux	19	49 N	1 E
Drin, R.	119	42 N	20 E
Drina, R.	21	44 N	19 E
Drissa	96	56 N	28 E
Drogheda	37	54 N	6 W
Droitwich	113	52 N	2 W
Drôme	103	44 N	4 E
Dromore	47	54 N	6 W
Drottningholm	108	59 N	18 E
Drucz, R.	54	54 N	30 E
Druia	96	56 N	27 E
Drumclog	87	56 N	4 W
Drumcru	87	55 N	7 W
Drummonds	23	56 N	4 W
Druse, Mt	110	33 N	37 E
Dryburgh	23	56 N	3 W
Düben	33	52 N	13 E
Dubienka	58	51 N	24 E
Dubino	30	46 N	9 E
Dubitza	105	45 N	17 E
Dublin	37	53 N	6 W
Ducie I.	139	40 S	140 W
Duddingston	56	56 N	3 W
Duderstadt	29	51 N	10 E
Dudley	114	53 N	2 W
Dudosa I.	139	20 S	180 W
Duem	132	14 N	32 E
Duffel	22	51 N	4 E
Dufferin	27	54 N	6 W
Duich, L.	56	57 N	6 W
Duifken Point	43	10 S	141 E
Duisburg	22	51 N	7 E
Dulcigno	105	42 N	19 E
Duleek	47	54 N	6 W
Duluth	72	47 N	92 W
Dumbarton	23	56 N	5 W
Dumbovitsa, R.	119	44 N	24 E
Dum Dum	123	23 N	88 E
Dumet I.	50	47 N	3 W
Dumfries	23	55 N	4 W
Dun	45	49 N	5 E
Düna, R.	58	56 N	24 E
Dünaburg	58	56 N	27 E
Dunamon	38	54 N	8 W
Dunamünde	61	57 N	24 E
Dunbar	23	56 N	3 W
Dunblane	56	56 N	4 W
Dunblane Ab.	23	56 N	4 W
Dunboy Castle	37	52 N	10 W
Duncannon	37	52 N	7 W
Dundalk	37	54 N	6 W
Dundalk Bay	27	54 N	6 W
Dundee (Africa, S.)	133	28 S	30 E
Dundee (Scotland)	23	56 N	3 W
Dundrennan Ab.	23	55 N	4 W
Dunedin	129	46 S	171 E
Dunfermline Ab.	23	56 N	3 W
Dungannon	37	55 N	7 W
Dungarvan	47	52 N	8 W
Dunge Ness	50	51 N	1 E
Dunkeld	56	57 N	4 W
Dunkeld Ab.	23	57 N	4 W
Dunkirk	22	51 N	2 E
Dunleer	47	54 N	6 W
Dunluce	27	55 N	7 W
Dunnottar Castle	23	57 N	2 W
Dunrobin	56	58 N	4 W
Duns	23	56 N	2 W
Dunse Law	36	56 N	2 W
Dunseverick	27	55 N	6 W
Dunstable	16	52 N	1 W
Dunstaffnage	56	56 N	5 W
Dunwich	16	52 N	2 E
Düppel	116	55 N	10 E
Durance, R.	8	44 N	4 E
Durango	95	43 N	3 W
Durazzo	8	41 N	19 E
Durban	133	30 S	31 E
Düren	22	51 N	6 E
Durham	16	55 N	2 W
Durlach	12	49 N	8 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Dursey I.	37	52 N	10 W
Düsseldorf	62	51 N	7 E
Dussindale	16	53 N	1 E
Dutoitspan	133	29 S	25 E
Dvina, R.	52	60 N	40 E
Dyea	126	59 N	135 W
Dyle	94	48 N	4 E
Dyle, R.	45	51 N	5 E
Dzikowa	58	54 N	19 E
Dzungarei	138	40 N	80 E
Earlham	121	53 N	1 E
Earn, R.	23	56 N	4 W
East Africa Protec.	130	0	40 E
East Brenny	27	54 N	3 W
East C. (N. Z.)	129	38 S	178 E
East, C. (Sib.)	139	66 N	170 W
East Hampstead	16	51 N	1 W
East London	133	33 S	28 E
East Marsh	23	56 N	2 W
Easton	72	41 N	75 W
Eastport	70	45 N	67 W
East R.	70	41 N	74 W
Eauze	19	44 N	0
Ebala, R.	132	3 N	21 E
Ebernberg	12	50 N	8 E
Ebersberg	88	48 N	12 E
Ebersdorf	93	Ins.	
Ebro, R.	7	40 N	2 W
Eccles Ab.	23	56 N	2 W
Echallens	25	47 N	7 E
Echemin, R.	67	Ins.	
Echigo	137	36 N	136 E
Echuca	128	36 S	145 E
Eckeren	45	51 N	4 E
Eckernförde	116	54 N	10 E
Eckmühl	94	49 N	12 E
Ecuador	135	10 S	80 W
Edam	22	53 N	5 E
Eden, R.	121	54 N	4 W
Edenkoben	81	49 N	8 E
Edge Hill	86	52 N	1 W
Edinburgh	23	56 N	3 W
Edmonton	126	53 N	114 W
Edolo	30	46 N	10 E
Edward Nyanza	130	0	30 E
Eferding	13	48 N	14 E
Eger (Erlau)	21	48 N	20 E
Eger	33	50 N	12 E
Eger, R.	33	48 N	12 E
Eglinton	23	56 N	5 W
Egmont	22	53 N	5 E
Egmont, C.	129	39 S	174 E
Egmont, Mt	129	39 S	174 E
Egmont, Port	106	51 S	60 W
Egypt, Lower, Middle and Upper	132		
Ehingen	62	48 N	10 E
Ehrenberg	14	47 N	11 E
Ehrenbreitstein	33	50 N	8 E
Eichsfeld	12	50 N	8 E
Eichstedt	12	49 N	11 E
Eider, R.	107	54 N	9 E
Einbeck	12	52 N	10 E
Einsiedeln	15	47 N	9 E
Eisch, R.	88	46 N	11 E
Eisenach	12	51 N	10 E
Eisleben	12	52 N	12 E
Ekatareenograd	108	44 N	44 E
Ekaterinodar	108	45 N	39 E
Ekaterinoslav (Ekaterinoslaff)	61	48 N	35 E
Elands R.	133	25 S	29 E
Elandslaagte	133	28 S	30 E
El Arish (Egypt)	110	31 N	34 E
El Arish (Morocco)	131	35 N	6 W
El Aruat	130	34 N	3 W
Elba I.	4	42 N	10 E
Elbe, R.	29	52 N	8 E
Elberfeld	107	51 N	7 E
Elbing	55	54 N	19 E
El Bodon	95	40 N	7 W
Elbs	12	50 N	12 E
Elburz	124	35 N	50 E
El Caney Hts	75	20 N	76 W
El Erg	131		
Eleuthera I.	69	25 N	76 W
Elf	141	60 N	20 E
Elfsborg	17	58 N	12 E
Elfsnabben	53	59 N	18 E
Elgin	23	58 N	3 W
Elgin and Forres	23	56 N	4 W
El Goleah	131	31 N	3 E
Elgon, Mt	132	1 N	34 E
El Gran Chaco	135	30 S	70 W
El Haza	124	26 N	50 E
Elie	56	56 N	3 W
Elizabeth, R.	74	36 N	77 W
Elk, R.	70	40 N	76 W
El Kef	131	36 N	10 E
El Kobeh, W.	132	12 N	26 E
Ellandonan	56	57 N	5 W
Ellesmere Land	126	78 N	80 W
Ellice Is.	139	20 S	160 E
Ellwangen	12	46 N	8 E
Elmina	130	5 N	2 W
El Obeid	132	13 N	30 E
El Paso	71	32 N	106 W
Elsass	29	48 N	4 E
Elsfleth	93	53 N	8 E
Elsinore	17	56 N	13 E
Elster, R.	97	51 N	12 E
El Teb	132	19 N	38 E
Elvas	7	39 N	7 W
Ely (England)	16	52 N	0
Ely (Ireland)	27	53 N	8 E
Embabeh	85	30 N	31 E
Embrun	79	45 N	7 E
Emden	12	53 N	7 E
Emilia	4	44 N	10 E
Emly	27	52 N	8 W
Emme, R.	90	47 N	8 E
Empire, The	1		
Empoli	104	44 N	11 E
Ems	107	50 N	8 E
Ems, Occidental	94	53 N	7 E
Ems, Oriental	94	53 N	7 E
Ems Supérieur	94	52 N	8 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Ems, R.	22	53 N	7 E
Enckhuysen	22	53 N	5 E
Encounter Bay	128	36 S	139 E
Endeavour Str.	128	11 S	142 E
Endermo	140	42 N	142 E
Engadine	15		
Engen	88	48 N	9 E
Enghien	98	51 N	4 E
English Channel	42		
Enkhuizen (*see* Enckhuysen)			
Ennis	37	53 N	9 W
Enniscorthy	37	52 N	7 W
Enniskillin	37	54 N	8 W
Enns, R.	57	48 N	14 E
Ensalah	130	27 N	2 E
Ensisheim	12	48 N	7 E
Entebbe	140	0	33 E
Entlebuch	112	47 N	8 E
Entre Minho e Douro	7	40 N	10 W
Entre Rios	106	32 S	60 W
Entschede	22	52 N	7 E
Enz, R.	118	49 N	9 E
Enzersdorf	93 Ins.		
Enzheim	45	48 N	7 E
Eperies (Eperjes)	111	49 N	21 E
Epernay	19	49 N	4 E
Epidaurus	105	38 N	23 E
Epinal	103	48 N	6 E
Epirus	105	36 N	20 E
Epworth	121	54 N	1 W
Eraghtiehan	27	54 N	8 W
Eregli (Karaman)	3	38 N	34 E
Eregli (Turkey)	120	41 N	28 E
Eretrea	130	15 N	40 E
Erfurt	12	51 N	11 E
Ergene, R.	119	40 N	24 E
Erie Canal	72	43 N	76 W
Erie, L.	72	40 N	90 W
Erinpura	123	25 N	73 E
Eriska	56	57 N	7 W
Eritrea (*see* Eretrea)			
Erivan	108	40 N	45 E
Erlangen	107	50 N	11 E
Erlau (*see* Eger)			
Ermeland	55	54 N	20 E
Erne, L.	37	54 N	8 E
Ernestine Saxony	12		
Er Rebia, W.	131	33 N	9 W
Errestfer	54	58 N	27 E
Errol	32	45 N	3 W
Ersekujvár	48	48 N	18 E
Erzerum	3	40 N	41 E
Erz Gebirge	117 Ins.		
Esbjerg	107	55 N	8 E
Escaut	94	51 N	4 E
Escaut, Bouches de l'	94	51 N	4 E
Escorial	95	41 N	4 W
Esher	16	51 N	0
Esk, R., N. and S.	23	56 N	4 W
Esk, R.	23	55 N	3 W
Eskdale	23	55 N.	3 W
Eskilstuna	53	59 N	16 E
Esla, R.	95	42 N	5 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Esmau	125	23 N	101 E
Esneh	132	25 N	33 E
Espinosa	95	43 N	4 W
Espirito Santo	135	20 S	40 W
Esquimalt	139	47 N	156 W
Essek	3	46 N	19 E
Essen	31	51 N	7 E
Essequibo, R.	106	5 N	58 W
Essex	16		
Essling	93 Ins.		
Esslingen	12	49 N	9 E
Essonnes	19	49 N	2 E
Estampes	8	48 N	2 E
Estcourt	133	29 S	30 E
Esthonia	61	50 N	20 E
Estrelha, Sa de	7	40 N	8 W
Estremadura	7	38 N	8 W
Eszek	111	46 N	19 E
Esztergom	111	48 N	18 E
Etaples	19	51 N	2 E
Etawah	123	27 N	79 E
Etna, Mt	4	38 N	15 E
Etoger	97	49 N	4 E
Eton	121	51 N	1 W
Etropol	121	43 N	24 E
Etruria, Kingdom of	92	43 N	11 E
Ettenheim	39	48 N	8 E
Eu	8	48 N	0
Euboe	105	39 N	24 E
Eucla	128	32 S	129 E
Eupatoria or Kosloff	61	45 N	33 E
Euphrates, R.	3	35 N	40 E
Eure	103	48 N	0
Eure et Loir	103	48 N	0
Eureka	128	38 S	144 E
Eutaw Springs	70	34 N	80 W
Eutritsch	97 Ins.		
Everest, Mt	138	28 N	86 E
Evesham	36	52 N	2 W
Evesham Ab.	16	52 N	2 W
Evora	7	39 N	8 W
Evora, Monte	95	39 N	8 W
Évreux	79	49 N	1 E
Exe, R.	121	51 N	4 W
Exeter (America, N.)	68	43 N	71 W
Exeter (England)	16	51 N	4 W
Exilles	25	45 N	7 E
Exmoor	121	51 N	4 W
Exmouth Gulf	128	22 S	114 E
Eye	113	52 N	1 E
Eylau	94	54 N	21 E
Eyne	45	51 N	4 E
Eyre, L.	128	28 S	137 E
Eyre's Peninsula	128	33 S	136 E
Faenza	4	44 N	12 E
Fahlun	53	61 N	16 E
Faie-la-Vineuse	19	47 N	0
Fair Foreland	27	55 N	6 W
Fair I.	24	50 N	10 W
Fair Oaks	74	38 N	77 W
Falkland	23	56 N	3 W
Falkland Is.	106	52 S	58 W
Falköping	17	58 N	13 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Falmouth (Am. N.)	70	44 N	70 W
Falmouth (England)	36	50 N	5 W
False B.	133	34 S	19 E
Falster I.	17	55 N	12 E
Famagosta	3	35 N	34 E
Famars	81	50 N	3 E
Fanning I.	139	0	160 W
Fano	4	44 N	13 E
Farah	124	32 N	62 E
Farah, R.	124	30 N	60 E
Farewell, C. (Greenland)	126	60 N	44 W
Farewell, C. (N. Z.)	129	40 S	173 E
Farnham	36	51 N	1 W
Faro	95	37 N	8 W
Faroe Is.	1	60 N	10 W
Farquharsons	23	57 N	3 W
Farrukhabad	99	28 N	80 E
Fars	124	25 N	50 E
Fasher	132	14 N	26 E
Fashoda	132	10 N	32 E
Fatehgarh	123	27 N	80 E
Fatehpur	123	26 N	81 E
Fatehpursikri	99	27 N	78 E
Faucigny	25	44 N	6 E
Faversham	121	51 N	1 E
Fayal	140	38 N	29 W
Fayetteville	74	35 N	79 W
Fayoum	132	29 N	31 E
Fays	27	54 N	7 W
Fear, R., Cape	72	34 N	78 W
Fécamp	19	50 N	0
Federal Hill	74	39 N	77 W
Federated Malay States	140	0	90 E
Fehrbellin	33	53 N	13 E
Feldkirch	30	47 N	10 E
Feldkirchen	12	47 N	14 E
Feldsberg	111	49 N	17 E
Feltre	4	46 N	12 E
Felus, R.	132	7 N	32 E
Femarn (Femern)	62	54 N	11 E
Fenestrelles	79	45 N	7 E
Fênghwangchêng	137	40 N	124 E
Fengtai	138 Ins.		
Fenshui Pass	137	41 N	123 E
Fens, The	121	52 N	2 W
Fercullen	37	52 N	8 W
Fère-en-Tardenois	19	49 N	4 E
Ferghana	124	36 N	70 E
Ferical Inegan	27	53 N	8 W
Ferket	132	21 N	30 E
Fermanagh	37	54 N	8 W
Fermer Sound	29	54 N	11 E
Fermo	86	43 N	14 E
Fern Ab.	23	58 N	4 W
Fernam do Po (Fernando Po)	2	4 N	9 E
Fernandina	74	31 N	82 W
Fernie	126	49 N	115 E
Ferrara	4	45 N	12 E
Ferrières (France)	103	48 N	3 E
Ferrières (France)	118	49 N	3 E
Ferrol	7	43 N	8 W
Ferté-sous-Jouarre	19	49 N	3 E
Ferté Vidame, La	19	49 N	1 E
Fethard (Ireland)	47	52 N	8 W
Fethard (Ireland)	47	52 N	7 W
Fews, The	27	54 N	7 W
Fez	131	34 N	5 W
Fezzan	130	20 N	0
Fiesole	4	44 N	11 E
Figeac	19	45 N	2 E
Figueras	95	42 N	3 E
Fiji Is.	139	18 S	180 E
Filipstad	53	60 N	14 E
Finale	25	44 N	8 E
Findhorn, R.	23	57 N	4 W
Finisterre	103	48 N	4 W
Finisterre, C.	7	43 N	9 W
Finke, R.	128	25 S	134 E
Finkenstein	92	54 N	19 E
Finland	17		
Finland, G. of	17	55 N	20 E
Finmark	17	70 N	25 E
Finn, R.	37	54 N	8 W
Finsbury	114	52 N	0
Fiolente, C.	115 Ins.		
Fiorenzuola	4 Ins.	45 N	10 E
Firando	43	32 N	130 E
Firozpur	123	31 N	75 E
Firozshahr	124	31 N	75 E
Fischingen	15	47 N	9 E
Fish, R.	133	33 S	26 E
Fisher's Hill	74	39 N	78 W
Fismes	79	49 N	4 E
Fitzgeralds	27	52 N	10 W
Fitzgeralds	27	53 N	7 W
Fitzgibbon, White Knight	27	52 N	8 W
Fitzmaurice, Lord	27	52 N	10 W
Fitzroy, R.	128	18 S	124 E
Fiume	111	45 N	14 E
Five Forks	74	37 N	77 W
Flamborough Head	121	54 N	0
Flanders	22	50 N	2 E
Flattery, C.	128	15 S	145 E
Flavigny	118 Ins.		
Fleix (France)	19	47 N	1 E
Fleix (Spain)	95	41 N	1 E
Flensburg	17	55 N	9 E
Fleurus	45	50 N	5 E
Flims	30	47 N	9 E
Flinders B.	128	35 S	115 E
Flinders I.	128	40 S	148 E
Flinders, R.	128	20 S	142 E
Flinders Range	128	31 S	139 E
Flint	16	53 N	3 W
Flodden	16	56 N	2 W
Florence	4	44 N	11 E
Flores (Azores)	24	40 N	31 W
Flores (E. Indies)	139	20 S	120 E
Florida	72		
Florida Str.	134	26 N	80 W
Floritsdorff	117	48 N	16 E
Flüela, R.	30	47 N	10 E
Flushing	22	51 N	4 E
Fly, R.	128	8 S	142 E
Focktchany	105	46 N	27 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Foggia	104	41 N	15 E
Foix	19	43 N	2 E
Foix, County of	8	40 N	0
Folkestone	42	51 N	1 E
Folembray	19	50 N	3 E
Foligno	104	43 N	13 E
Fombio	83	45 N	10 E
Fominskoie	96	55 N	37 E
Fondi	4	41 N	13 E
Fonseca B.	134	13 N	88 W
Fontainebleau	8	48 N	3 E
Fontaine Française	19	47 N	5 E
Fontenay	8	46 N	1 W
Foochow	138	26 N	119 E
Forbach	103	49 N	7 E
Forbes	23	57 N	3 W
Forcados	140	6 N	5 E
Ford Ab.	16	51 N	3 W
Fore	47	54 N	7 W
Foreland, N.	16	51 N	1 E
Foreland, S.	87 Ins.		
Forest of Dean	121	52 N	3 W
Forêts	94	48 N	4 E
Forez	8	44 N	4 E
Forli	4	44 N	12 E
Formartin	23	56 N	4 W
Formosa	138	20 N	120 E
Formosa (Am. S.)	135	24 S	60 W
Formosa Str.	138	25 N	120 E
Fornovo	4	45 N	10 E
Fort Akabah	132	29 N	35 E
Fort Albany	67	52 N	82 W
Fort Alexander	115 Ins.		
Fort Augustus	56	57 N	5 W
Fort Barraux	19	45 N	6 E
Fort Beauséjour	67	46 N	64 W
Fort Belgica	48 Ins.		
Fort Bourbon	67	53 N	99 W
Fort Boyer	70	30 N	88 W
Fort Brown	71	26 N	97 W
Fort Charles	2	33 N	80 W
Fort Chartres	67	38 N	90 W
Fort Crèvecœur	65 Ins.		
Fort Cumberland	67	40 N	79 W
Fort Dauphin (Madagascar)	65	25 S	47 E
Fort Dauphine (America, N.)	67	52 N	100 W
Fort de l'Écluse	25	46 N	6 E
Fort del Ore	24	52 N	10 W
Fort Donelson	74	37 N	88 W
Fort Duquesne	70	41 N	80 W
Fort Edward	67	43 N	74 W
Fort Erie	70	43 N	79 W
Fortescue R.	128	22 S	117 E
Fort Fisher	74	34 N	78 W
Fort Frontenac	67	44 N	77 W
Fort Gaines	74	30 N	88 W
Fort Garry	101	47 N	97 W
Fort George	70	41 N	79 W
Fort Gorée	101	15 N	16 W
Fort Haake	87 Ins.		
Fort Henry	74	36 N	87 W
Forth, Firth of	23	56 N	4 W
Forth, R.	23	56 N	4 W
Fort James	65	14 N	16 W
Fort James	65 Ins.		
Fort Joux	103	47 N	6 E
Fort Kazalinsk	136	47 N	62 E
Fort Kuropatkin	137	39 N	121 E
Fort la Reine	67	50 N	98 W
Fort le Bœuf	67	42 N	80 W
Fort Maurepas	67	51 N	96 W
Fort McAllister	74	32 N	81 W
Fort Meigs	70	41 N	83 W
Fort Miamis	67	41 N	85 W
Fort Mimms	70	31 N	88 W
Fort Monroe	74	37 N	76 W
Fort Moose	67	52 N	81 W
Fort Morgan	74	30 N	88 W
Fort Mulgrave	87	44 N	6 E
Fort Nassau (Banda)	43 Ins.		
Fort Nassau (Mouree)	65 Ins.		
Fort Niagara	67	43 N	79 W
Fort Ninety-Six	70	34 N	82 W
Fort Orange (Am. N.)	68	43 N	74 W
Fort Orange (Sekondi)	65 Ins.		
Fort Peccais	19	44 N	4 E
Fort Penthièvre	87	48 N	4 W
Fort Perovski	136	45 N	65 E
Fort Picken	74	30 N	87 W
Fort Pillow	74	36 N	90 W
Fort Pitt (Am. N.)	67	41 N	80 W
Fort Pulaski	74	32 N	81 W
Fort Randolph	74	36 N	90 W
Fort Rouge	67	50 N	97 W
Fort Royal Bay	69	15 N	61 W
Fort Rupert	67	52 N	78 W
Fort Sandusky	70	41 N	83 W
Fort St Charles	67	49 N	95 W
Fort St David	64	12 N	80 E
Fort St George	64	13 N	80 E
Fort St Louis	65	19 N	16 W
Fort Stanwix	70	41 N	76 W
Fort Sumter	74	33 N	80 W
Fort Toronto	67	44 N	79 W
Fort William (Ont.)	126	48 N	90 W
Fort William (Scot.)	56	57 N	5 W
Fort William Henry	67	43 N	74 W
Fort York	67	57 N	92 W
Fort Zelandia	43	24 N	120 E
Fotheringay	16	53 N	0
Fougéres	82	48 N	1 W
Foule Pointe	65	17 S	50 E
Fountains Ab.	16	54 N	2 W
Fourmies	103	50 N	4 E
Foveaux Str.	129	47 S	168 E
Fowey	36	50 N	5 W
Fox Channel	139	66 N	80 W
Fox Is.	139	40 N	180
Fox R.	67	42 N	89 W
Foxes	27	58 N	8 W
Foyle, Lough	37	54 N	8 W
Foyle, R.	27	55 N	7 W
Foz (Portugal)	95	41 N	9 W
Foz (Spain)	95	44 N	7 W
Fraele Pass	30	47 N	10 E
Framlingham	16	52 N	1 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Francavilla ...	26	38 N	15 E
Franche Comté ...	12	46 N	4 E
Francisco, San ...	72	38 N	122 W
Franconia	14		
Franconian Knights	12	46 N	8 E
Franeker	22	53 N	6 E
Frankenhausen ...	12	51 N	11 E
Frankenthal ...	12	50 N	8 E
Frankfort (Ger.) ...	12	52 N	15 E
Frankfort, G. D. of	94	48 N	8 E
Frankfort-on-Main	12	50 N	9 E
Frankfort (U.S.A.)	74	38 N	85 W
Franklin (Canada)	126	72 N	90 W
Franklin (U.S.A.)	74	37 N	87 W
Franz Joseph Land	136	80 N	70 E
Franzens Kanal ...	111	46 N	19 E
Frascati	104	42 N	13 E
Fraser I.	128	25 S	153 E
Fraser R.	126	50 N	130 W
Frasers	23	56 N	6 W
Frasnes	98 Ins.		
Frauenberg ...	57	49 N	14 E
Frauenfeld	90	48 N	9 E
Fraustadt	54	52 N	16 E
Frazer R. (*see* Fraser R.)			
Frederic	74	39 N	77 W
Frederica	68	31 N	82 W
Fredericia	116	56 N	10 E
Frederick William Canal	59	52 N	14 E
Fredericksburg ...	74	38 N	77 W
Fredericton ...	70	46 N	67 W
Frederiksborg ...	65 Ins.		
Frederiksodde ...	53	56 N	10 E
Fredrikshald (Frederikshald) ...	54	59 N	11 E
Fredrikshamn ...	61	61 N	28 E
Fredrikstad ...	54	60 N	11 E
Fredriksten ...	108	59 N	12 E
Freehold Ct. Ho. ...	70	40 N	74 W
Freetown	130	9 N	8 W
Freiberg (Saxony) ...	33	51 N	13 E
Freiburg (Breisgau)	12	48 N	8 E
Freiburg, Canton of	15	46 N	6 E
Freiburg (Saxony) ...	92	51 N	12 E
Freiburg (Switz.) ...	15	47 N	7 E
Freising	12	48 N	12 E
Fréjus	79	43 N	7 E
Fremantle	128	32 S	116 E
French Indo-China	140	0	90 E
French Sudan ...	132		
Frenchtown ...	70	42 N	84 W
Frew	56	56 N	4 W
Freystadt	13	49 N	15 E
Fribourg (*see* Freiburg)			
Frichemont ...	98 Ins.		
Frick	90	48 N	8 E
Fridericia (*see* Fredericia)			
Friedburg	12	50 N	9 E
Friedland (Bohem.)	12	51 N	15 E
Friedland (Mecklenb.)	57	54 N	13 E
Friedland (Prus. E.)	92	54 N	21 E
Friedland (Silesia) ...	29	50 N	13 E
Friedlingen ...	45	48 N	8 E
Friedrichsfelde ...	107	52 N	13 E
Friedrichsruhe ...	107	53 N	10 E
Friedrichstadt ...	116	54 N	9 E
Friedwald	14	51 N	10 E
Friendly Is. ...	139	20 S	180
Friesland, E. & W.	12	50 N	4 E
Frio, C.	133	18 S	12 E
Frisches Haff ...	32	54 N	20 E
Frise	94	52 N	4 E
Frisia, E.	29	52 N	4 E
Friuli	4	46 N	12 E
Frohsdorf	107	48 N	16 E
Frome	114	51 N	2 W
Frome, L.	128	31 S	140 E
Frontier Prov., N.W.	124	30 N	70 E
Frosinone	4	42 N	13 E
Fucino, L.	104	42 N	14 E
Fuenterabia ...	7	43 N	2 W
Fuentes d' Oñoro ...	95	41 N	7 W
Fuentes, Ft ...	30	46 N	9 E
Fulda	33	51 N	10 E
Fulek	10	48 N	20 E
Fulta	64	22 N	88 E
Funchal	130	33 N	16 W
Fundy, B. of ...	68	40 N	70 W
Fünen I.	107	52 N	8 E
Fünfkirchen (Pécs)	3	46 N	18 E
Fureedpore	123	24 N	90 E
Furnes	39	51 N	3 E
Furness	16	54 N	3 W
Furrah (*see* Farah)			
Fürstenau	30	47 N	9 E
Fürstenberg (Ger.)	12	48 N	9 E
Fürstenberg (Ger.)	33	52 N	15 E
Fürth	33	49 N	11 E
Furva, Val	30	46 N	10 E
Fusan	137	35 N	129 E
Fushimi	137	35 N	136 E
Füssen	57	48 N	11 E
Fyen I. (*see* Fünen)			
Fyvie Ab.	23	57 N	2 W
Fyzabad	64	27 N	82 E
Gabbard	42	52 N	2 E
Gabes	131	34 N	10 E
Gabes, G. of ...	131	34 N	10 E
Gaboon	130	0	12 E
Gacko	119	43 N	18 E
Gadebusch	54	54 N	11 E
Gaeta	4	41 N	14 E
Gafgenberg	97 Ins.		
Gainsborough ...	16	53 N	1 W
Gairdner, L. ...	128	32 S	135 E
Gairlock	56	58 N	6 W
Galabat	132	13 N	36 E
Galapagos Is. ...	135	0	91 W
Galata	3	41 N	29 E
Galatz	61	45 N	28 E
Galicia	61	43 N	23 E
Galicia (Spain) ...	7	43 N	8 W
Galicia, New ...	106	21 N	104 W
Galicia, West ...	60	48 N	20 E
Galilee, Sea of ...	85	33 N	36 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Galita	131	38 N	9 E
Gallaland	130	7 N	40 E
Galle	64	6 N	80 E
Gallinas Point	135	12 N	72 W
Gallipoli (Italy)	104	40 N	18 E
Gallipoli (Turkey)	3	40 N	27 E
Gallo, C.	120	37 N	22 E
Galloper Sand	42	52 N	2 E
Galloway	23	*	
Galveston	72	29 N	95 W
Galway	37	53 N	9 W
Galway Bay	37	53 N	10 W
Gambia	130	19 N	17 W
Gambia, R.	65	14 N	13 W
Gambier	128	38 S	141 E
Gambron	65	27 N	57 E
Gandamak	124	34 N	70 E
Gandia	7	39 N	0
Gandja	108	41 N	46 E
Gando	130	12 N	5 E
Ganges, R.	64		
Ganges, Mths of the	123	20 N	90 E
Ganjam	123	19 N	85 E
Gap	103	45 N	6 E
Gara, L.	27	54 N	8 W
Gard	103	44 N	4 E
Garda, L.	104	46 N	11 E
Gardikis	3	37 N	22 E
Garfagnana	92	44 N	10 E
Garigliano, R.	104	41 N	13 E
Garioch	23	56 N	4 W
Garonne, Haute (et Tarn; et Lot)	103		
Garonne, R.	8	44 N	0
Garz	33	53 N	14 E
Gascony	8		
Gascoyne, R.	128	25 S	115 E
Gaspé	67	40 N	70 W
Gaspé Bay	126	49 N	64 W
Gastein	107	47 N	13 E
Gata, Sa de	7	40 N	8 W
Gateshead	114	55 N	2 W
Gatschina	61	59 N	30 E
Gatton	113	51 N	0
Gaverin	45	51 N	4 E
Gavi	88	45 N	9 E
Gavre	22	51 N	4 E
Gavutu	140	20 S	150 E
Gawilgarh	99	21 N	77 E
Gawler	128	35 S	139 E
Gawler Range	128	33 S	136 E
Gaza	110	32 N	35 E
Gdoff	32	59 N	28 E
Gedaref	132	14 N	35 E
Geelong	128	38 S	145 E
Geertruidenberg	22	52 N	5 E
Gefle	17	61 N	17 E
Gehr, W.	131	31 N	2 W
Geislingen	45	49 N	10 E
Gelderland	12	52 N	4 E
Gelders, Up.	59	51 N	6 E
Gelders (*see* Gelderland)			
Gellivare	108	67 N	21 E
Gelnhausen	12	50 N	9 E
Gelt, R.	16	54 N	4 W
Gelves, Los	7 Ins.		
Gemaurhof	54	56 N	24 E
Gembloux	22	51 N	5 E
Genappe	98 Ins.		
Generaliteitsland	62	48 N	4 E
Gênes	94	44 N	8 E
Geneva	15	46 N	6 E
Geneva, L. of	15	46 N	6 E
Genevois	25	44 N	6 E
Genèvre, Mont	25	45 N	7 E
Gengenbach	62	48 N	8 E
Genil, R.	95	37 N	5 W
Gennep	39	52 N	6 E
Genoa	4	44 N	9 E
Genoa, G. of	50	40 N	0
Gen-san	137	39 N	127 E
George, L.	70	43 N	74 W
Georgetown (Am. S.)	135	7 N	58 W
Georgetown (Tas.)	128	41 S	147 E
Georgetown (Tobago)	69	11 N	61 W
Georgia (Russia)	61	40 N	40 E
Georgia (U.S.A.)	72	30 N	9 W
Georgia I., Sth.	135	60 S	40 W
Georgian B.	126	45 N	81 W
Georgina, R.	128	22 S	138 E
Geraldton	128	29 S	115 E
German Confed., N.	118		
German Confed., S.	118		
Germanic Confed.	107		
German Order	1	50 N	20 E
Germantown	70	40 N	75 W
Germersheim	29	49 N	8 E
Gerona	95	42 N	3 E
Gers	103	44 N	0
Gers, R.	103	44 N	1 E
Gertruydenberg (*see* Geertruidenberg)			
Gette, R.	98	50 N	4 E
Gettysburg	74	40 N	77 W
Gewitsch	57	50 N	17 E
Gex	15	46 N	6 E
Ghadames	131	30 N	9 E
Ghaggar, R.	122	29 N	74 E
Ghats, Eastern	99		
Ghats, Western	99		
Ghazipur	64	25 N	84 E
Ghazni	124	34 N	68 E
Ghent	8	51 N	4 E
Ghiara d'Adda	4 Ins.	45 N	9 E
Ghilian (*see* Gilyan)			
Ghir, C.	131	31 N	10 W
Ghizeh	85	30 N	31 E
Giant's Causeway	24	55 N	7 W
Gibraltar	87	36 N	5 W
Gibson's Desert	128	30 S	120 E
Gien	79	48 N	3 E
Gien, County of	8	44 N	0
Giengen	62	49 N	10 E
Giessen	97	51 N	9 E
Gignas	19	44 N	4 E
Gilan	124	37 N	49 E
Gilbert Is.	139	0	160 E
Gilbert R.	128	18 S	142 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Giles, L.	128	30 S	120 E
Gilgit	138	36 N	74 E
Gilolo	43 Ins.		
Gilyan	52	30 N	40 E
Gingi	64	12 N	80 E
Gippsland	128	38 S	147 E
Girgeh	132	26 N	32 E
Girgenti	26	38 N	14 E
Gironde	103	44 N	4 W
Gironde, R.	79	44 N	4 W
Gisborne	129	39 S	178 E
Gislikon	112	47 N	8 E
Gitschin	12	50 N	15 E
Givet	103	50 N	5 E
Giza (*see* Ghizeh)			
Gjatsk	96	56 N	35 E
Glace B.	126	46 N	60 W
Gladstone	128	24 S	152 E
Glamorgan	16		
Glan, R.	118	50 N	8 E
Glanfynne	37	55 N	8 W
Glarus	15	47 N	9 E
Glasgow	23	56 N	4 W
Glastonbury	16	51 N	3 W
Glastonbury Ab.	16	51 N	3 W
Glatz	12	50 N	17 E
Glencairn	23	55 N	4 W
Glencan	27	54 N	7 W
Glencoe (Africa, S.)	133	28 S	30 E
Glencoe (Scotland)	23	57 N	5 W
Glenconkein	27	54 N	8 W
Glen Elchaig	56	57 N	5 W
Glenfinnan	56	57 N	5 W
Glenfleak	27	52 N	10 W
Glengariff	27	52 N	10 W
Glengarry	56	57 N	5 W
Glen Grey District	133	32 S	27 E
Glenluce Ab.	23	55 N	5 W
Glenmalier	27	53 N	7 W
Glenmalure	37	52 N	8 W
Glen Shiel	56	57 N	5 W
Glinzendorf	93 Ins.		
Glogau	12	52 N	16 E
Gloucester (Eng.)	16	52 N	2 W
Gloucester (U.S.A.)	70	37 N	77 W
Glubokoie	96	55 N	28 E
Glücksburg	116	55 N	10 E
Glückstadt	12	54 N	9 E
Glynnes, The	27	54 N	6 W
Gmünd	12	49 N	10 E
Gnesen	107	53 N	18 E
Goa	64	16 N	74 E
Gobi Desert	138	40 N	100 E
Goch	39	52 N	6 E
Godavery, Mths of the R.	99	17 N	82 E
Göding	111	49 N	17 E
Godollo	111	48 N	19 E
Godra	64	23 N	74 E
Gogra, R.	64	26 N	84 E
Gohad	99	26 N	78 E
Gohlis	97 Ins.		
Göhlsdorf	97	52 N	13 E
Göhrde	97	53 N	11 E
Goito	104	45 N	11 E
Golconda	64	17 N	78 E
Goldbach, R.	92 Ins.		
Goldberg (Mecklenb.)	33	54 N	12 E
Goldberg (Prussia)	20	51 N	16 E
Gold Coast	130	5 N	2 W
Golden Bay	129	41 S	173 E
Goldsborough	74	35 N	78 W
Goletta	10	37 N	10 E
Goliad	71	29 N	97 W
Göllersdorf	33	48 N	16 E
Gollnow	59	54 N	15 E
Golombo	32	51 N	22 E
Golymin	92	53 N	21 E
Gomera I.	2	0	30 W
Gomera I.	131	35 N	4 W
Gomera, Peñon de la	7 Ins.		
Gömor	21	48 N	20 E
Gondar	130	13 N	37 E
Gondokoro	132	5 N	32 E
Goodwin Sands	42	51 N	2 E
Gooiland	22	52 N	5 E
Gora	93	52 N	21 E
Gordon	23	56 N	3 W
Gordon Castle	56	58 N	3 W
Gordons	23	56 N	4 W
Gorée, I. of	65	15 N	17 W
Gorey	47	52 N	6 W
Gorgast	57	53 N	15 E
Gorge	118 Ins.		
Gorinchem	22	52 N	5 E
Gorki	96	56 N	37 E
Gorlitz	12	51 N	15 E
Görschen	97	51 N	12 E
Gorz	12	46 N	14 E
Goshenland	133	26 S	25 E
Goslar	12	52 N	10 E
Göta, R.	17	55 N	10 E
Göteborg	116	58 N	12 E
Gotenyama	137	36 N	140 E
Gotha	12	51 N	11 E
Götha, R.	53	58 N	12 E
Gothland, E. and W.	17	55 N	10 E
Gothland I.	53	55 N	18 E
Gotoshima I.	137	33 N	129 E
Gotteshaus	30		
Göttingen	12	52 N	10 E
Gottorp	12	54 N	9 E
Gouda	6	52 N	5 E
Goulburn	128	35 S	150 E
Gourara	131	29 N	1 E
Gouria	108	42 N	42 E
Gournay (and Bray)	8	49 N	2 E
Governolo	104	45 N	11 E
Gowran	47	53 N	7 W
Gowrie	23	56 N	3 W
Goyaz	135	20 S	50 W
Graaf Reinet	133	32 S	24 E
Grabow	62	53 N	11 E
Grabusa	48	36 N	24 E
Graces	27	52 N	8 W
Gracias à Dios, C.	69	15 N	83 W
Gradletz	117 Ins.		
Grado	4	46 N	13 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Grafton	74	39 N	80 W
Grahams	23	56 N	6 W
Grahamstown	133	33 S	26 E
Grahovo	105	43 N	19 E
Grain Coast	130	5 N	10 W
Gramido	95	41 N	8 W
Grampound	121	50 N	5 W
Gran	3	48 N	19 E
Gran, R.	111	48 N	19 E
Granada (New Spain)	106	0	80 W
Granada (Spain)	7	37 N	4 W
Granard	47	54 N	7 W
Gran Canaria	130	28 N	15 W
Grand Banda I.	43	Ins.	
Grand Cul de Sac B.	69	14 N	61 W
Grande, R.	135	20 S	48 W
Grand Gulf	74	32 N	91 W
Grand Pré	81	49 N	5 E
Grandson	15	47 N	7 E
Grange	23	58 N	3 W
Gran Para	106	20 S	60 W
Granson	6	48 N	7 E
Grantham	16	53 N	1 W
Grants	23	56 N	6 W
Granville	82	49 N	2 W
Grão Pará (*see* Gran Para)			
Graspan	133	29 S	25 E
Grätz	62	47 N	15 E
Gratz	62	50 N	18 E
Graudenz	58	53 N	19 E
Grave	22	52 N	6 E
Gravelines	22	51 N	2 E
Gravelotte	118	49 N	6 E
Graveran	82	47 N	1 W
Gravesend	16	51 N	0
Gravosa	26	43 N	18 E
Gray	8	47 N	6 E
Great Abaco I.	134	27 N	77 W
Great Ardes	27	54 N	6 W
Great Austral. Bight	128	34 S	130 E
Great Barrier Reef	128	20 S	140 E
Great Bear L.	139	68 N	120 W
Great Berg R.	133	33 S	19 E
Great Beeren	97	52 N	13 E
Great Bushman Land	133	30 S	20 E
Great Cayman	134	19 N	81 W
Great Dividing Range	128	26 S	150 E
Great Fish R.	65	33 S	27 E
Great Fish R.	139	60 N	120 W
Great Harts R.	133	27 S	25 E
Great Inagua I.	134	20 N	80 W
Great Karroo	132	33 S	23 E
Great Meadows	67	38 N	80 W
Great Salt Lake	126	41 N	113 W
Great Salt Steppe	124	35 N	55 E
Great Sandy Desert	128	20 S	120 E
Great Slave Lake	139	60 N	120 W
Great Tew	121	52 N	1 W
Greatwater R.	27	54 N	7 W
Great Western Runn	124	24 N	70 E
Great Whale R.	126	50 N	80 W
Great Zwarte Mt	133	33 S	22 E
Gredos, Sa de	7	40 N	6 W
Greece	141		
Green Bay	67	45 N	87 W
Greencastle	27	54 N	6 W
Greenland	126		
Greenland Sea, E.	140		
Greensborough	74	36 N	80 W
Greenwich	16	51 N	0
Gregory, L.	128	29 S	139 E
Greifenhagen	33	53 N	15 E
Greifswald	12	54 N	13 E
Greiz	62	51 N	12 E
Grenada I.	69	12 N	62 W
Grenadine Is.	69	13 N	61 W
Grenelle	81	49 N	2 E
Grenoble	8	45 N	6 E
Greyerz	15	47 N	7 E
Greytown	133	29 S	31 E
Grimsby	121	54 N	0
Grinstead, E.	113	51 N	0
Gripsholm	17	59 N	17 E
Griqualand, E.	133	30 S	29 E
Griqualand, W.	133	30 S	20 E
Gris Nez, C.	87	Ins.	
Grisons (Graubünden)	15		
Grivobo	120	39 N	21 E
Groohoff	108	Ins.	
Grodno	58	54 N	24 E
Grodzisk	108	Ins.	
Groenloo (Groll)	22	52 N	7 E
Groningen	12	53 N	7 E
Groote Eylandt	128	14 S	137 E
Groote, R.	133	33 S	24 E
Grosotto	30	46 N	10 E
Grossenbrode	29	54 N	11 E
Grosseto	26	42 N	11 E
Grossfriedrichsburg	65	Ins.	
Gross Hennersdorf	57	51 N	15 E
Gross Jägerndorf	57	Ins.	
Grosswardein (Varad)	21	47 N	22 E
Grottammare	4	43 N	14 E
Grozny	108	43 N	46 E
Grubenhagen	62	54 N	12 E
Grüningen	15	47 N	9 E
Grüsch	30	47 N	10 E
Grussau	57	51 N	16 E
Gruyères	25	46 N	6 E
Gruyères	25	47 N	7 E
Guadalajara (Am. N.)	106	21 N	103 W
Guadalajara (Spain)	7	41 N	3 W
Guadalaviar, R.	*7*	*39 N*	*2 W*
Guadalcanal	7	38 N	6 W
Guadalquivir, R.	7	36 N	6 W
Guadalupe Hidalgo	71	20 N	99 W
Guadalupe, Sa de	7	38 N	6 W
Guadarrama Pass	95	41 N	5 W
Guadarrama, R.	95	40 N	5 W
Guadarrama, Sa de	7	40 N	4 W
Guadeloupe	69	16 N	62 W
Guadiana, R.	7	38 N	8 W
Guzimia, R.	135	2 N	68 W
Guam	139	0	140 E
Guamanga	106	13 S	73 W
Guanajuato	103	21 N	101 W
Guancavelica	106	12 S	75 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Guanica	75	18 N	67 W
Guantanamo ...	134	20 N	75 W
Guaparé, R. ...	135	20 S	70 W
Guaranis	106	22 S	55 W
Guarda	95	40 N	7 W
Guardafui, C. ...	130	12 N	51 E
Guasso Nyiro ...	132	1 N	38 E
Guastalla	104	45 N	11 E
Guatemala	69	15 N	91 W
Guayabero, R. ...	135	4 N	72 W
Guayaquil	106	2 S	80 W
Guayaquil, G. of ...	135	3 S	80 W
Guaymas	134	28 N	111 W
Guben	62	52 N	15 E
Guchen	138	44 N	90 E
Guden Aa, R. ...	116	56 N	10 E
Gud-i-Zirreh ...	124	30 N	62 E
Guelders (*see* Gelderland)			
Guérande	8	47 N	2 W
Gueret	79	46 N	2 E
Guerrero	134	18 N	100 W
Guetaria	44	43 N	2 E
Guengnon	79	47 N	4 E
Guiana	106	0	60 W
Guiana, British, Dutch, French	135	0	60 W
Guildford	121	51 N	1 W
Guildford Ct. Ho. ...	70	36 N	80 W
Guinea, French ...	130	10 N	10 W
Guinea, Gulf of ...	130	0	0
Guinea, Portuguese	130	12 N	15 W
Guinegaste	6	51 N	2 E
Guines	6	51 N	2 E
Guipuscoa	7	42 N	4 W
Guise	11	50 N	4 E
Guise, County of ...	8	48 N	0
Gujarat	124	33 N	74 E
Gujerat	64	24 N	72 E
Gullberg	53	58 N	12 E
Gulsha R.	124	41 N	73 E
Gum Coast	65	20 N	18 W
Gumti	99	24 N	80 E
Gundava	124	29 N	67 E
Gunduk, R. ...	122	26 N	84 E
Gunfleet	42	52 N	1 E
Güns (Koszeg) ...	21	47 N	17 E
Guntersville ...	74	34 N	86 W
Günzburg	12	48 N	10 E
Gurk	12	47 N	14 E
Gusinje	119	42 N	20 E
Güstrow	12	54 N	12 E
Guttstadt	92	54 N	20 E
Guyenne	8		
Gwalior	64	26 N	78 E
Gwalior	122	20 N	70 E
Gympie	128	26 S	153 E
Györ	21	48 N	18 E
Haarlem	22	52 N	5 E
Habra, W.	131	35 N	1 W
Habsburg, Dominions of House of ...	10		
Hacha	106	11 N	73 W
Hadamar	107	50 N	8 E
Hadden Rig ...	23	56 N	2 W
Haddington ...	23	56 N	3 W
Hadersleben ...	17	55 N	9 E
Hadj, The	132	20 N	30 E
Hadjach	54	50 N	34 E
Hadramaut	140	0	30 E
Haff, Great	33	54 N	14 E
Hagelsberg	97	52 N	12 E
Hagenau (Haguenau)	29	49 N	8 E
Hague	22	52 N	4 E
Haicheng	137	41 N	123 E
Haidarabad (Haid.)	99	17 N	78 E
Haidarabad (Sind)	99	25 N	68 E
Haidarabad State	99	16 N	72 E
Haifa	87	33 N	35 E
Hai-fong	140	18 N	118 E
Hainan	138	19 N	110 E
Hainault	22	50 N	4 E
Hainkoi	119	43 N	26 E
Hainspach	57	51 N	14 E
Haiphong	125	21 N	107 E
Haiti	134	10 N	80 W
Hai-yang	137	40 N	125 E
Hakalzai	124	31 N	67 E
Hakodaté	137	42 N	141 E
Hal	45	51 N	4 E
Halberstadt	33	52 N	11 E
Halberstadt, Bpc of	12	50 N	8 E
Haleb	110	36 N	37 E
Hales Ab.	16	52 N	2 W
Halicz	58	49 N	25 E
Halifax (England) ...	16	54 N	2 W
Halifax (Nov. Scot.)	70	45 N	64 W
Halil, R.	124	25 N	55 E
Halisz (*see* Halicz)			
Hall	12	49 N	10 E
Halland	17	56 N	10 E
Halle	12	51 N	12 E
Hallve, R.	118	50 N	2 E
Halmstad	53	57 N	13 E
Ham	79	50 N	3 E
Hamadan	124	35 N	49 E
Hamah	110	35 N	37 E
Hamar	17	61 N	11 E
Hambach	107	49 N	8 E
Hambledon Hill ...	36	51 N	1 W
Hamburg	12	54 N	10 E
Hameln	29	52 N	9 E
Hami	138	43 N	93 E
Hamilton (Ontario)	126	43 N	80 W
Hamilton (Scotland)	23	56 N	4 W
Hamilton Inlet ...	126	54 N	58 W
Hamilton, R. ...	70	50 N	70 W
Hamm	62	52 N	8 E
Hammelburg ...	117	50 N	10 E
Hampshire, New ...	72	40 N	80 W
Hampton	68	43 N	71 W
Hampton Court ...	16	51 N	0
Hampton Roads ...	72	37 N	76 W
Hamun-i-Mashkil ...	124	28 N	63 E
Hamun-i-Sawaran ...	124	31 N	62 E
Han, R.	137	38 N	126 E
Hanau	33	50 N	9 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Hanau, County of	12	50 N	8 E
Hang-chau B. ...	137	30 N	121 E
Hangchow	138	30 N	120 E
Hang-kow	140	30 N	115 E
Hanka, L.	137	44 N	132 E
Hankow	138	31 N	114 E
Hanoi	138	21 N	106 E
Hanover	12	52 N	10 E
Hants	16		
Hanyang	138	30 N	114 E
Harau	94	50 N	9 E
Harbarovsk... ...	126	49 N	135 E
Harbin	137	48 N	127 E
Harbottle	16	55 N	2 W
Harburg	12	52 N	10 E
Harderwijk... ...	22	52 N	6 E
Hardy's Camp (Quebec)	67	Ins.	
Harfleur	19	49 N	0
Hari Rud	124	35 N	61 E
Harleeh	36	53 N	4 W
Harlingen	109	53 N	5 E
Harmer, Fort ...	72	39 N	82 W
Harmignies ...	22	50 N	4 E
Harpers' Ferry ...	74	39 N	78 W
Harpeth, R. ...	74	37 N	87 W
Harrar	130	9 N	42 E
Harris	23	58 N	7 W
Harrisburg (Pa.) ...	72	40 N	77 W
Harrisburg (Texas)	71	30 N	95 W
Harrismith ...	133	28 S	29 E
Harrisonburg ...	74	38 N	79 W
Harrison's Landing	74	37 N	77 W
Harristown	47	53 N	7 W
Harrow	121	52 N	0
Harsány	48	46 N	19 E
Hartebeest, R. ...	133	29 S	21 E
Hartford	70	42 N	72 W
Harud, R.	124	30 N	60 E
Harwich	121	52 N	1 E
Harz Mountains ...	29	52 N	11 E
Haslach	92	49 N	10 E
Haslemere	113	51 N	1 W
Hasli Thal	15	46 N	8 E
Hasselt	109	51 N	5 E
Hassenhausen ...	92	51 N	12 E
Hastenbeck... ...	57	52 N	9 E
Hastings	121	51 N	1 E
Hatfield	16	52 N	0
Hatteras, C. ...	74	35 N	75 W
Hatteras Inlet ...	74	35 N	76 W
Hauraki, G. ...	129	36 S	175 E
Hauran	110	33 N	37 E
Hausen	117	50 N	10 E
Hausruckviertel ...	13	48 N	14 E
Haussen	93	49 N	11 E
Havana	69	23 N	82 W
Havel, R.	29	52 N	12 E
Havelberg	12	53 N	12 E
Haverfordwest ...	121	52 N	5 W
Havre	79	49 N	0
Hawaii Is.	139	20 N	160 W
Hawash, R. ...	132	9 N	40 E
Hawea, L.	129	44 S	170 E
Hawick	56	55 N	3 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Hawke's Bay ...	129	40 S	176 E
Hawkesbury ...	129	46 S	171 E
Hawkesbury, R. ...	100	33 S	152 E
Haworth	16	54 N	2 W
Hawthornden ...	23	56 N	3 W
Hay, R.	128	24 S	137 E
Hayd	57	50 N	13 E
Haye Sainte ...	98	Ins.	
Hayti	106	19 N	72 W
Hazara	124	34 N	73 E
Hazrat	136	43 N	66 E
Head of Howth ...	27	53 N	6 W
Hebrides, Western	23		
Hechingen	107	48 N	8 E
Hedjaz	132	20 N	30 E
Hedon	113	54 N	0
Heemstade	68	41 N	73 W
Hegau	13	48 N	9 E
Hegyes	111	46 N	20 E
Heidelberg (Afr. S.)	133	26 S	28 E
Heidelberg (Ger.) ...	12	49 N	9 E
Heilbron (Afr. S.) ...	133	27 S	28 E
Heilbronn (Ger.) ...	12	49 N	9 E
Heiligenstadt ...	12	51 N	10 E
Heiligerlee	22	53 N	7 E
Heilsberg	54	54 N	21 E
Heilung Kiang ...	138	50 N	120 E
Helder	22	53 N	5 E
Helena (Ark.) ...	74	35 N	91 W
Helena (Mont.) ...	140	46 N	113 W
Heligoland	94	54 N	8 E
Heliopolis	132	Ins.	
Helmand, R. ...	124	30 N	60 E
Helmstadt	117	50 N	10 E
Helmstedt	12	52 N	11 E
Helsingborg ...	17	56 N	13 E
Helsingfors	61	60 N	25 E
Helston	113	50 N	5 W
Helvetic Republic ...	88		
Helvoetsluys ...	50	52 N	4 E
Henneberg	12	50 N	10 E
Henrico	66	38 N	78 W
Heppenheim ...	107	50 N	9 E
Herat	124	34 N	62 E
Hérault	103	43 N	3 E
Herborn	12	51 N	8 E
Herbsthausen ...	39	49 N	10 E
Hereford	16	52 N	3 W
Herenthal	22	51 N	5 E
Herford	12	52 N	9 E
Héricourt	79	48 N	7 E
Herisau	112	47 N	9 E
Herjedalen	17	60 N	10 E
Hermannstadt (Nagy Szeben) ...	21	46 N	24 E
Hermitage	23	55 N	3 W
Hermosillo	134	29 N	111 W
Hernad, R. ...	111	48 N	21 E
Herrenberg	13	49 N	9 E
Herrenhausen ...	62	52 N	10 E
Herrnhut	62	51 N	15 E
Hersfeld	12	51 N	10 E
Hersu Ho	137	43 N	124 E
Hertford	16	50 N	2 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Hertford	16	52 N	0
Hertogenbosch	6	52 N	5 E
Hervey B.	128	25 S	153 E
Herzegovina	3	40 N	15 E
Hesdin	11	50 N	2 E
Hesse	12	50 N	8 E
Hesse-Cassel	29	48 N	8 E
Hesse-Darmstadt	29	48 N	8 E
Hesse-Homburg	107	48 N	8 E
Hetzendorf	111	48 N	16 E
Hexham	16	55 N	2 W
Heytesbury	113	51 N	2 W
Hidalgo	134	21 N	99 W
Hierapetra	120	35 N	26 E
Higham Ferrars	113	52 N	1 W
Hikone	137	35 N	136 E
Hildburghausen	62	50 N	11 E
Hildesheim	12	52 N	10 E
Hill B.	126	50 N	100 W
Hillsborough (Ireland)	47	54 N	6 W
Hillsborough (U.S.A.)	70	36 N	79 W
Hilzingen	13	48 N	9 E
Himalaya Mts	64		
Hindon	121	51 N	2 W
Hindu Kush Mts	124	36 N	70 E
Hindustan	99		
Hinter Rhein, The	30	46 N	9 E
Hiogo	137	35 N	135 E
Hirosaki	137	41 N	140 E
Hiroshima	137	34 N	132 E
Hirschberg	59	51 N	16 E
Hispaniola	69	19 N	70 W
Hixen	137	33 N	130 E
Hoang Ho (Yellow R.)	139	20 N	100 E
Hobart	128	43 S	147 E
Hobkirk Hill	70	34 N	81 W
Hochberg	62	48 N	8 E
Hochelaga	2	43 N	73 W
Hochkirch	57	51 N	15 E
Höchst	29	50 N	9 E
Hochstadt	45	49 N	11 E
Hoedic	87	47 N	3 W
Hoen Ho, R.	136	40 N	116 E
Hof	97	50 N	12 E
Hofwyl	90	47 N	7 E
Hogenau	12	49 N	8 E
Hogland I.	61	60 N	27 E
Hogue, C. la	50	50 N	2 W
Hohenberg	62	48 N	9 E
Hohenelbe	57	51 N	16 E
Hohenfriedberg	57	51 N	16 E
Hohenlinden	94	48 N	12 E
Hohenlohe	12	46 N	8 E
Hohenstein	12	52 N	11 E
Hohentwiel	39	48 N	9 E
Hohenzollern	107	48 N	8 E
Hokianga	129	35 S	173 E
Hokitika	129	43 S	171 E
Hokitika, R.	129	43 S	171 E
Hokutai	137	41 N	123 E
Holkar	99	24 N	76 E
Hollabrunn	48	49 N	16 E
Holland	141		
Holland, Canal of	109	52 N	4 E
Holland, County of	22	52 N	4 E
Hollenthal	45	48 N	8 E
Holmby Ho.	36	52 N	1 W
Holme Cultram Ab.	16	55 N	3 W
Holowczyn	54	54 N	30 E
Holstein	12	54 N	10 E
Holycross	37	53 N	8 W
Holyhead	121	53 N	5 W
Holywood Ab.	23	55 N	4 W
Holzhausen	97	Ins.	
Homberg	12	51 N	9 E
Homburg	12	50 N	9 E
Home Ab.	23	56 N	2 W
Homs	110	35 N	37 E
Honan	138	80 N	110 E
Honau	112	47 N	8 E
Hondo	137		
Hondo, R.	69	18 N	89 W
Hondschoote	81	51 N	3 E
Honduras	69	10 N	90 W
Honduras B.	69	16 N	88 W
Honduras, C.	69	16 N	86 W
Honfleur	19	49 N	0
Hongg	15	47 N	9 E
Hong-kong	138	22 N	114 E
Honiton	113	51 N	3 W
Honolulu	139	20 N	160 W
Hont	21	48 N	19 E
Honton	121	51 N	1 W
Hooghly	64	23 N	88 E
Hooghly, R.	64	22 N	88 E
Hooglide	81	51 N	3 E
Hoogstraeten	22	51 N	5 E
Hook Head	27	52 N	7 W
Hook of Holland	109	52 N	4 E
Hoorn	22	53 N	5 E
Hopton Heath	36	53 N	2 W
Horki	61	52 N	33 E
Hormuz	2	27 N	56 W
Horn	12	49 N	16 E
Hornby	36	54 N	3 W
Horncastle	36	53 N	0
Horodlo	108	51 N	24 E
Horsens	17	56 N	10 E
Horsham	113	51 N	0
Horst	22	51 N	6 E
Hosiwu	138	Ins.	
Hostalrich	95	44 N	3 E
Hostieradek	92	Ins.	
Houat	87	47 N	3 E
Houdan	19	49 N	2 E
Hougoumont	98	Ins.	
Hounslow	121	51 N	0
Houston	71	30 N	95 W
Howe, C.	128	38 S	150 E
Howe Is., Lord	128	31 S	159 E
Howick	121	55 N	2 W
Howtushih	137	39 N	122 E
Höxter	29	52 N	9 E
Höya	62	53 N	9 E
Hoyerswerda	97	51 N	14 E
Hradisch	62	49 N	17 E
Hsiuyen	137	40 N	123 E
Huallaga R.	106	8 S	76 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Huaqui	106	16 S	59 W
Hubertusburg	57	51 N	13 E
Huddersfield	121	54 N	2 W
Hudson B.	70		
Hudson Bay Co.	70		
Hudson, R.	72	42 N	74 W
Hudson Str.	139	60 N	80 W
Hué	125	16 N	108 E
Huesca	9	42 N	0
Hughenden	128	21 S	144 E
Hühnerwasser	117	51 N	15 E
Hui li chau	138	27 N	102 E
Huine, R.	118	48 N	1 E
Hull	16	54 N	0
Hull	126	45 N	76 W
Hulst (Germany)	39	51 N	7 E
Hulst (Neth.)	22	51 N	4 E
Humber	34	52 N	0
Humenchai	138	25 N	114 E
Hummelhof	54	58 N	26 E
Hunan	138	20 N	110 E
Hundheim	117	50 N	9 E
Hungary	1		
Hungtse hu	137	32 N	116 E
Hun Ho	137	42 N	124 E
Hun Ho	138 Ins.		
Hüningen	107	48 N	8 E
Hunsdon	16	52 N	0
Hunter, R.	100	32 S	151 E
Huntingdon	16	52 N	0
Huntly	23	57 N	3 W
Hunyani, R.	133	17 S	31 E
Hupè	138	30 N	110 E
Huron, L.	72	40 N	90 W
Hurons	67	40 N	90 W
Hurst Castle	16	51 N	2 W
Hussula	61	61 N	26 E
Husum	17	54 N	9 E
Huy	22	51 N	5 E
Hwang Ho	138	38 N	106 E
Hwayuenkow	137	40 N	123 E
Hydra	105	37 N	24 E
Hyères Is. d'	79	43 N	6 E
Hythe	16	51 N	1 E
Iar-connacht	27	53 N	10 W
Iaroslavl	61	58 N	40 E
Ica, R. (Putumayo)	135	3 S	70 W
Iceland	141	68 N	20 W
Ichang	138	31 N	111 E
Idaho	72	40 N	120 W
Idapa, R.	135	2 N	66 W
Idrone	27	53 N	7 W
Idstedt	107	55 N	9 E
Idstein	12	50 N	8 E
Ifelymye	27	52 N	8 W
Ifni	131	29 N	10 W
Iganie	108	52 N	22 E
Igharghar, W.	131	31 N	7 E
Igiden, W.	131	29 N	4 W
Igis	30	47 N	10 E
Iglau	12	49 N	15 E
Igli	131	30 N	2 W
Iguala	106	18 N	100 W
Iguassa, R.	135	26 S	52 W
Ikerin	27	53 N	8 W
Ilanz	30	47 N	9 E
Ilchester	16	51 N	3 W
Île d'Yeu	82	47 N	2 W
Îles Pomègues	19	43 N	5 E
Ill, R. (Austria)	112	47 N	9 E
Ill, R. (France)	112	47 N	7 E
Ille et Vilaine	103	48 N	4 W
Iller, R.	107	48 N	10 E
Illinois	72	40 N	90 W
Illyrian Provinces	97	44 N	12 E
Ilmen, L.	108	58 N	31 E
Iloilo	140	10 N	123 E
Imaile	27	53 N	7 W
Imam Ghar	124	26 N	69 E
Iman, R.	137	46 N	135 E
Imayne	27	53 N	8 W
Imbros	3	40 N	26 E
Imeritia	61	42 N	43 E
Imokilly	37	52 N	8 W
Imola	4	44 N	12 E
Inchaffray Ab.	23	56 N	4 W
Inchicronan	38	53 N	9 W
Inchinnan	23	56 N	4 W
India Agcy, Central	122	20 N	70 E
Indiana	72	40 N	90 W
Indianapolis	72	40 N	86 W
Indian Desert	99	24 N	72 E
Indian Territory	73	30 N	100 W
Indigirka, R.	139	60 N	140 E
Indore	122	20 N	70 E
Indore	64	23 N	76 E
Indre	103	44 N	0
Indre et Loire	103	44 N	0
Indre, R.	103	46 N	2 E
Indus, R.	123		
Ingogo	133	27 S	30 E
Ingolstadt	12	49 N	11 E
Ingria	52	60 N	30 E
Inhambane	140	24 S	35 E
Inisbofin I.	37	54 N	10 W
Inishannon	37	52 N	9 W
Inishkea	27	54 N	10 W
Inishowen	37	55 N	8 W
Inistioge	47	52 N	7 W
Inistrahull I.	27	55 N	7 W
Inkerman	115	45 N	34 E
Inkerman Mt	115 Ins.		
Inn, R.	12	47 N	12 E
Innsbruck	12	47 N	11 E
Innviertel	60	48 N	12 E
Inowraclaw	58	53 N	18 E
Insalah (*see* Ensalah)			
Interlaken	15	47 N	8 E
Inverary	56	56 N	5 W
Invercargill	129	46 S	168 E
Inverey	56	57 N	3 W
Inverlocky	23	57 N	5 W
Inverness	56	57 N	4 W
Inverurie	56	57 N	2 W
Iona Ab.	23	56 N	7 W
Ionian Is.	105	39 N	20 E
Iowa	72	40 N	100 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Ipek	120	43 N	20 E
Ipswich (Amer. N.)	68	43 N	71 W
Ipswich (England)	16	52 N	1 E
Iquique	135	20 S	70 W
Iracticonor	27	53 N	10 W
Irak-Ajemi	124	30 N	50 E
Irbit	108	58 N	63 E
Ireland	141		
Ireland's Eye	27	53 N	6 W
Irgai	136	40 N	68 E
Irish Oriel	27	54 N	7 W
Irish Sea	121		
Irkutsk	138	52 N	104 E
Iroise Channel	87	48 N	5 W
Iron Gates	119	45 N	22 E
Iroquois	68	40 N	90 W
Irrawaddy	122	20 N	90 E
Irtish	138	50 N	70 E
Irun	7	43 N	2 W
Irurzon	95	43 N	2 W
Irwell, R.	121	54 N	2 W
Irwinville	74	32 N	83 W
Isabel I.	139	8 S	159 E
Isandhlwana Hill	133	28 S	31 E
Isar, R.	107	48 N	12 E
Isaszeg	111	48 N	19 E
Ischia I.	4	40 N	12 E
Iselberg	93	47 N	11 E
Isenburg	94	50 N	9 E
Iseo, L.	88	46 N	10 E
Iser, R.	117	48 N	12 E
Iser Gebirge	117 Ins.		
Isère, Department of	103	44 N	4 E
Isère, R.	8	44 N	4 E
Isernia	104	42 N	14 E
Ishim, R.	138	50 N	60 E
Isker, R.	105	43 N	24 E
Island, No. 10	74	37 N	9 W
Islands, Bay of (Newfoundland)	126	48 N	60 W
Islands, Bay of (N.Z.)	129	35 S	174 E
Islay	23	56 N	6 W
Isle en Jourdan	19	44 N	1 E
Isle of France	79	48 N	0
Isle of Kent	68	39 N	76 W
Islip	36	52 N	1 W
Ismail	61	45 N	29 E
Ismailia	132	31 N	32 E
Isny	12	48 N	10 E
Isola della Scala	4 Ins.	45 N	11 E
Isonzo, R.	83	46 N	13 E
Ispahan	124	33 N	52 E
Issik Kul (Lake)	138	40 N	70 E
Issoire	8	45 N	3 E
Issoudun	8	47 N	2 E
Issy	97 Ins.		
Istra, R.	52	56 N	36 E
Istria	4	44 N	12 E
Istrie	94	45 N	14 E
Italian Rep.	89	44 N	8 E
Italy	141		
Itamaraca I.	106	7 S	35 W
Itchili	110	35 N	30 E
Itchin, R.	121	51 N	1 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Ithaka	105	38 N	21 E
Iton, R.	118	49 N	1 E
Ittingen	15	48 N	9 E
Ituri, R.	132	1 N	29 E
Ituxy, R.	135	10 S	70 W
Itzehoe	62	54 N	10 E
Iuka	74	35 N	88 W
Iveagh	27	54 N	6 W
Iverdun	25	47 N	7 E
Iviza	95	39 N	1 E
Ivory Coast	130	5 N	5 W
Ivoy	11	50 N	5 E
Ivrea	4	45 N	8 E
Ivry	19	49 N	1 E
Jabalpur	122	23 N	80 E
Jaca	95	43 N	0
Jacatra	43	6 S	106 E
Jackson	74	32 N	90 W
Jacksonville	140	30 N	82 W
Jacobabad	124	28 N	68 E
Jacobsdal	133	29 S	25 E
Jacuhy, R.	135	30 S	52 W
Jaen	95	38 N	4 W
Jaffa	110	32 N	35 E
Jaffnapatam	64	10 N	80 E
Jagel	116	54 N	10 E
Jägerndorf	12	50 N	18 E
Jaguaribe, R.	135	6 S	39 W
Jaguary, R.	135	20 S	56 W
Jahde, R.	87	53 N	8 E
Jaipur	122	27 N	76 E
Jaisalmer	99	27 N	71 E
Jaisalmer State	122	20 N	70 E
Jaitpur (Kathiawar)	122	22 N	71 E
Jaitpur (U. P.)	122	25 N	79 E
Jajce	3	44 N	17 E
Jajcza	21	44 N	17 E
Jalalabad	124	34 N	70 E
Jalandar	123	31 N	76 E
Jalandar Doab	124	30 N	75 E
Jalapa	106	20 N	97 W
Jalisco	134	20 N	110 W
Jalons	11	49 N	4 E
Jamaica	69	10 N	80 W
Jamary, R.	135	10 S	62 W
James B.	70	50 N	90 W
James Ranges	128	30 S	130 E
James, R.	74	37 N	79 W
James Town	100	16 S	5 W
Jamestown (Am. N.)	68	37 N	77 W
Jamestown (Ireland)	38	54 N	8 W
Jametz	33	49 N	5 E
Jamrud	124 Ins.		
Janina	105	40 N	21 E
Jankau	33	50 N	15 E
Japan	137		
Japan, Sea of	137		
Jargeau	19	48 N	2 E
Jarnac	19	46 N	0
Jaromer	117 Ins.		
Jaromircz	57	50 N	16 E
Jaroslav	20	50 N	23 E
Jaroslavl	108	58 N	40 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Jarvis I.	139	0	160 W
Jassy	3	47 N	28 E
Jativa	7	39 N	0
Jauer	12	51 N	16 E
Jaunpur	123	26 N	83 E
Java	139	20 S	100 E
Javari, R.	135	10 S	80 W
Jaxartes, R.	124	40 N	65 E
Jaz Morian Hamun, L.	124	26 N	55 E
Jebado I.	131	34 N	11 E
Jebel el Tih	132	29 N	34 E
Jechna Doab	124	30 N	70 E
Jedburgh	56	55 N	3 W
Jedburgh Ab.	23	55 N	3 W
Jeddah	130	22 N	39 E
Jedi, W.	131	34 N	5 E
Jedisan	3	45 N	30 E
Jedrzejow	20	51 N	20 E
Jefferson City	74	39 N	92 W
Jeletz	108	52 N	38 E
Jemappes	81	50 N	4 E
Jemmingen	22	53 N	7 E
Jemteland	17	60 N	10 E
Jena	107	51 N	12 E
Jenil, R.	7	36 N	6 W
Jérémie	69	18 N	74 W
Jersey, I. of	79	49 N	2 W
Jersey, New (Am. N.)	72	40 N	74 W
Jerusalem	110	32 N	35 E
Jervaulx Ab.	16	54 N	2 W
Jever	12	54 N	8 E
Jhansi	122	25 N	79 E
Jhelum	122	33 N	74 E
Jhelum, R.	64	32 N	72 E
Jibuti	130	11 N	43 E
Jiddah	132	21 N	39 E
Jilma, W.	131	35 N	10 E
Jind	123	29 N	76 E
Jiu, R.	119	44 N	20 E
Jodhpur	64	26 N	73 E
Jodhpur State	122	20 N	70 E
Johannesburg (Afr.)	133	26 S	28 E
Johannisberg (Ger.)	107	50 N	8 E
Johore	125	2 N	103 E
Joinville	97	48 N	5 E
Joinville, Pr. of	8	48 N	4 E
Jones Sd.	126	70 N	90 W
Jonesborough	74	34 N	84 W
Jonköping	17	58 N	14 E
Jordan, R.	85	32 N	36 E
Joruba	130	8 N	4 E
Josephstadt	117	50 N	16 E
Josselin	19	48 N	3 W
Jouan G.	87	44 N	8 E
Jouarre	19	49 N	3 E
Jougne	25	47 N	6 E
Joux, L. de	112	47 N	6 E
Joyo	27	54 N	10 W
Juan de Fuca, Str. of	72	48 N	125 W
Juan Fernandez I.	106	34 S	79 W
Juan-king	138	29 N	110 E
Jub, R.	130	3 N	42 E
Juby, C.	131	28 N	13 W
Jucar, R.	7	38 N	2 W
Judenburg	83	47 N	15 E
Judoigne	45	51 N	5 E
Juist Is.	109	54 N	7 E
Jujuy	106	24 S	64 W
Jülich	12	51 N	6 E
Jumna, R.	64	24 N.	72 E
Jungbungzlau	12	50 N	15 E
Junin	106	14 N	76 W
Jura	103	44 N	4 W
Jura I.	23	56 N	6 W
Jura Mts.	118		
Jurua, R.	135	10 S	70 W
Juterbogk (Jüterbok)	12	52 N	13 E
Jutland	17	55 N	10 E
Kaap Plateau	133	28 S	24 E
Kabardia, Gt and Lt.	61	40 N	40 E
Kabompo, R.	130	13 S	19 E
Kabul	124	35 N	69 E
Kabul, R.	124	34 N	70 E
Kabul, R., Valley of	124	Ins.	
Kabylia	131	30 N	0
Kachar	125	25 N	94 E
Kaffa	61	45 N	35 E
Kaffa B.	115	45 N	36 E
Kaffirs	65	31 S	29 E
Kaffraria	133	31 S	29 E
Kafiristan	124	35 N	70 E
Kafue, R.	130	14 S	28 E
Kagoshima	137	32 N	131 E
Kahla	92	51 N	12 E
Kahlenberg	48	48 N	16 E
Kaine	124	34 N	59 E
Kaipara Harb.	129	36 S	174 E
Kaiping	138	40 N	118 E
K'aip'ing	137	40 N	122 E
Kairouan	131	36 N	10 E
Kaisersberg	46	48 N	7 E
Kaiserslautern	33	49 N	8 E
Kaiserwerth	45	51 N	7 E
Kaja	97	Ins.	
Kakhetia	108	42 N	46 E
Kakhyens	138	24 N	95 E
Kakoun	85	32 N	35 E
Kalahari Desert	133	23 S	22 E
Kalamás, R.	119	40 N	20 E
Kalamata	120	37 N	22 E
Kalamita B.	115	45 N	33 E
Kalat	124	29 N	66 E
Kalgan	138	41 N	115 E
Kalgoorlie	128	29 S	121 E
Kalinjar	64	25 N	81 E
Kalisch (Kalisz)	55	52 N	18 E
Kalocsa	21	47 N	19 E
Kalotcha, R.	96	56 N	36 E
Kalpi	123	26 N	80 E
Kaluga	61	54 N	36 E
Kalundborg	17	56 N	11 E
Kama, R.	52	57 N	55 E
Kambeloe	43	4 S	130 E
Kameniec	48	49 N	27 E
Kamloops	126	51 N	121 W
Kammin	59	54 N	15 E
Kampen	22	53 N	6 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Kamtchatka ...	139	55 N	160 E
Kanagawa ...	137	35 N	140 E
Kanawha, R. ...	74	38 N	81 W
Kandahar	124	32 N	66 E
Kandy	64	7 N	81 E
Kanem	130	14 N	15 E
Kangaroo I. ...	128	36 S	137 E
Kanizsa	21	46 N	17 W
Kankakee, R. ...	67	41 N	88 W
Kankasanturi ...	140	9 N	80 E
Kano	130	12 N	9 E
Kansas	72	80 N	110 W
Kan-su	138	80 N	100 E
Kantara	132 Ins.		
Kápolna	111	48 N	20 E
Kappel	15	47 N	9 E
Kapunda	128	34 S	139 E
Karabagh	108	40 N	46 E
Kara Boghaz ...	124	40 N	50 E
Karabusa	48	36 N	24 E
Karachi	64	25 N	67 E
Karagwe	130	3 S	31 E
Kara-kash, R. ...	136	36 N	80 E
Karakoram Mts ...	99	32 N	72 E
Karakorum	136	48 N	103 E
Karakorum Pass ...	138	35 N	78 E
Kara-kum	124	40 N	60 E
Karaman	3	37 N	33 E
Karaman (Karamania)	3	35 N	30 E
Karamea B. ...	129	41 S	172 E
Kara Sea	136	70 N	60 E
Karashahr	138	42 N	86 E
Kara Su	119	42 N	24 E
Karasubazan ...	115	45 N	35 E
Kara-tal, R. ...	139	40 N	100 E
Karatchai R. ...	124	35 N	50 E
Karauli	122	26 N	77 E
Karozeff	108 Ins.		
Kardis	52	59 N	24 E
Kargopol	61	61 N	39 E
Karikal	64	11 N	80 E
Karlsbad	111	50 N	13 E
Karlshamn	53	56 N	15 E
Karlskrona	54	56 N	16 E
Karlsruhe	118	49 N	8 E
Karlstad	108	59 N	14 E
Karree	133	31 S	22 E
Karroo, Gt ...	133	33 S	22 E
Kars	3	41 N	43 E
Kartalinia	108	42 N	44 E
Karub, R.	133	22 S	15 E
Karun, R.	124	31 N	49 E
Karwar	122	15 N	74 E
Kaschan	21	49 N	21 E
Kashgar	138	39 N	76 E
Kashgar, R. ...	124	40 N	78 E
Kashgaria	138	40 N	76 E
Kashira	52	55 N	38 E
Kashkar, R. ...	124	35 N	72 E
Kashmir	65	32 N	72 E
Kasimbazar ...	64	24 N	88 E
Kaskaskia	72	38 N	90 W
Kassa	111	49 N	21 E
Kassai	130	4 S	20 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Kassala	132	16 N	36 E
Kassange	130	9 S	17 E
Kassassin	132 Ins.		
Kastamuni	110	41 N	34 E
Katanga	130	11 S	27 E
Katcha, R. ...	115 Ins.		
Kathiawar	122	20 N	70 E
Katsena	130	13 N	7 E
Katsena, R. ...	130	7 N	10 E
Kattegat	141	50 N	10 E
Katunga	130	9 N	5 E
Katwijk	42	52 N	4 E
Katzbach	57	51 N	16 E
Kaufbeuren ...	12	48 N	11 E
Kavanaghs ...	27	53 N	7 W
Kavola	110	41 N	24 E
Kawakawa	129	35 S	174 E
Kay	57	52 N	16 E
Kayserberg ...	40	48 N	7 E
Kazan	61	56 N	49 E
Kazan, R. ...	126	62 N	100 W
Kazembe	130	10 S	25 E
Kazvin	124	36 N	50 E
Keatings	27	53 N	7 W
Kedah	125	6 N	101 E
Keeling I.	139	11 S	97 E
Kehl	33	49 N	8 E
Kei, R.	133	33 S	28 E
Keiskama, R. ...	133	33 S	27 E
Kelantan	125	5 N	102 E
Kelheim	33	49 N	12 E
Kelkil Irmak ...	115	40 N	36 E
Kells	37	54 N	7 W
Kelso	56	56 N	2 W
Kelso Ab.	23	56 N	2 W
Kelung	138	25 N	122 E
Kelyoub	85	30 N	31 E
Kempen	39	51 N	6 E
Kempten	12	48 N	10 E
Ken, R.	121	55 N	4 W
Kenaliaghe	27	53 N	8 E
Kendal	16	54 N	3 W
Kenia, Mt ...	132	0	37 E
Kenmare, R. ...	37	52 N	10 W
Kennebec, R. ...	70	44 N	70 W
Kenneh	132	26 N	32 E
Kennemer, I. ...	6	52 N	4 E
Kennet, R. ...	36	51 N	2 W
Kenninghall ...	16	52 N	1 E
Kent	16		
Kentish Knock ...	42	52 N	2 E
Kentucky	72	80 N	9 W
Kenyérmezo ...	21	46 N	23 E
Keoghs	27	53 N	8 W
Keppel B.	128	23 S	151 E
Keppoch	56	57 N	5 W
Kerch (*see* Kertch)			
Keria	138	37 N	82 E
Keria, R.	124	35 N	80 E
Kermadec I. ...	139	40 S	180
Kerman	124	30 N	57 E
Kerman-Shah ...	124	34 N	48 E
Kerry	37	52 N	10 W
Kerrykurrihy ...	37	52 N	8 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Kertch	108	45 N	36 E
Kertch, Str. of ...	115	45 N	37 E
Kerulen, R. ...	138	40 N	110 E
Kessel, R.	45	49 N	10 E
Kesselsdorf	57	51 N	13 E
Keswick	121	55 N	3 W
Kexholm	61	61 N	30 E
Key, L.	27	54 N	8 W
Key West	134	25 N	82 W
Kezanlik	105	43 N	25 E
Khabes, G. of (*see* Gabes)			
Khama's Country ...	133	30 S	20 E
Khatanga, R. ...	136	70 N	103 E
Kherson	108	47 N	33 E
Kherson B. ...	115	47 N	32 E
Khersonese, C. ...	115	44 N	33 E
Khersonese, The ...	115	Ins.	
Khiva	124	42 N	61 E
Khoczim (*see* Chocim)			
Khoja Saleh ...	136	38 N	66 E
Khojend	124	40 N	70 E
Khokand (Khokan)	124	41 N	71 E
Kholm (*see* Chelm)			
Khong	125	14 N	106 E
Khorasan	124		
Khor Hable ...	132	12 N	30 E
Khotan	124	37 N	80 E
Khotan, R. ...	124	36 N	80 E
Khozat	110	39 N	39 E
Khozdar	124	28 N	66 E
Khozhend	136	40 N	70 E
Khulm	124	37 N	68 E
Kiachta	138	51 N	106 E
Kianghung	138	22 N	101 E
Kiangsi	138	20 N	110 E
Kiangsu	138	34 N	120 E
Kiao-chow	138	36 N	120 E
Kibet	130	12 N	20 E
Kidderminster ...	121	52 N	2 W
Kidnapper's Pt ...	129	40 S	177 E
Kieff	61	50 N	30 E
Kiel	12	54 N	10 E
Kielce	108	51 N	21 E
Kilbeggan	47	53 N	7 W
Kilcock	27	53 N	7 W
Kilcullen	27	53 N	7 W
Kildare	37	53 N	7 W
Kildare, Earls of ...	27	53 N	7 W
Kildrummy ...	56	57 N	3 W
Kilemba	130	8 S	26 E
Kilia	3	45 N	29 E
Kilia Channel ...	105	45 N	30 E
Kilia, Mth of Danube	108	45 N	30 E
Kiliman, R. ...	2	30 S	30 E
Kilimanjaro, Mt ...	130	3 S	37 E
Kilindini	140	4 S	40 E
Kilkenny	37	53 N	7 W
Killala	47	54 N	9 W
Killala Bay ...	37	54 N	10 W
Killaloe	38	53 N	8 W
Killibeagh	47	54 N	6 W
Killiecrankie ...	23	57 N	4 W
Killultach	27	55 N	6 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Killybegs	37	55 N	8 W
Kilmacrenan ...	37	55 N	8 W
Kilmallock	27	52 N	9 W
Kilmarnock ...	23	56 N	5 W
Kilnamanagh ...	27	53 N	8 W
Kilrush	37	53 N	7 W
Kilsyth	36	56 N	4 W
Kilwarline	27	54 N	6 W
Kimanis B. ...	139	6 N	115 E
Kimberley (Afr. S.)	133	29 S	25 E
Kimberley (Austral.)	128	20 S	120 E
Kimbolton	16	52 N	0
Kimbolton Ab. ...	16	52 N	0
Kinbuck	56	56 N	4 W
Kinburn	61	47 N	32 E
Kincardine	23	57 N	2 W
Kinchow	138	39 N	122 E
Kinchow B. ...	137	36 N	120 E
Kinelea	27	53 N	9 W
King George's Sound (Am. N.) ...	101	50 N	125 W
King George's Sound (Austral.) ...	128	35 S	118 E
King Island ...	128	40 S	144 E
King William Canal	107	54 N	9 E
King William's Land	139	20 S	140 E
King William's Town	133	33 S	27 E
King's Channel ...	87	56 N	12 E
King's County ...	37	53 N	8 W
King's Lynn ...	16	53 N	0
King's Mt	70	35 N	82 W
Kingston (Canada)	70	44 N	77 W
Kingston (England)	16	51 N	0
Kingston (Jamaica)	69	18 N	76 W
Kingston-on-Hull ...	114	54 N	0
Kingstown (N. Z.)	129	45 S	169 E
Kingstown (St Vinc't)	69	13 N	61 W
Kingswood Ab. ...	16	52 N	2 W
Kinross	23	56 N	4 W
Kinsale	37	52 N	9 W
Kinsellaghs	27	53 N	6 W
Kintyre	23	56 N	6 W
Kinzig, R.	39	48 N	8 E
Kiöge	116	55 N	12 E
Kioto	137	35 N	136 E
Kippendavie ...	56	56 N	4 W
Kirbekan	132	19 N	32 E
Kirchheim	28	49 N	9 E
Kirghiz Cossacks ...	136	40 N	50 E
Kirghiz Steppe ...	138	40 N	60 E
Kirin	138	44 N	127 E
Kirkby Lonsdale ...	36	54 N	3 W
Kirkcaldy	121	56 N	3 W
Kirkcudbright ...	23	55 N	4 W
Kirkham Ab. ...	16	54 N	1 W
Kirkholm	32	57 N	24 E
Kirki	122	18 N	74 E
Kirkstall Ab. ...	16	54 N	2 W
Kirkstead Ab. ...	16	53 N	0
Kirkwall	23	59 N	3 W
Kiruna	108	68 N	20 E
Kishineff	108	47 N	29 E
Kisil-Arvat	136	39 N	56 E
Kisogawa, R. ...	137	32 N	136 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Kistingen	117	50 N	10 E
Kistna, R.	64	16 N	72 E
Kitzingen	13	50 N	10 E
Kiuklang	138	30 N	116 E
Kiu-shiu I.	137	32 N	131 E
Kiutayeh	110	39 N	30 E
Kizil Irmak	115	41 N	36 E
Kizil-kum	124	40 N	60 E
Kizil Uzen	124	37 N	48 E
Kizliar	108	44 N	47 E
Kjöge	53	55 N	12 E
Klagenfurt	83	47 N	14 E
Klausenburg	21	47 N	24 E
Kleck	104	43 N	18 E
Klein Schnellendorf	57	50 N	18 E
Klerksdorp	133	27 S	27 E
Klettgau	13	48 N	9 E
Klimowicze	108	54 N	32 E
Klissow	54	51 N	20 E
Kliuc	3	45 N	17 E
Klondike, R.	139	60 N	140 W
Kloster	30	47 N	10 E
Klöstergrab	12	51 N	14 E
Klosterneuburg	93	Ins.	
Klosterzeven	57	53 N	9 E
Knajazevats	119	44 N	22 E
Knäred	53	57 N	13 E
Knaresborough	36	54 N	2 W
Knight of Kerry	27	52 N	10 W
Knight of the Valley	27	53 N	9 W
Knockfergus	27	55 N	6 W
Knocktopher	47	52 N	7 W
Knoque	51	51 N	3 E
Knoxville	74	36 N	84 W
Kobdo	138	48 N	91 E
Kobé (Africa)	130	14 N	25 E
Kobé (Japan)	137	35 N	135 E
Kodiak I.	139	40 N	160 W
Kodok	132	10 N	32 E
Koepang	140	20 S	120 E
Koevorden (*see* Coeverden)			
Kohat	124	34 N	71 E
Koh-i-Baba	124	35 N	67 E
Kokang	138	23 N	98 E
Kokenhausen	32	57 N	25 E
Kok-kut I.	125	12 N	102 E
Koko Nor	138	37 N	100 E
Kokura	137	34 N	131 E
Kola	108	60 N	30 E
Kolaba	122	19 N	73 E
Kolberg	33	54 N	16 E
Kolberg Heath	53	55 N	10 E
Kolding	116	55 N	9 E
Kolditz	14	51 N	13 E
Kolen Mts	53	65 N	15 E
Kolhapur	122	17 N	74 E
Kolima, R.	139	60 N	140 E
Kolin	57	50 N	15 E
Kölln	12	52 N	13 E
Kolozsvár	21	47 N	24 E
Komane, R.	133	19 S	24 E
Komati Poort	133	25 S	32 E
Komati, R.	133	25 S	33 E
Komorn	21	48 N	18 E
Konakry	130	10 N	14 W
Kong	130	9 N	5 W
Kongeaa (Konge Aa), R.	107	55 N	9 E
Kongsvinger	108	60 N	12 E
Konieh	8	38 N	32 E
Königgrätz	57	50 N	16 E
Königinhof	111	50 N	16 E
Königsberg (Bohem.)	62	50 N	13 E
Königsberg (Coburg)	14	50 N	11 E
Königsberg (Prussia)	62	55 N	20 E
Königsfelden	15	47 N	8 E
Königshofen	33	50 N	10 E
Königstein	107	51 N	14 E
Konin	20	52 N	18 E
Konkip, R.	133	27 S	17 E
Kootenay	126	49 N	115 W
Köpenick	55	52 N	14 E
Kopet Dagh	136	30 N	50 E
Kora	64	26 N	80 E
Korat	125	15 N	102 E
Kordofan	132	10 N	30 E
Korea	137		
Korea, G. of	137	39 N	124 E
Korea Str.	137		
Koregaon	122	18 N	74 E
Kormönd	92	47 N	17 E
Koron	48	37 N	22 E
Koros	21	46 N	16 E
Körös, R.	111	47 N	21 E
Korosko	132	23 N	32 E
Korsor	116	55 N	11 E
Korti	132	18 N	32 E
Korytnia	96	55 N	32 E
Kosciusko Mt	128	37 S	147 E
Kosel	57	50 N	18 E
Kosi, R. (Africa, S.)	133	27 S	33 E
Kosi, R. (India)	123	26 N	87 E
Kosloff	61	45 N	33 E
Koso Gol	138	50 N	100 E
Kosovo	8	44 N	16 E
Kossier	132	26 N	34 E
Kossovo	119	40 N	20 E
Kostroma	108	58 N	41 E
Köszeg	21	47 N	16 E
Kota	122	25 N	76 E
Kothen	12	52 N	12 E
Kötschenbroda	33	51 N	14 E
Kottbus (*see* Cottbus)			
Kotzebue Sd	126	60 N	170 W
Kouba	108	41 N	48 E
Koura, R.	52	41 N	46 E
Kouta, R.	132	7 N	22 E
Koutais	61	42 N	43 E
Kovno	108	55 N	24 E
Koweit	130	30 N	48 E
Kowloon	138	22 N	114 E
Kozminek	20	52 N	18 E
Krasnaia Pakhra	96	55 N	37 E
Krasnoi	96	55 N	31 E
Krasnovodsk	136	40 N	53 E
Krassnojarsk	138	56 N	92 E
Kratt	125	12 N	102 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Krems	111	48 N	16 E
Kremsier	111	49 N	17 E
Kreuznach	29	50 N	8 E
Kristianopel	53	56 N	16 E
Kristianshavn	53	56 N	13 E
Kristianstad	53	56 N	14 E
Kroja	3	41 N	20 E
Kronach	92	50 N	11 E
Kronborg	53	56 N	13 E
Kronslot	54	60 N	30 E
Kronstadt (Russia)	61	60 N	30 E
Kronstadt (Transyl.)	111	46 N	26 E
Kroonstad	133	28 S	27 E
Krossen	12	52 N	15 E
Kroumirs	131	36 N	8 E
Krugersdorp	133	26 S	28 E
Krummau	29	49 N	14 E
Krusovac	3	43 N	21 E
Krzenowitz	92 Ins.		
Ksár-el-Kebir	131	35 N	6 W
Kuala Lumpur	125	2 N	102 E
Kuban	61	40 N	30 E
Kuban, R.	61	45 N	40 E
Kuching (Sarawak)	139	1 N	111 E
Kuen-lun Mts	99		
Kufara	130	25 N	22 E
Kuito, R.	133	17 S	19 E
Kukawa	130	13 N	14 E
Kulali	115	41 N	29 E
Kulangsu	138	25 N	118 E
Kuldja	138	44 N	82 E
Kulm	97	51 N	14 E
Kulmbach	12	50 N	11 E
Kulpa	21	45 N	16 E
Kum, R.	124	34 N	51 E
Kuma, R.	61	45 N	46 E
Kumo, R.	17	60 N	20 E
Kunashiri	137	44 N	146 E
Kunduz	124	37 N	69 E
Kunduz, R.	124	35 N	65 E
Kunersdorf	57	52 N	15 E
Kunghyng	138	43 N	130 E
Kungrat	124	43 N	59 E
Kungura	52	57 N	57 E
Kunsan	137	36 N	127 E
Kuopio	108	65 N	28 E
Kur, R.	115	42 N	43 E
Kur, R.	124	40 N	48 E
Kura, R.	108	40 N	48 E
Kuram Pass	124	34 N	70 E
Kurdistan	3	35 N	40 E
Kurdla	99	19 N	75 E
Kuria Muria Is.	140	18 N	60 E
Kurile Is.	137 Ins.		
Kurisches Haff	32	55 N	21 E
Kurla	138	42 N	86 E
Kurmark	12	50 N	12 E
Kurnool	64	16 N	78 E
Kursk	108	52 N	36 E
Kuruman	130	28 S	24 E
Kuruman, R.	133	27 S	22 E
Kushk	136	35 N	63 E
Kussnacht	112	47 N	8 E
Küstrin (*see* Cüstrin)			

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Kutais	110	42 N	43 E
Kutch	99	23 N	70 E
Kutch, G. of	99	23 N	69 E
Kutchuk-Kainardji	61	44 N	28 E
Kuttack	99	20 N	86 E
Kuttenberg	12	50 N	15 E
Kutzdorf	57	53 N	15 E
Kwando, R.	133	17 S	23 E
Kwang Chow Wan	138	21 N	110 E
Kwangsi	138	20 N	100 E
Kwangtung	138	24 N	110 E
Kwantung Pen.	137	36 N	120 E
Kwanza, R.	65	9 S	14 E
Kweichau	138	20 N	100 E
Kwei-hwa	136	41 N	111 E
Kweihwacheng	138	41 N	112 E
Kweiling	138	25 N	110 E
Kweiyang	138	27 N	107 E
Kyaikshalo	125	16 N	96 E
Kyendwin, R.	122	20 N	90 E
Kykdiun	42	53 N	5 E
Kyle	23	55 N	4 W
Kymmene, R.	61	61 N	27 E
Kyritz	33	53 N	12 E
Kysyl Kum	138	40 N	60 E
Laaland I.	17	55 N	11 E
Laar	107	53 N	7 E
La Bassée	39	51 N	3 E
Labiau	58	55 N	21 E
Labrador	126	50 N	70 W
Labuan	139	0	100 E
La Capelle	39	50 N	4 E
La Cava	4	41 N	15 E
Laccadive Is.	122	10 N	70 E
La Charité	19	47 N	3 E
La Châtaigneraie	82	47 N	1 W
La Chaussade	79	46 N	2 E
Lachlan, R.	128	33 S	147 E
La Colle Mill	70	45 N	74 W
La Corona	83	46 N	11 E
La Creuse	118	47 N	1 E
Lacys	27	54 N	7 W
Ladakh	138	30 N	70 E
Ladenburg	45	49 N	9 E
Lado	132	5 N	32 E
Lado Enclave	132	0	30 E
Ladoga	61	60 N	32 E
Ladoga, L.	61	60 N	30 E
Ladorra, R.	95	43 N	3 W
Ladrone (or Marianne) Is.	139	0	140 E
Ladysmith	133	28 S	30 E
La Favorita	83	45 N	11 E
La Fère	118	50 N	3 E
Lafère Champenoise	97	49 N	4 E
La Ferté	97	49 N	3 E
Laferté Gaucher	97	49 N	3 E
Lagan, The	37	54 N	6 W
La Garnache	19	47 N	2 W
Laghouat	131	34 N	3 E
Lagny	19	49 N	3 E
Lagos (Africa)	130	7 N	4 E
Lagos (Portugal)	24	37 N	8 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Lagoa B. (Portugal)	95	37 N	8 W
La Granja (Guayra)	95	41 N	4 W
La Guaira	106	10 N	67 W
Laguna de Terminos	66	19 N	92 W
La Haye	98	Ins.	
La Hévé	67	44 N	64 W
Lahn	94	51 N	9 E
Lahn, R.	118	50 N	8 E
Lahnstein	97	50 N	8 E
Lahore	64	32 N	74 E
Laibach	12	46 N	15 E
Laing's Nek	133	27 S	30 E
La Jaunaie	82	47 N	2 W
Lake Providence	74	33 N	92 W
Lalsot	99	27 N	76 E
La Mancha	95	36 N	4 W
Lambach	13	48 N	14 E
Lamballe	19	48 N	3 W
Lambay I.	27	53 N	6 W
Lambessa	131	35 N	6 E
Lambeth	114	51 N	0
Lambourne	36	52 N	2 W
Lamia	120	39 N	22 E
Lammermuir Hills	121	56 N	3 W
Lamone, R.	4	44 N	12 E
Lamont	23	56 N	5 W
La Mothe-en-Argonne	39	48 N	6 E
Lampedusa	87	36 N	12 E
Lampione I.	131	36 N	12 E
Lanark	23	56 N	4 W
Lancagua	106	16 S	72 W
Lancaster	16	54 N	3 W
Lancaster Sd	126	74 N	80 W
Lanchaufu	138	36 N	104 E
Landau	12	49 N	8 E
Landeck	30	47 N	10 E
Landen	81	51 N	5 E
Landes, The	103	44 N	1 W
Landguard Fort	42	52 N	1 E
Landrecies	11	50 N	4 E
Landres	81	49 N	6 E
Landriano	4	Ins.	
Landsberg	33	53 N	15 E
Landsburg	12	48 N	11 E
Land's End	121	50 N	6 W
Landshut (Bavaria)	12	49 N	12 E
Landshut (Silesia)	57	51 N	16 E
Landskrona	53	56 N	13 E
Landstuhl	12	49 N	8 E
Lanesborough	47	54 N	8 W
Langeland	17	55 N	10 E
Langensalza	117	51 N	11 E
Langholm	56	55 N	3 W
Langport	36	51 N	3 W
Langres	103	48 N	5 E
Langres, Plateau of	118	48 N	5 E
Langside	23	56 N	4 W
Lang-son	138	22 N	107 E
Languedoc	8		
Lan Ho	137	41 N	123 E
Lantore	43	Ins.	
Laoka	125	23 N	104 E
Laon	8	50 N	4 E
La Palice	103	46 N	1 W
La Pampa	135	40 S	70 W
La Pax	106	16 S	68 W
La Paz	134	14 N	88 W
La Perouse Str.	137	44 N	140 E
Lapland	52		
La Plata	106	34 S	58 W
Lappmark	17		
La Prée	19	46 N	1 W
Larache	7	Ins.	
Lario	94	44 N	8 E
Larissa	105	40 N	22 E
Larnaka	110	35 N	34 E
La Roche	103	47 N	1 W
La Rochefoucauld	79	46 N	0
La Rochelabeille	19	45 N	1 E
La Rochelle	8	46 N	1 W
La Roche s. Yon	82	47 N	1 W
La Rothière	97	48 N	5 E
Las Cruces	106	32 N	108 W
La Seo de Urgel	95	42 N	1 E
Las Guasimas	75	20 N	5 W
Lasne, R.	98	Ins.	
Las Palmas	24	28 N	16 W
Laswari	99	28 N	77 E
Latham House	36	54 N	3 W
La Tour, B. of	8	44 N	0
Lauban	57	51 N	15 E
Lauderdale	23	56 N	3 W
Lauenburg	29	53 N	11 E
Lauenburg, D. of	116	53 N	10 E
Lauenburg (Prus. W.)	59	54 N	18 E
Laufach	117	50 N	9 E
Laufenburg	39	48 N	8 E
Lauffen	12	49 N	9 E
Laun	33	50 N	14 E
Launceston (Eng.)	16	51 N	4 W
Launceston (Tas.)	128	41 S	147 E
Lausanne	15	47 N	7 E
Lausitzer Gebirge	117	Ins.	
Lauter, R.	45	49 N	8 E
Lauterburg	12	49 N	8 E
Laval	103	48 N	1 W
Lavardac	103	44 N	0
La Villette	9	Ins.	
Lavoro	26	42 N	14 E
Laybach	83	46 N	15 E
Layrac	19	44 N	1 E
Lazes	110	41 N	41 E
Lea, R.	121	52 N	0
League of God's House	15	46 N	8 E
League of the Ten Jurisdictions	15	46 N	8 E
League, Upper (Grey)	15	46 N	8 E
Leatherhead	36	51 N	0
Léau	81	51 N	5 E
Lebanon	110	34 N	36 E
Le Bourget	118	49 N	3 E
Lebus	62	52 N	156 E
Lecale	27	54 N	6 W
Le Catelet	11	50 N	3 E
Lecce	104	40 N	18 E
Lech, R.	33	48 N	11 E
Leck, R.	81	52 N	5 E
Lectoure	8	44 N	1 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Lee, R.	37	52 N	9 W
Leeds	16	54 N	2 W
Lechan	128	42 S	145 E
Leer	39	53 N	7 E
Leeuwarden	22	53 N	6 E
Leeuwin, C.	128	34 S	115 E
Leeward Is.	69	10 N	70 W
Leffingen	22	51 N	3 E
Lefroy, L.	128	31 S	122 E
Leganes	7	40 N	4 W
Légé	82	47 N	2 W
Leghorn	26	44 N	10 E
Legino, Mt	83	44 N	8 E
Legnago	104	45 N	11 E
Legnano	88	45 N	11 E
Lehnin	55	52 N	13 E
Leicester	16	53 N	1 W
Leichhardt, R.	128	20 S	140 E
Leignitz	55	50 N	16 E
Leilighlin	27	53 N	7 W
Leine, R.	29	52 N	10 E
Leiningen	107	50 N	8 E
Leinster	27		
Leipheim	13	48 N	10 E
Leipzig	12	51 N	12 E
Leiria	95	40 N	9 W
Leith	23	56 N	3 W
Leitha, R.	12	46 N	16 E
Leitmeritz	33	51 N	14 E
Leitrim	37		
Leitzkau	12	52 N	12 E
Léix	27	53 N	7 W
Leixlip	27	53 N	7 W
Le Maire, Str. of	106	59 S	65 W
Leman	94	44 N	4 E
Leman, L.	25	46 N	6 E
Lemanagh	38	53 N	9 W
Le Mans	8	48 N	0
Lemberg	58	50 N	24 E
Lemling, C.	125	12 N	102 E
Lemnos	3	40 N	25 E
Lena, R.	138	60 N	110 E
Lenczica	58	52 N	19 E
Lenkoran	108	39 N	49 E
Lennox	23	56 N	5 W
Lens	39	50 N	3 E
Lenton	16	53 N	1 W
Lenton Ab.	16	53 N	1 W
Lenzen	54	53 N	11 E
Léogane	69	19 N	73 W
Leohen	83	47 N	15 E
Leominster	121	52 N	3 W
Leon (Mex.)	134	25 N	100 W
Leon (Spain)	7	43 N	6 W
Leondari	3	37 N	22 E
Leopold II, L.	130	2 S	18 E
Leopoldstadt	48	48 N	18 E
Leopoldville	130	5 S	15 E
Lepanto	3	38 N	22 E
Le Pouzin	19	45 N	5 E
Lepsinsky	136	46 N	80 E
Le Puy	8	45 N	4 E
Lerida	7	42 N	1 E
Lérins, Is. de	44	43 N	7 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Lerma	7	42 N	4 W
Lesbos	3	39 N	25 E
Lesghian	108	40 N	40 E
Les Herbiers	82	47 N	1 W
Les Islettes	81	49 N	5 E
Les Sables d'Olonne	82	45 N	2 W
Les Sablons	79	46 N	6 E
Lessines	45	51 N	4 E
Lethbridge	126	50 N	112 W
Lethington	23	56 N	3 W
Letterkenny	37	55 N	8 W
Lettermullan I.	38	53 N	10 W
Leucate	44	43 N	3 E
Leuchtenberg	107	50 N	12 E
Leukas	105	39 N	21 E
Leuthen	57	51 N	17 E
Leutkirch	12	48 N	10 E
Leven	23	56 N	3 W
Leven, L.	23	56 N	3 W
Leven, R.	23	56 N	3 W
Levis	126	46 N	71 W
Lewes	16	51 N	0
Lewes Ab.	16	51 N	0
Lewis	23	58 N	7 W
Lexington	74	39 N	94 W
Lexington	70	42 N	72 W
Leyden	22	52 N	4 E
Leyny	27	54 N	9 W
Leyt	139	0	120 E
Lhasa	138	30 N	91 E
Lia-chau, B.	137	36 N	116 E
Liakhov Is.	140	75 N	150 E
Liane, R.	87 Ins.		
Liao Ho	138	40 N	120 E
Liaotung	137	36 N	120 E
Liao Tung, G. of	137	36 N	120 E
Liaoyang	137	41 N	123 E
Liard, R.	139	60 N	156 W
Libau	58	56 N	21 E
Liberia	130	6 N	11 W
Libyan Desert	132		
Lichfield	16	53 N	2 W
Lichtenberg (Germany)	12	49 N	7 E
Lichtenburg (Afr. S.)	133	26 S	26 E
Lidisdale	23	55 N	3 W
Lido	83	45 N	14 E
Liebertwolkwitz	97 Ins.		
Liechtenstein	62	47 N	9 E
Liefkenshoeck	62	51 N	4 E
Liége	12	51 N	6 E
Liegnitz	12	51 N	16 E
Lienz	62	47 N	13 E
Lierre	22	51 N	5 E
Liestal	112	47 N	8 E
Liffey, R.	37	52 N	8 W
Lifford	37	55 N	7 W
Ligny (France)	97	49 N	5 E
Ligny (France)	98	50 N	5 E
Liguria	104	44 N	8 E
Ligurian Republic	86	44 N	8 E
Lille	79	51 N	3 E
Lillo	87 Ins.		
Lima	106	12 S	77 W
Lima, R.	95	42 N	8 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Limburg (Germany)	59	49 N	10 E
Limburg (Neth.)	22	51 N	6 E
Limerick	37		
Limerick	37	53 N	9 W
Limeuil	19	45 N	1 E
Limmat, R.	112	47 N	8 E
Limoges	8	46 N	1 E
Limours	72	49 N	2 E
Limousin	8	44 N	0
Limpopo	133	30 S	30 E
Linck	39	51 N	2 E
Lincoln	16	53 N	1 W
Lincoln Heath	121	53 N	0
Lincoln Wolds	121	53 N	0
Lindau	12	48 N	10 E
Lindenau	97 Ins.		
Lindholm	17	55 N	9 E
Lindi, R.	132	1 N	27 E
Lindsays	23	57 N	3 W
Lingen	22	53 N	7 E
Linköping	17	58 N	16 E
Linlithgow	23	56 N	4 W
Linnhe, L.	23	56 N	6 W
Linth, R.	88	47 N	9 E
Lintin I.	138	22 N	114 E
Linyanti	130	19 S	25 E
Linz	12	48 N	14 E
Lipotvár	48	48 N	18 E
Lippa	3	46 N	22 E
Lippe	12	50 N	8 E
Lippe, R.	107	52 N	7 E
Lippstadt	12	52 N	8 E
Lipski	52	53 N	40 E
Lipto	21	49 N	20 E
Liris, R.	4	40 N	12 E
Lisaine, R.	118	48 N	7 E
Lisbon	7	39 N	9 W
Lisburn	37	55 N	6 W
Lisieux	79	49 N	0 E
Liskeard	113	50 N	4 W
L'Isle, R.	103	44 N	0
Lismoir	23	56 N	6 W
Lismore	47	52 N	8 W
Lissa	104	40 N	16 E
Lithuania	55	54 N	20 E
Littawa	92 Ins.		
Little Ardes	27	55 N	6 W
Little Poland	58	48 N	20 E
Little Russia	58	48 N	28 E
Livadia	108	44 N	34 E
Liverdun	33	49 N	6 E
Liverpool	16	53 N	3 W
Liverpool Plains	128	31 S	150 E
Livigno	30	47 N	10 E
Livonia	58	56 N	24 E
Livorno (Italy)	4	44 N	10 E
Livorno (Italy)	104	45 N	8 E
Livron	19	45 N	5 E
Lixheim	45	49 N	7 E
Lizard Head	16	50 N	5 W
Llandaff	16	51 N	3 W
Lli, R.	138	45 N	76 E
Llobregat	95	41 N	2 E
Llobregat, R.	7	40 N	0

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Loa, R.	106	22 S	70 W
Loan	83	44 N	8 E
Loanda	130	4 S	15 E
Loango	65	5 S	12 E
Lobau I.	93 Ins.		
Lob Nor	138	30 N	90 E
Lobositz	57	50 N	14 E
Locarno	4	46 N	9 E
Lochaber	23	56 N	6 W
Loches	8	47 N	1 E
Lochmaben	23	55 N	3 W
Lochoe	43	4 S	128 E
Lochy, L.	23	57 N	5 W
Locle, Le	112	47 N	7 E
Löcse	21	49 N	21 E
Lodi	4	45 N	9 E
Lodomeria	60	49 N	24 E
Lodz	108	52 N	19 E
Loengi, R.	133	17 S	21 E
Loevestein	22	52 N	5 E
Lofo	54	60 N	20 E
Logroño	7	42 N	2 W
Lohe, R.	57	51 N	17 E
Loigny	118	48 N	2 E
Loing, R.	118	48 N	3 E
Loir, R.	118	48 N	1 E
Loir et Cher	103	44 N	0
Loire	103	44 N	0
Loire, R.	8	44 N	4 W
Loire Inf.	103	44 N	4 W
Loiret	94	48 N	2 E
Loja (Am. S.)	106	4 S	79 W
Loja (Spain)	7	37 N	4 W
Lombardo-Venetia	102	40 N	10 E
Lombardy	104	44 N	8 E
Lomblem	139	20 S	120 E
Lombok	139	20 S	100 E
Lome	130	6 N	2 E
Lomza	92	53 N	22 E
Lonato	83	45 N	10 E
London (England)	16	52 N	0
London (Ontario)	126	43 N	81 W
Londonderry	37	55 N	7 W
Londonderry, C.	128	14 S	127 E
Longford	37	54 N	8 W
Long I.	70	41 N	73 W
Longjumeau	19	49 N	2 E
Long Marsten	36	54 N	1 W
Longpré	19	50 N	2 E
Longueville	8	50 N	1 E
Longwy	79	50 N	6 E
Lons-le-Saunier	103	47 N	6 E
Loo, The	81	52 N	6 E
Loochoo Is.	138	20 N	120 E
Looe, E.	113	50 N	4 W
Looe, W.	113	50 N	4 W
Lookout Mt	74	35 N	85 W
Loop Head	27	53 N	10 W
Lopatka, C.	139	50 N	157 E
Lopez, C.	130	1 S	9 E
Lora Hamun, L.	124	29 N	65 E
Lorenzo Marquez	130	26 S	32 E
Loreto (Italy)	26	43 N	14 E
Loreto (Mex.)	134	26 N	112 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
L'Orient	79	48 N	3 W
Loriol	94	45 N	5 E
Lorne	23	56 N	6 W
Lorraine	12	46 N	4 E
Lorris	79	48 N	3 E
Los Andes	135	80 S	70 W
Los Angeles	72	34 N	118 W
Los Castillejos	131	36 N	5 W
Losch	92	Ins.	
Los Gelves	7	Ins.	
Loshnitza	96	54 N	29 E
Los, Is. de	65	10 N	13 W
Lösnig	97	Ins.	
Lostwithiel	36	50 N	5 W
Lot	103	44 N	0
Lot, R.	8	44 N	0
Lota	140	37 S	73 W
Lot et Garonne	103	44 N	0
Loudon	8	47 N	0
Loughbrickland	47	54 N	6 W
Loughrea	37	53 N	9 W
Louisbourg	67	46 N	60 W
Louisiade Arch.	128	11 S	151 E
Louisiana	72		
Louisiana, State of	72	30 N	100 W
Louisville	72	38 N	86 W
Loulé	95	37 N	8 W
Lourdes	103	43 N	0
Lourenço Marques	133	26 S	33 E
Lourenço, R.	135	20 S	60 W
Loures	95	39 N	9 W
Lourmarin	19	44 N	5 E
Louth	27	54 N	7 W
Louthian	23	56 N	3 W
Louvain	22	51 N	5 E
Lovejoys Sta.	74	33 N	84 W
Lovicz (*see* Lowicz)			
Low Archipelago (Tuamotu)	139	20 S	140 W
Lower Rhine Prov.	107	48 N	4 E
Lowestoft	121	53 N	1 E
Lowicz	20	52 N	20 E
Low Islands	140	20 S	150 W
Loyalty I.	139	40 S	160 E
Lozère	103	44 N	0
Lualaba, R. (Congo)	132	1 N	24 E
Luan Ho	138	40 N	118 E
Lübeck	12	54 N	11 E
Lubina	96	55 N	32 E
Lublin	58	51 N	23 E
Lucca	4	44 N	10 E
Lucca Republic	84	44 N	10 E
Lucerne	90	47 N	8 E
Lucerne, L.	104	47 N	9 E
Luckau	97	52 N	14 E
Lucknow	64	27 N	81 E
Luçon	79	46 N	1 W
Ludgershall	113	51 N	2 W
Ludiana	123	31 N	76 E
Ludlow	16	52 N	3 W
Lugano, L.	90	46 N	9 E
Lugnano	4	46 N	9 E
Lugnetz	30	46 N	9 E
Lugno	95	43 N	8 W
Lugos	111	46 N	22 E
Lukou	138	41 N	118 E
Luleå	108	66 N	22 E
Lumbres	22	51 N	2 E
Luna	7	42 N	1 W
Lund	17	56 N	13 E
Lundi Kotal	124	Ins.	
Lundy's Lane	70	43 N	79 W
Lune, R.	121	54 N	6 W
Lüneburg	12	53 N	10 E
Lunel	19	44 N	4 E
Lunéville	79	49 N	7 E
Lungchow	138	23 N	107 E
Luni, R.	122	20 N	70 E
Lunigrana	26	44 N	10 E
Luppe, R.	97	Ins.	
Luristan	124	33 N	48 E
Lusatia, Up. & Low.	12	50 N	12 E
Luserna	25	45 N	7 E
Lusignan	103	46 N	0
Luton Hoo	121	52 N	0
Lutter	29	52 N	10 E
Lutternberg	57	51 N	10 E
Lutyahau, R.	133	22 S	23 E
Lutzelsteing	118	49 N	7 E
Lützen	33	51 N	12 E
Lützow	97	54 N	11 E
Luxemburg	33	50 N	6 E
Luxemburg, D. of	12	50 N	6 E
Luynes	79	47 N	1 E
Luzern (*see* Lucerne)			
Luzon	139	0	120 E
Luzzara	49	45 N	11 E
Lwan Ho	137	40 N	116 E
Lychen	55	53 N	13 E
Lydenburg	133	25 S	31 E
Lyell, Mt	128	42 S	46 E
Lyesna	54	53 N	32 E
Lyk	97	54 N	23 E
Lyme	36	51 N	3 W
Lyme Regis	113	51 N	3 W
Lymington	113	51 N	2 W
Lynchburg	74	37 N	79 W
Lynn Canal	126	58 N	135 W
Lynnhaven	70	37 N	76 W
Lynn Regis	113	53 N	0
Lyonnais	79	46 N	4 E
Lyons	8	46 N	5 E
Lyons, G. of	94	43 N	3 E
Lyons, R.	128	24 S	116 E
Lys	94	48 N	0
Lys, R.	79	50 N	3 E
Lyttelton	140	43 S	173 E
Maas	88	48 N	6 E
Maas	109	52 N	5 E
Maaslandsluis	22	52 N	4 E
Maastricht	6	51 N	6 E
Macallister	23	56 N	6 W
Macao	138	22 N	114 E
Macassar	139	5 S	120 E
Macaveely	27	54 N	9 W
Maccann	27	54 N	6 W
Macartan	27	54 N	6 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
MacCarthy	27	52 N	9 W
Maccarthy Mor	27	52 N	9 W
Maccarthy Reagh	27	52 N	9 W
Maccawell	27	54 N	7 W
Macclesfield	121	53 N	2 W
MacCostello	27	54 N	9 W
MacDamore	27	53 N	6 W
MacDermot	27	54 N	8 W
Macdonald	23	57 N	5 W
Macdonald of Clan Ranald	23	57 N	7 W
Macdonald of Sleat	23	58 N	7 W
Macdonald of Sleat	23	58 N	6 W
Macdoniell	27	54 N	7 W
Macdonell of Glengarry	23	57 N	5 W
Macdonell of Keppoch	23	57 N	5 W
Macdonell Ranges	128	80 S	130 E
Macdonnells	27	55 N	6 W
MacDonough	27	54 N	8 W
MacDougalls	23	56 N	5 W
Macedonia	105		
Macerata	94	43 N	13 E
Macfarlane, L.	128	32 S	137 E
Machian	43	Ins.	
Machlandviertel	13	48 N	12 E
MacHugh	27	53 N	9 W
Maciejowice	58	52 N	22 E
Macintoshes	23	57 N	4 W
Macintyre, R.	128	29 S	151 E
MacJordan	27	54 N	9 W
Mackay	128	21 S	149 E
Mackays	23	46 N	5 W
Mackenzie	126	60 N	130 E
Mackenzie B.	126	70 N	135 W
Mackenzie, R.	128	24 S	149 E
Mackenzie, R.	139	60 N	130 W
Mackenzies	23	58 N	7 W
Mackenzies	23	58 N	6 W
Mackinaw	70	46 N	85 W
Mackinnons	23	57 N	6 W
Macleans	23	57 N	7 W
Macleans	23	57 N	6 W
Macleans	23	56 N	6 W
Macleods	23	58 N	7 W
Macleods	23	57 N	7 W
Maclodio	4	Ins. 45 N	10 E
Macloutsi, R.	133	22 S	28 E
MacMahon	27	54 N	7 W
MacMahon	27	53 N	9 W
MacMorris	27	54 N	9 W
Macnab	23	56 N	4 W
MacNamara	27	53 N	9 W
Macneil	23	56 N	6 W
Macneil	23	57 N	7 W
Macoghlan	27	53 N	8 W
Macon (Am. N.)	74	32 N	84 W
Mâcon (France)	19	46 N	5 E
MacPaddin	27	54 N	10 W
Macpherson Range	128	28 S	151 E
Macphersons	23	57 N	4 W
Macquarie Harb.	128	42 S	145 E
Macquarie Is.	139	54 S	160 E
Macquarie, Port	128	31 S	153 E
Macquarie, R.	128	31 S	148 E
Macquillin	27	55 N	7 W
Macsweenybanagh	27	55 N	8 W
Macsweeny Fanad	27	55 N	8 W
Macsweenytuath	27	55 N	8 W
Macta	131	36 N	0
MacTeague	27	52 N	9 W
MacThomas	28	52 N	8 W
MacVaddock	27	53 N	6 W
Macwilliameighter	27	53 N	8 W
MacWm Oughter	27	54 N	10 W
Mad, R.	118	Ins.	
Madagascar	130	20 S	47 E
Maddalena I.	87	40 N	9 E
Maddalena B.	91	40 N	0
Madeira	24	33 N	17 W
Madeira, R.	106	8 S	64 W
Madhoganj	123	27 N	80 E
Madras	64	13 N	80 E
Madras Presidency	122		
Madre de Dios	135	12 S	70 W
Madrid	7	40 N	4 W
Madrid, New	74	37 N	90 W
Madrigal	7	41 N	5 W
Madura	64	10 N	78 E
Madura I.	139	20 S	100 E
Maestricht	22	51 N	6 E
Mafeking	133	26 S	26 E
Mafia	130	8 S	40 E
Magadoxo	65	2 N	45 E
Magalhães, Str. of	2	60 S	90 W
Magalies Mts	133	26 S	28 E
Magdala	130	11 N	39 E
Magdalen I.	70	48 N	62 W
Magdalena B.	134	24 N	112 W
Magdalena, R.	135	8 N	74 W
Magdeburg	12	52 N	12 E
Magee I.	37	55 N	6 W
Magellan Str.	135	60 S	70 W
Magennis	27	54 N	6 W
Magenta	104	45 N	9 E
Magersfontein	133	29 S	25 E
Maggiore, L.	4	46 N	8 E
Maghery Connacht	27	54 N	9 W
Maglaj	120	45 N	18 E
Magnisa	120	39 N	27 E
Maguire	27	54 N	8 W
Magus Muir	23	56 N	3 W
Mahanadi, R.	99	16 N	80 E
Mahanuddy, R.	64	16 N	80 E
Maharajpur	124	26 N	78 E
Mahé	64	12 N	76 E
Mahé I.	140	20 S	80 E
Mahi, R.	122	23 N	74 E
Mahia Peninsula	129	39 S	178 E
Mahon	7	40 N	4 E
Mahr	99	20 N	78 E
Maida	87	39 N	16 E
Maidens, The	27	55 N	6 W
Maidstone	16	51 N	1 E
Maikal Hills	123	20 N	80 E
Maillezais	19	46 N	1 W
Main, R.	29	50 N	9 E
Main, R., East	126	50 N	80 W
Maina	48	36 N	22 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Maine (France)	8	44 N	4 W
Maine (U.S.A.)	72	40 N	80 W
Maine et Loire	103	44 N	4 W
Mainpuri	123	27 N	79 E
Mainz	11	50 N	8 E
Maipu	106	34 S	71 W
Maitland	128	33 S	152 E
Maiwand	124	32 N	65 E
Maizières	118 Ins.		
Majorca	7	38 N	2 E
Majuba Hill	133	27 S	30 E
Makalé	130	13 N	40 E
Makarieff	108	56 N	45 E
Makhran	136	40 N	70 E
Makiloio	130	20 S	20 E
Makrinitsa	119	39 N	23 E
Makwanpur	99	27 N	85 E
Malabar	43 Ins.		
Malabar Coast	64	8 N	72 E
Malacca	125	2 N	102 E
Malacca, Str. of	125	4 N	100 E
Malaga	7	37 N	4 W
Malakand Pass	124	35 N	72 E
Malakhoff	115 Ins.		
Malay Peninsula	139	0	100 E
Malay States	125	0	100 E
Malda	64	25 N	88 E
Malden	70	42 N	83 W
Malden I.	139	20 S	160 W
Maldive Is.	100	0	60 E
Maldon	50	52 N	1 E
Malenco, Val	30	46 N	9 E
Malghera	104	45 N	12 E
Malia, C.	120	36 N	23 E
Malik, W.	132	15 N	29 E
Malin Head	37	55 N	7 W
Malindi	130	3 S	40 E
Malins	22	51 N	4 E
Malloggia	30	46 N	10 E
Mallow	37	52 N	9 W
Malmaison	97 Ins.		
Malmédy	22	50 N	6 E
Malmesbury (Afr. S.)	133	33 S	19 E
Malmesbury (Eng.)	113	52 N	2 W
Malmö	17	56 N	13 E
Malolos	139	15 N	121 E
Malo-Yaroslavetz	96	55 N	36 E
Malplaquet	45	50 N	4 E
Malta	26	36 N	14 E
Malters	112	47 N	8 E
Malton	113	54 N	1 W
Malvern Hill	74	37 N	77 W
Malwa	64	24 N	72 E
Mamore, R.	135	14 S	65 W
Man, Isle of	16	54 N	6 W
Managua, L.	134	12 N	86 W
Manar	43 Ins.		
Manasarowar, L.	138	31 N	81 E
Manassas	74	39 N	77 W
Mance, R.	118 Ins.		
Mancha, La	7	38 N	4 W
Manche	103	48 N	4 W
Manchester	16	53 N	2 W
Manchuria	138	40 N	120 E
Mandalay	122	22 N	96 E
Mandavi	122	22 N	74 E
Mandla	99	22 N	80 E
Mangalore	64	13 N	75 E
Manhattan I.	68	41 N	74 W
Manihiki Is.	139	20 S	160 W
Manila	139	15 N	121 E
Manila B.	75 Ins.		
Manipur	125	20 N	90 E
Manitoba	126	50 N	100 W
Manitoba, L.	67	51 N	99 W
Manjera, R.	123	18 N	78 E
Mannheim	29	49 N	8 E
Manresa	7	42 N	2 E
Mans	22	50 N	4 E
Mansfeld	62	52 N	12 E
Mansu	65 Ins.		
Mansurah	132	31 N	31 E
Mantello	30	46 N	10 E
Mantes	19	49 N	2 E
Mantua	4 Ins.	45 N	11 E
Manukau Harb.	129	37 S	175 E
Manwein	138	25 N	98 E
Manzanillo	134	19 N	104 W
Marabout	87	32 N	29 E
Maracaibo, L. (Maracaybo)	106	9 N	72 W
Maracaybo	66	10 N	72 W
Marais	82	46 N	2 W
Marajo, I. of	106	1 S	50 W
Maranhao	106	4 S	46 W
Maranoa, R.	128	26 S	148 E
Marañon, R., or Amazon	106		
Marans	19	46 N	1 W
Maratha Confed.	64	16 N	72 E
Marathon	105	38 N	24 E
Marbella Pt	50	37 N	5 W
Marburg (Hesse)	12	51 N	9 E
Marburg (Styria)	111	47 N	16 E
Marcaria	83	45 N	11 E
March, R.	21	48 N	16 E
March, East	23	56 N	3 W
March, Middle	23	55 N	3 W
March, West	23	55 N	4 W
Marches, The	4	42 N	12 E
Marchfeld	111	48 N	16 E
Marchiennes	45	50 N	3 E
Marciano	4	43 N	12 E
Marcoussis	79	49 N	2 E
Mardan	123	34 N	72 E
Mardyk	39	51 N	2 E
Mareb, R.	132	15 N	38 E
Marella	7	41 N	0
Maremma	4	42 N	10 E
Marengo	94	45 N	9 E
Mareotis	132 Ins.		
Margarita Is.	106	11 N	64 W
Margate	16	51 N	1 E
Maria	95	41 N	1 W
Mariamne Is.	139	0	140 E
Maribö	17	55 N	12 E
Marico, R.	133	25 S	27 E
Marie Galante	69	16 N	61 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Marienburg (France)	46	50 N	5 E
Marienburg (Livonia)	53	57 N	27 E
Marienburg (Prus.)	55	54 N	19 E
Marienhause	58	57 N	28 E
Marienwerder	58	54 N	19 E
Mariestad	53	59 N	14 E
Marietta (U.S.A.)	72	40 N	81 W
Marietta (U.SeA.)	74	34 N	85 W
Marignano	4 Ins.	45 N	9 E
Marigny	19	49 N	1 W
Maringa, R.	132	0	21 E
Maritime Alps	83	44 N	8 E
Maritime Province	137		
Maritsa, R.	3	40 N	26 E
Mark	12	50 N	4 E
Mark, Old, Middle, New, Electoral	59		
Market Drayton	36	53 N	2 W
Market Harborough	36	52 N	1 W
Markgrafen	93	Ins.	
Markkleeberg	97	Ins.	
Marklissa	57	51 N	15 E
Markranstadt	97	Ins.	
Marlborough (Eng.)	121	51 N	2 W
Marlborough (N.Z.)	129	42 S	174 E
Marlow	113	52 N	1 W
Marly	97	Ins.	
Marmora, S. of	108	41 N	28 E
Marne (and Haute M.)	103	48 N	4 E
Marne, R.	8	48 N	4 E
Maros, R.	3	45 N	20 E
Marquesas Is.	139	10 S	140 W
Marsaglia	49	44 N	8 E
Marsal	33	49 N	7 E
Marsala	104	38 N	12 E
Marseilles	8	43 N	5 E
Marshall Is.	139	0	160 E
Mars la Tour	118	49 N	6 E
Marston Moor	36	54 N	1 W
Marstrand	54	58 N	12 E
Martaban	125	16 N	98 E
Martaban, G. of	125	10 N	90 E
Martenwerder	59	54 N	19 E
Martinique	69	14 N	61 W
Martinsbruck	30	47 N	10 E
Martinsburg	74	39 N	78 W
Marvejols	19	45 N	3 E
Maryborough (Austral.)	128	26 S	153 E
Maryborough (Ire.)	37	53 N	7 W
Maryland	72	80 N	80 W
Marylebone	114	52 N	0 W
Marzarquivir (*see* Mers-el-Kebir)			
Masampo	137	35 N	128 E
Mascara	131	35 N	0
Mascat	2	24 N	58 E
Masena	130	12 N	16 E
Maseru	133	29 S	28 E
Mashonaland	130	20 S	30 E
Mask, L.	27	54 N	9 W
Masovia	55	50 N	20 E
Massa (Italy)	104	44 N	10 E
Massa (Italy)	104	44 N	12 E
Massachusetts	68	45 N	70 W
Massachusetts Bay	68	42 N	70 W
Massaruni, R.	69	8 N	60 W
Masserano	47	44 N	8 E
Masso	30	46 N	9 E
Massowah	132	16 N	40 E
Masulipatam	64	16 N	81 E
Matabeleland	133	20 S	30 E
Matagorda B.	66	28 N	96 W
Matamoros	134	26 N	97 W
Matanzas, Bay of	69	23 N	83 W
Matapan, C.	120	36 N	22 E
Matari	124	26 N	68 E
Mataura, R.	129	46 S	169 E
Matifu, C.	7	Ins.	
Matoppo Hills	133	20 S	29 E
Matsumae	137	41 N	140 E
Matto Grosso	106	20 S	60 W
Matto Grosso, Plat. of	135	20 S	60 W
Matun	125	20 N	95 E
Maubeuge	81	50 N	4 E
Maulbronn	12	49 N	9 E
Maulde	81	51 N	4 E
Maule, R.	106	34 S	72 W
Mauleon	19	43 N	1 W
Maumee, R.	72	41 N	84 W
Maundsaur	122	24 N	75 E
Maurepas, R.	67	51 N	96 W
Mauritania	140	20 N	30 W
Mauritius	130	20 S	58 E
Mauritsstad	106	10 S	36 W
Maurreine	25	44 N	6 E
Mautern	92	48 N	16 E
Mauthausen	57	48 N	15 E
Mauvezin	19	44 N	1 E
Maxen	57	51 N	14 E
Maya	95	43 N	1 W
Maybole Ab.	23	55 N	5 W
Mayenfeld	30	47 N	10 E
Mayenne	79	48 N	0
Maynooth	27	53 N	7 W
Mayo	37	52 S	10 W
Mayotta	140	13 S	46 E
Mazagan	131	33 N	8 W
Mazanderan	124	35 N	50 E
Mazar-i-Sharif	124	37 N	67 E
Mazaruni, R. (*see* Massaruni, R.)			
Mazatlan	139	22 N	101 W
Mazzara	26	38 N	13 E
Mbomu, R.	132	5 N	25 E
McArthur R.	128	17 S	136 E
McClintock Chan.	126	72 N	100 W
McClure Str.	126	75 N	120 W
McGregors	23	56 N	5 W
McLachland	23	56 N	5 W
McLarens	23	56 N	4 W
McNaughtons	23	56 N	5 W
Meath	37	52 N	8 W
Meaux Ab.	16	54 N	0
Mecca	132	21 N	40 E
Mechlin	6	51 N	4 E
Mecklenburg	12	54 N	12 E
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	62	54 N	12 E
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	62	54 N	13 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Medellin (Am. S.)	135	6 N	76 W
Medellin (Spain)	95	39 N	6 W
Medemblijk	22	53 N	5 E
Medicine Hat	126	50 N	110 W
Medina	132	25 N	40 E
Medina del Campo	7	41 N	5 W
Medina de Rioseco	7	42 N	5 W
Medina Sidonia	7	36 N	6 W
Mediterranean Sea	120		
Mediterranée	94	44 N	11 E
Medjerda, W.	131	36 N	8 E
Medola	83	45 N	10 E
Medun	119	42 N	19 E
Medway, R.	36	51 N	0
Medyn	96	55 N	36 E
Meelick	38	53 N	8 W
Meersburg	15	48 N	9 E
Meerut	99	29 N	78 E
Mehedia	7 Ins.		
Mehidpur	122	23 N	76 E
Meilhan	19	45 N	0
Meiningen	107	51 N	10 E
Meissen	12	51 N	13 E
Mekong, R.	138	18 N	104 E
Mekran	124	25 N	60 E
Melanesia	139		
Melbourne	128	38 S	145 E
Melcombe Regis	121	51 N	2 W
Melegnano	104	45 N	9 E
Melilla	65	35 N	3 W
Melinda	65	4 S	40 E
Mella	94	44 N	8 E
Melle	19	46 N	0
Melnik	57	50 N	14 E
Melrose Ab.	23	56 N	3 W
Melun	8	49 N	3 E
Melville, C.	128	14 S	144 E
Melville I. (Australia)	126	70 N	120 W
Melville I. (Canada)	128	12 S	131 E
Melville Sd.	126	70 N	110 W
Memel	55	56 N	21 E
Memel, R.	20	55 N	20 E
Memmingen	12	48 N	10 E
Memphis (Egypt)	132 Ins.		
Memphis (U.S.A.)	74	35 N	90 W
Menai Strait	121	53 N	4 W
Menam, R.	125	15 N	100 E
Menama	124	26 N	51 E
Mende	103	44 N	4 E
Mendip Hills	121	51 N	3 W
Mendocino, C.	106	40 N	124 W
Mendoza	106	33 S	69 W
Meng-tzu	138	24 N	103 E
Menin	39	51 N	3 E
Menindie	128	32 S	143 E
Mentana	104	42 N	13 E
Menteith	23	56 N	6 W
Mentone	103	44 N	7 E
Menzala, L.	132	31 N	32 E
Menzies	23	57 N	4 W
Menzies	128	30 S	121 E
Meppel	109	53 N	6 E
Meppen	39	53 N	7 E
Mequinenza	95	41 N	0
Mequinez	131	34 N	5 W
Meran	12	47 N	11 E
Merecy	54	54 N	24 E
Mergentheim	39	49 N	10 E
Merida (Am. Centl.)	134	21 N	90 W
Merida (Am. S.)	135	8 N	72 W
Merida (Spain)	95	39 N	6 W
Meridian	74	32 N	89 W
Mérindol	8	44 N	5 E
Merioneth	16	52 N	4 W
Mernis	23	57 N	3 W
Merow	40	53 N	13 E
Mers	23	56 N	3 W
Mers-el-Kebir	131	36 N	1 W
Mersburg	12	51 N	12 E
Mersey, R.	121	53 N	2 W
Merthyr Tydfil	121	52 N	3 W
Merv	124	38 N	62 E
Mery	97	48 N	4 E
Meseritz	57	52 N	16 E
Meshed	124	36 N	60 E
Mesopotamia	110		
Messejara	95	38 N	8 W
Messenia	105	37 N	22 E
Messignac	19	46 N	1 E
Messin	79	48 N	4 E
Messina	4	38 N	16 E
Messina, Str. of	104	38 N	16 E
Mestre	83	45 N	12 E
Meta, R.	135	6 N	68 W
Metauro	94	44 N	13 E
Metemma	132	17 N	33 E
Metre Hill, 203	137	39 N	121 E
Metz	12	49 N	6 E
Metzovo	120	40 N	21 E
Meudon	19 Ins.		
Meulan	19	49 N	2 E
Meurs	22	51 N	7 E
Meurthe	103	48 N	4 E
Meurthe, R.	118	48 N	6 E
Meuse	103	48 N	4 E
Meuse, R.	22	51 N	6 E
Meuse Inf.	94	48 N	4 E
Meux	8	49 N	3 E
Mewar	122	20 N	70 E
Mewe	32	54 N	19 E
Mexico	66	20 N	99 W
Mexico, Gulf of	72		
Mexico, New	72	30 N	110 W
Mexico, U.S. of	106 Ins.		
Meyerskappel	112	47 N	8 E
Mézières	79	50 N	5 E
Mezquital, R.	134	23 N	105 W
Mhow	123	23 N	76 E
Mia, W.	131	30 N	5 E
Miami, R.	67	40 N	85 W
Miani	124	25 N	68 E
Michaloff	108	54 N	40 E
Michigan	72	40 N	9 W
Michillimackinac	67	46 N	85 W
Michni Pass	122	34 N	72 E
Michoacan	134	19 N	102 W
Micronesia	139		
Middelburg (Afr. S.)	133	26 S	29 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Middelburg (Holland)	22	51 N	4 E
Middle Island	100	60 S	150 E
Middlesex	16	50 N	2 W
Middleton (Ireland)	47	52 N	8 W
Middleton (Scotland)	23	57 N	3 W
Midhurst	113	51 N	1 W
Midnapur	64	22 N	87 E
Mierdyk	45	52 N	5 E
Mietzel	57	53 N	15 E
Miguel, R.	135	15 S	64 W
Milagro	95	42 N	2 W
Milan	4	45 N	9 E
Milan, Duchy of	4	44 N	8 E
Milazzo	104	38 N	15 E
Milborne, Port	113	51 N	2 W
Mileto	104	39 N	16 E
Milford Haven	24	52 N	5 W
Milford Sound	129	45 S	168 E
Milhau	19	44 N	3 E
Milledgeville	74	33 N	83 W
Millesimo	83	44 N	8 E
Millikin's Bend	74	32 N	91 W
Mill Spring	74	37 N	84 E
Miloslav	107	52 N	17 E
Minas Geraes	106	18 S	43 W
Mincio	94	44 N	8 E
Mincio, R.	4	44 N	10 E
Mindanao	139	0	120 E
Mindelheim	62	48 N	10 E
Mindello	95	41 N	9 W
Minden	29	52 N	9 E
Minden, Bishopric of	12	52 N	9 E
Mindoro	139	13 N	121 E
Minehead	113	51 N	3 W
Mingrelia	61	40 N	40 E
Min Ho	138	29 N	103 E
Minho, R.	7	42 N	10 W
Minneapolis	72	45 N	93 W
Minnesota	72	40 N	100 W
Minorca	7	40 N	4 E
Minsk	108	50 N	20 E
Minsk	108	54 N	28 E
Miossans	19	44 N	0
Miquelon I.	67	47 N	56 W
Miramichi B.	126	47 N	65 W
Miranda	7	43 N	2 W
Mirandola	4	45 N	11 E
Mirim, L.	135	40 S	60 W
Mirpur (India)	124	25 N	68 E
Mirpur (India)	124	28 N	69 E
Mirzapur	99	25 N	83 E
Mishmee Hills	138	28 N	96 E
Mishra el Rek	132	8 N	29 E
Misiones	106	40 S	60 W
Misox	30	46 N	9 E
Missinaibi, R.	67	50 N	83 W
Missionary Ridge	74	34 N	86 W
Mississippi	72	30 N	90 W
Mississippi, R.	72		
Missolonghi	105	38 N	21 E
Missouri	72	30 N	100 W
Missouri, R.	72		
Missunde	116	55 N	10 E
Mistra	3	37 N	22 E
Mitchell, R.	128	16 S	142 E
Mito	137	36 N	140 E
Mitrovicz	3	45 N	20 E
Mitrowitz	105	43 N	21 E
Mittau	58	57 N	24 E
Mittelmark	12	50 N	12 E
Mittel-Pöllnitz	92	51 N	12 E
Mitylene	120	39 N	27 E
Mizen Head	47	51 N	10 W
Mlava	92	53 N	20 E
Mobile	72	31 N	88 W
Mobile B.	74	31 N	88 W
Mocha	130	13 N	43 E
Möckern	97	51 N	12 E
Mocro, L.	130	8 S	29 E
Modder R.	133	29 S	25 E
Modena	4	45 N	11 E
Modlin	108	52 N	21 E
Modon	3	37 N	22 E
Modos	21	45 N	21 E
Moesskirch	88	48 N	9 E
Mogador	131	32 N	10 W
Mogadoxa	140	2 N	46 E
Mohacz	3	46 N	19 E
Mohawk, R.	72	43 N	74 W
Mohileff	108	50 N	30 E
Mohileff	108	54 N	30 E
Mohrungen	92	54 N	20 E
Moidart	56	57 N	6 W
Mojaisk	96	56 N	36 E
Mojos	106	20 S	80 W
Mokotoff	108 Ins.		
Mok-po	137	35 N	126 E
Mola	104	41 N	17 E
Moldau, R.	12	46 N	12 E
Moldavia	3	45 N	26 E
Molina	95	41 N	2 W
Molinella, R.	83	45 N	11 E
Molino	95	41 N	2 E
Molino del Rey	71	19 N	99 W
Molise	26	42 N	14 E
Molla Pass	124	28 N	67 E
Molle, R.	19	43 N	6 E
Mollendo	140	17 S	72 W
Mollwitz	57	51 N	17 E
Molodetchno	96	54 N	27 E
Molopo, R.	133	26 S	22 E
Molsheim	9	49 N	7 E
Molteno	133	31 S	26 E
Moluccas	43 Ins.		
Molyneux	129 Ins.		
Molyneux, R.	129	46 S	170 E
Mombasa	130	4 S	40 E
Momein	138	26 N	98 E
Mömpelgard (Montbéliard)	5	44 N	4 E
Mona Channel	134	18 N	68 W
Mona, R.	123	25 N	90 E
Monaco	4	44 N	7 E
Monaghan	27	54 N	7 W
Monaghan, County of	37	54 N	8 W
Monastir	105	41 N	21 E
Moncalieri	104	45 N	8 E
Monceaux	19 Ins.		

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Monckton's Camp (Quebec)	67 Ins.		
Moncontour	19	47 N.	0
Moncorvo	95	41 N	7 W
Moncton	126	46 N	65 W
Mondego B.	95	40 N	9 W
Mondego, R.	7	40 N	10 W
Mondelheim	45	49 N	9 E
Mondovi	25	44 N	8 E
Mondyck	81	52 N	5 E
Monembasia	3	37 N	23 E
Monfalcone	111	46 N	14 E
Monflanquin	19	44 N	1 E
Monganagh	37	55 N	8 W
Mongolia	138		
Mönitz	92 Ins.		
Mönitz, L.	92 Ins.		
Monjuich	7	41 N	2 E
Monmouth	70	40 N	74 W
Monomotapa	65	20 S	20 E
Monongahela, R.	67	40 N	80 W
Monrovia	130	6 N	11 W
Mons	45	50 N	4 E
Montabaur	81	50 N	8 E
Montaigu	82	47 N	1 W
Montalcino	4	43 N	11 E
Montalto	4	43 N	14 E
Montana	72	46 N	120 W
Montargis	103	48 N	3 E
Montauban	8	44 N	1 E
Montaut	19	43 N	2 E
Montbéliard	12	47 N	7 E
Montblanc	94	44 N	4 E
Mont Blanc	141	46 N	7 E
Montcenis	19	47 N	4 E
Mont de Marsan	103	44 N	0
Montdidier	22	50 N	3 E
Montebello (Milan)	83	46 N	9 E
Montebello (Piedmont)	104	45 N	9 E
Montebello (Venetia)	104	46 N	11 E
Montechiaro	83	45 N	10 E
Monte Corone	4	43 N	12 E
Montefalcone	104	42 N	15 E
Montefeltro	4	44 N	13 E
Montélimar	19	45 N	5 E
Montendre	19	45 N	0
Montenegro	3	40 N	18 E
Montenotte	83	44 N	9 E
Montepulciano	4	43 N	12 E
Montereau	8	48 N	3 E
Monterey (Mexico)	106	26 N	100 W
Monterey (U.S.A.)	72	37 N	122 W
Monterotondo	104	42 N	13 E
Montevideo	106	34 S	56 W
Montferrat	4	44 N	8 E
Montgaillard	19	43 N	2 E
Mont Genèvre	25	45 N	7 E
Montgomery, County of	16	52 N	4 W
Montgomery (U.S.A.)	74	32 N	86 W
Montgomery (Wales)	36	53 N	3 W
Montheurt	19	44 N	0
Monticchio	30	40 N	9 E
Montigny	118 Ins.		
Montluel	25	46 N	5 E
Montmartre	97 Ins.		
Montmédy	11	50 N	5 E
Montmélian	25	45 N	6 E
Montmirail	97	49 N	4 E
Montmorency	97 Ins.		
Montmorency, R.	68	47 N	71 W
Montpellier	8	44 N	4 E
Montreal	70	45 N	74 W
Montreuil	79	50 N	2 E
Montrond	79	47 N	3 E
Montrose	56	57 N	2 W
Montsegur	19	45 N	0
Montserrat	69	17 N	62 W
Monts Faucilles	118	48 N	6 E
Mont Tonnerre	94	49 N	8 E
Mont Yvron	81	49 N	5 E
Monza	4 Ins.	46 N	9 E
Monzon	7	42 N	0
Mook	39	52 N	6 E
Mookerheide	22	52 N	6 E
Moonie, R.	128	28 S	149 E
Moor	111	47 N	18 E
Moore, L.	128	30 S	118 E
Moose Factory	126	52 N	81 W
Moose Jaw	126	50 N	106 W
Moose, R.	70	50 N	90 W
Moradabad	123	29 N	79 E
Morant Pt	69	18 N	76 W
Morat	15	47 N	7 E
Morava, R.	119	44 N	21 E
Morava Bulgarian, R.	119	43 N	22 E
Moravia	12	46 N	16 E
Moray	23	54 N	6 W
Moray Firth	56	58 N	4 W
Morbegno	30	46 N	10 E
Morbihan	103	48 N	3 W
Morea	3	35 N	20 E
Morelos	134	19 N	99 W
Moreton I.	128	27 S	153 E
Morgan, Mt	128	24 S	151 E
Morgarten	15	47 N	9 E
Morge, R.	25	47 N	7 E
Morlaix	19	49 N	4 W
Morne Fortune	69	14 N	61 W
Morocco	131	32 N	8 W
Morpeth	16	55 N	2 W
Mortara	4	45 N	9 E
Mortirolo Pass	30	46 N	10 E
Moscova, R.	52	56 N	37 E
Moscow	61	56 N	38 E
Moselle	103	48 N	4 E
Moselle, R.	12	46 N	4 E
Moskva, R. (*see* Moscova, R.)			
Moson	21	48 N	17 E
Mosquito Coast	69	10 N	90 W
Mosquito Gulf	135	10 N	82 W
Moss	108	60 N	11 E
Mossamedes	130	15 S	12 E
Mossel B.	133	34 S	22 E
Mossorin	111	45 N	20 E
Mostaganem	131	36 N	0
Mostar	111	43 N	18 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
[redacted]ngan, R. ...	110	36 N	43 E
[redacted]ngan, R. ...	134	15 N	90 W
Motien Pass ...	137	41 N	123 E
Moulaya, W. ...	131	34 N	3 W
Moulins	8	47 N	3 E
Moulmein	125	16 N	98 E
Mount, C.	65	7 N	11 W
Mouree (Fort Nassau)	66	Ins.	
Mourpe	27	54 N	6 W
Mousehold Hill ...	16	53 N	1 E
Mousehole	16	50 N	6 W
Mouseron	109	51 N	3 E
Moutiers	25	45 N	7 E
Mouzon	118	50 N	5 E
Moyenvic	33	49 N	7 E
Moy Hall	56	57 N	4 W
Moylurge	27	54 N	8 W
Mozambique ...	43	14 S	40 E
Mozambique ...	133	20 S	30 E
Mozdok	61	44 N	45 E
Mozembano ...	88	45 N	11 E
Mstislavl	56	54 N	32 E
Muata Yamo ...	130	8 S	26 E
Mucheln	57	51 N	12 E
Much Wenlock ...	114	53 N	3 W
Mudantsane ...	137	44 N	128 E
Mudki	124	31 N	75 E
Muga, R.	95	42 N	3 E
Mugello	4	44 N	11 E
Mühl, R.	13	48 N	12 E
Mühlberg	14	51 N	13 E
Mühldorf	88	48 N	12 E
Mühlhausen (Ger.)	12	48 N	7 E
Mühlhausen (Ger.)	12	51 N	10 E
Mühlheim	12	51 N	7 E
Mühlviertel	13	48 N	12 E
Muiden	22	52 N	5 E
Mukandwara ...	99	25 N	76 E
Mukden	138	42 N	123 E
Mülde, R.	62	51 N	13 E
Mülheim (*see* Mühlheim)			
Mullaghcarn, Mt ...	37	55 N	7 W
Mullingar	27	54 N	7 W
Multan	64	30 N	72 E
Münchengrätz ...	57	51 N	15 E
Münden	29	51 N	10 E
Munglem	138	23 N	100 E
Muni, R.	140	0	30 W
Munich	12	48 N	12 E
Munkács	111	48 N	23 E
Munkeliv	17	63 N	10 E
Munroes	23	58 N	5 W
Münsingen	112	47 N	8 E
Munster (Ireland) ...	27		
Münster	12	52 N	8 E
Münster	40	48 N	7 E
Münster, Bishopric of	12	50 N	4 E
Münsterberg ...	12	51 N	17 E
Münster Thal ...	30	46 N	10 E
Muotta	88	47 N	9 E
Mur, R.	60	47 N	15 E
Murchison	128	30 S	110 E
Murchison, R. ...	128	30 S	110 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Murcia	7	38 N	1 W
Muren, R.	137	46 N	132 E
Muretto Pass ...	30	46 N	9 E
Murfreesborough ...	74	36 N	86 W
Murghab, R. ...	124	38 N	60 E
Muri	15	47 N	8 E
Murray, R. ...	128	40 S	140 E
Murrays ...	23	56 N	4 W
Murree	123	34 N	73 E
Murrumbidgee, R. ...	128	35 S	146 E
Murshidábád ...	64	24 N	88 E
Mur-ussu	136	34 N	95 E
Murviedro	95	40 N	0
Mürzsteg	111	48 N	16 E
Murzuk	130	26 N	14 E
Muscat	100	23 N	58 E
Muscovy	1		
Muskerry	27	52 N	9 W
Musone	94	43 N	13 E
Musselburgh ...	56	56 N	3 W
Mussidan	19	45 N	0
Mustagh Pass ...	138	36 N	76 E
Muthill	56	56 N	4 W
Muttra	123	27 N	78 E
Muyden	45	52 N	5 E
Myede	125	19 N	95 E
Mykonos	48	37 N	25 E
Mysore	64	13 N	72 E
Mytho	125	10 N	106 E
Naab, R.	117	48 N	12 E
Naafk	125	21 N	92 E
Naarden	22	52 N	5 E
Naas	37	53 N	7 W
Naauwport	133	31 S	25 E
Nabha	123	30 N	76 E
Nablûs	85	32 N	35 E
Nachod	57	50 N	16 E
Nadendal	17	60 N	22 E
Nadino	3	44 N	16 E
Näfels	15	47 N	9 E
Nagasaki	137	33 N	130 E
Nagoya	137	35 N	137 E
Nagpur	64	21 N	79 E
Nagy Sarlo ...	111	48 N	18 E
Nagy Szeben ...	21	46 N	24 E
Nagy Szombat ...	21	48 N	18 E
Nagyvarad	111	47 N	22 E
Nailaka	43	Ins.	
Nairn	23	57 N	4 W
Nairobi	130	2 S	37 E
Naisseville	118	Ins.	
Nakhichevan ...	108	39 N	45 E
Namak Sar ...	124	31 N	58 E
Namaqualand ...	133	30 S	10 E
Namling	138	30 N	89 E
Namous, Wadi ...	131	35 N	3 E
Namur	22	50 N	5 E
Nanaimo	139	48 N	124 W
Nanchang	138	29 N	116 E
Nancy	33	49 N	6 E
Nanero Ra	128	37 N	149 E
Nanking	138	32 N	118 E
Nannine	140	26 S	120 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Nanningfu	138	23 N	108 E
Nanshan	137	39 N	122 E
Nantes	8	47 N	2 W
Nantwich	16	53 N	3 W
Napier	129	39 S	177 E
Naples	4	41 N	14 E
Naples, B. of ...	87	41 N	14 E
Naples, Kingdom of	94		
Naplous	110	32 N	35 E
Napo, R.	135	10 S	80 W
Napoléonville ...	94	47 N	1 W
Napoli	48	36 N	23 E
Nara, R.	96	55 N	37 E
Narbonne	8	43 N	3 E
Narenta, R. ...	117	43 N	18 E
Narew, R. (Nareff, R.)	58	53 N	22 E
Nari, R.	123	30 N	68 E
Narin	136	41 N	76 E
Narin, R.	124	42 N	75 E
Narragansett B. ...	68	41 N	71 W
Narragansetts ...	66	42 N	72 W
Narrows, The ...	126	50 N	100 W
Narva	61	59 N	28 E
Narvik	108	68 N	18 E
Naseby	36	52 N	1 W
Nashville	72	36 N	87 W
Nasirabad	123	26 N	75 E
Nassar	132	8 N	33 E
Nassau (Bahama Is.)	69	25 N	77 W
Nassau (Germany)	12	50 N	8 E
Natal (Afr. S.) ...	133	30 S	30 E
Natal (Am. S.) ...	106	6 S	35 W
Natchez	67	33 N	90 W
Natchitoches ...	71	32 N	93 W
Nat-padi	125	19 N	95 E
Naturaliste, C. ...	128	34 S	115 E
Naumburg	12	51 N	12 E
Nauplia	3	38 N	23 E
Navarino	3	37 N	22 E
Navarino, B. of ...	105	37 N	22 E
Navarre, Kingdom of	7	42 N	2 W
Navarreins	19	43 N	1 W
Naworth	16	55 N	3 W
Naxos	3	37 N	25 E
Nay	19	43 N	0
Nazareth	110	33 N	35 E
Nazas, R.	134	26 N	103 W
Neagh, Lough ...	37	54 N	8 W
Neath Ab.	16	52 N	4 W
Nebel, R.	45	49 N	11 E
Nebraska	72	40 N	110 W
Neckar, R.	39	48 N	8 E
Nedlitz	97	52 N	13 E
Needles, The ...	36	51 N	2 W
Neerwinden ...	45	51 N	5 E
Negapatam ...	64	11 N	80 E
Negrepelisse ...	19	44 N	2 E
Negri Sembilan ...	125	3 N	102 E
Negro, C.	65	16 S	12 E
Negro, R.	106	0	64 W
Negropont	3	38 N	20 E
Negros	139	0	120 E
Negumbo	64	7 N	80 E
Neira	43 Ins.		

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Neisse	12	[illegible]	
Neisse, R.	79	48 N	12 E
Nejd	132	26 N	41 E
Nellenburg	62	48 N	9 E
Nelson	126	50 N	117 W
Nelson	129	41 S.	173 E
Nelson, R.	67	50 N	100 W
Nemerow	40	54 N	13 E
Nemiroff	61	49 N	29 E
Nemours	79	48 N	3 E
Nemours, Duchy of	8	48 N	0
Nen, R.	121	52 N	1 W
Nenagh	47	53 N	8 W
Neograd	21	48 N	19 E
Nepal	99	24 N	80 E
Nepi	4	42 N	12 E
Nérac	8	44 N	0
Nerbudda, R. ...	64	22 N	76 E
Nerchinsk	136	52 N	116 E
Nerike	17	55 N	10 E
Nethe, R.	109	51 N	4 E
Netherlands, Austrian	62		
Netherlands, Kingdom of ...	102		
Netherlands, Spanish	39		
Netherlands, United	39		
Nether Stowey ...	121	51 N	3 W
Netley Ab.	16	51 N	1 W
Nettuno	26	42 N	13 E
Netze District ...	58	52 N	16 E
Netze, R.	107	52 N	16 E
Neuburg (Austria)...	12	48 N	16 E
Neuburg (Bavaria)	12	49 N	11 E
Neuchâtel (France)	19	50 N	1 E
Neuchâtel, L. ...	90	47 N	7 E
Neuchâtel (Switz.)	15	47 N	7 E
Neuenburg	39	48 N	8 E
Neufchâteau ...	118	48 N	6 E
Neuhause	57	49 N	15 E
Neuhäusel	48	48 N	18 E
Neuilly (France) ...	103	49 N	2 E
Neuilly (Lorraine)...	118 Ins.		
Neukloster	40	54 N	12 E
Neumark	12	50 N	12 E
Neumarkt (Austr.)	12	48 N	14 E
Neumarkt (Bavaria)	33	48 N	12 E
Neumarkt (Silesia)	57	51 N	17 E
Neumünster ...	116	54 N	10 E
Neuquen	135	38 S	70 W
Neusiede	93 Ins.		
Neuss	12	51 N	7 E
Neustadt (Bavaria)	93	49 N	12 E
Neustadt (Hanover)	107	52 N	9 E
Neustadt (Moravia)	62	50 N	17 E
Neustadt (Palatinate)	81	49 N	8 E
Neustadt (Saxony)	12	51 N	12 E
Neustadt (Saxony)	107	51 N	14 E
Neustadt (Silesia)...	62	50 N	18 E
Neustettin	62	54 N	17 E
Neu Strelitz ...	107	53 N	13 E
Neuwied	107	50 N	7 E
Neva, R.	54	60 N	30 E
Nevada	72	30 N	120 W
Nevada, Sa ...	7	36 N	4 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Nevers	79	47 N	3 E
Nevers, County of	8	44 N	0
Nevesinje	119	43 N	18 E
Nevis	69	17 N	63 W
New Amsterdam ...	68	41 N	74 W
Newark (Canada) ...	70	43 N	79 W
Newark (England)	16	53 N	1 W
New Biscay ...	106	24 N	104 W
New Britain ...	139	20 S	140 E
New Brunswick ...	70	40 N	70 W
Newburn	36	55 N	2 W
Newbury	36	51 N	1 W
New Caledonia ...	139	40 S	160 E
New Castile ...	7	38 N	6 W
Newcastle (Afr. S.)	133	28 S	30 E
Newcastle (Am. N.)	68	40 N	76 W
Newcastle (Austral.)	128	33 S	152 E
Newcastle (England)	16	55 N	2 W
Newcastle (Ireland)	27	55 N	7 W
Newcastle (Ireland)	37	52 N	9 W
Newcastle (Ireland)	47	53 N	6 W
Newcastle-u.-Lyme	113	53 N	2 W
New England (Am. N.) ...	66	40 N	80 W
New England (Austral.) ...	128	30 S	152 E
New England Range	128	30 S	152 E
Newenham Ab. ...	16	52 N	0
New Forest ...	121	51 N	2 W
Newfoundland ...	126		
New Galicia ...	106	20 N	104 W
New Granada ...	2	0	80 W
New Guinea ...	128	20 S	140 E
New Haven (Am. N.)	66	42 N	73 W
New Hebrides ...	139	20 S	160 E
New Holland ...	43	40 S	120 E
New Inverness ...	68	31 N	81 W
New Ireland ...	139	20 S	140 E
New Lanark ...	121	56 N	4 W
New Leon	106	25 N	100 W
Newlyn	16	50 N	6 W
Newmarket ...	16	52 N	0
New Mecklenburg...	139	20 S	140 E
New Navarre ...	106	30 N	112 W
New Netherlands ...	66	42 N	74 W
New Orleans ...	72	30 N	90 W
New Plymouth ...	129	39 S	174 E
New Pomerania ...	139	20 S	140 E
Newport (England)	113	51 N	4 W
Newport (England)	121	52 N	3 W
Newport (I. of W.)	36	51 N	1 W
Newport (U.S.A.) ...	70	42 N	71 W
Newport News ...	74	37 N	76 W
Newport Pagnell ...	36	52 N	1 W
New Providence I.	69	25 N	76 W
New Republic ...	133	28 S	31 E
New Romney ...	121	51 N	1 E
Newry	37	54 N	6 W
New Servia ...	61	40 N	30 E
New Shoreham ...	113	51 N	0
New Siberian Is. ...	136	70 N	140 E
New Silesia ...	59	48 N	16 E
New South Shetland	140	60 S	60 W
New South Wales	128	40 S	140 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
New Spain... ...	69	20 N	100 W
Newstead Ab. ...	16	53 N	1 W
Newton	113	53 N	3 W
Newtown (England)	113	51 N	1 W
Newtown (Ireland)	27	55 N	6 W
Newtown (Ireland)	47	54 N	7 W
Newtown-Limavady	47	55 N	7 W
New Venezuela ...	106	0	80 W
New Westminster	139	48 N	124 W
New York	70	41 N	74 W
New Zealand ...	129		
Nezib	110	37 N	38 E
Ngami, L.	133	20 S	23 E
Nganking	138	31 N	117 E
Ngansichau ...	138	41 N	96 E
Niagara	68	43 N	79 W
Niagara Falls ...	126	43 N	79 W
Niagara, R. ...	72	43 N	80 W
Nicaragua	69	10 N	90 W
Nice	4	44 N	7 E
Nicholaievsk ...	138	53 N	141 E
Nicholas Channel ...	75	20 N	90 W
Nicholson's Nek ...	133	28 S	30 E
Nicobar Is. ...	125	0	90 E
Nicopolis	3	44 N	25 E
Nicosia	3	35 N	33 E
Nicoya, G. of ...	134	10 N	85 W
Nid, R.	121	54 N	2 W
Nida, R.	108	50 N	20 E
Nidda, R.	81	50 N	9 E
Nidisdale	23	55 N	4 W
Nied, R.	118	49 N	7 E
Nieder Schönfeld ...	57	49 N	11 E
Niemen, R. ...	58	52 N	20 E
Niemes	57	51 N	15 E
Nienburg	29	53 N	9 E
Nieuport	22	51 N	3 E
Nieuweveld Range ...	133	32 S	22 E
Nièvre	103	44 N	0
Niger, R.	130		
Nigeria, N. & S. ...	130	0	0
Nijni Tunguska ...	139	64 N	100 E
Nikolaieff	108	47 N	32 E
Nikolsburg	29	49 N	17 E
Nikopoli	48	44 N	25 E
Niksich	119	43 N	19 E
Nile, R.	132		
Nile, Mths of the ...	87	30 N	30 E
Nile, Blue	132	10 N	30 E
Nile, White ...	132	10 N	30 E
Nimach	123	25 N	75 E
Ninghai	138	40 N	120 E
Ning-hia-fu ...	138	39 N	106 E
Ningpo	138	30 N	122 E
Niort	8	46 N	0
Nios	3	35 N	25 E
Nipigon, L. ...	126	50 N	88 W
Nipissing, L. ...	70	46 N	80 W
Niriz, Lake ...	124	30 N	54 E
Nishinomiya ...	137	35 N	135 E
Nisibis	3	37 N	41 E
Nisida I.	104	41 N	14 E
Nismes	8	44 N	4 E
Nissa	3	43 N	22 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Nith, R.	23	55 N	4 W
Niuchwang	138	41 N	122 E
Nive, R.	95	43 N	1 W
Nivelle, R.	95	43 N	2 W
Nivelles	98	51 N	4 E
Nivernais	79	47 N	3 E
Niza	95	40 N	8 W
Nizhni Novgorod	61	56 N	44 E
Noain	7	43 N	2 W
Noer	107	54 N	10 E
Nogara	49	45 N	11 E
Nogent	19	48 N	3 E
Nogent, R.	55	54 N	20 E
Nógrád	21	48 N	20 E
Noirmoutier	82	47 N	2 W
Nola	4	41 N	14 E
Nombre de Dios	69	10 N	80 W
Nonni, R.	136	40 N	120 E
Nootka I.	126	50 N	127 W
Nootka Sd	72	50 N	127 W
Nord	94	48 N	0
Nordernay	109	53 N	7 E
Nordhausen	12	52 N	11 E
Nordheim	29	52 N	10 E
Nordland	17	65 N	15 E
Nördlingen	12	49 N	10 E
Nore Lightship	86	51 N	1 E
Nore, R.	87	52 N	8 W
Nore, The	87	51 N	1 E
Norfolk (England)	16	52 N	0
Norfolk (U.S.A.)	74	37 N	76 W
Norfolk I.	139	40 S	160 E
Norham	16	56 N	2 W
Noric Alps	83	46 N	14 E
Norman, R.	128	19 S	142 E
Normandy	8		
Normanton	128	18 S	141 E
Norrby	17	59 N	15 E
Norrköping	53	59 N	16 E
Norrland	17		
Northallerton	113	54 N	1 W
Northampton	16	52 N	1 W
North Bend (Can.)	126	50 N	122 W
North Bend (U.S.A.)	72	39 N	87 W
North Cape (Can.)	126	47 N	60 W
North Cape (Lapland)	52	71 N	26 E
North Cape (N. Z.)	129	34 S	173 E
North Carolina Sd.	74	35 N	76 W
North Channel	121	54 N	6 W
North Devon I.	126	70 N	90 W
North Downs	121	50 N	2 W
Northern Territory	128	20 S	130 E
North Foreland	121	51 N	1 E
North Island	129		
North Mountain	74	39 N	78 W
North Sea Canal	109	52 N	5 E
North Somerset I.	126	70 N	100 W
North Taranaki B.	129	40 S	172 E
Northumberland	16	64 N	4 W
North-West Cape	128	22 S	114 E
North-West Frontier Agency	122	30 N	70 E
N.-Western District	128	30 S	110 E
N.-W. Territories	126		

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Northwich	121	53 N	3 W
Norumbega	2	44 N	64 W
Norvals Point	133	31 S	25 E
Norway	17		
Norwich	16	53 N	1 E
Norwich Ab.	16	53 N	1 E
Nosibe (Nosi Be)	130	Ins.	
Nöteborg	32	60 N	31 E
Nottaway, R.	70	50 N	80 W
Nottingham	16	53 N	1 W
Noukha	108	41 N	47 E
Noumea	139	22 S	167 E
Nova Francia	2	30 N	90 W
Novara	4	Ins. 45 N	9 E
Nova Scotia	68	45 N	70 W
Nova Zagora	120	42 N	26 E
Nova Zembla (Nova Zemlia)	52	70 N	50 E
Noveant	118	49 N	6 E
Novgorod	61	59 N	31 E
Novgorod Sieverski	61	52 N	33 E
Novi (Italy)	49	45 N	11 E
Novi (Italy)	88	45 N	9 E
Novibazar	111	43 N	21 E
Novoberdo	3	42 N	22 E
Novo Cherkask	108	47 N	40 E
Novogrod	92	58 N	22 E
Novorossisk	108	45 N	38 E
Nowe Miasto	93	52 N	20 E
Nowgong	123	25 N	79 E
Nowogrodek	58	54 N	26 E
Noyers	19	48 N	4 E
Noyon	22	50 N	3 E
Nuagh, L. na	56	57 N	6 W
Nubia	132	10 N	30 E
Nubian Desert	132		
Nueces, R.	72	28 N	98 W
Nügata	137	38 N	139 E
Nuits	19	48 N	4 E
Nullarbor Plain	128	30 S	130 E
Nu-na-tak, R.	139	68 N	158 W
Nunez, R.	130	11 N	15 W
Nuovo Leon	134	25 N	100 W
Nuremberg (Nürnberg)	60	49 N	11 E
Nushki	124	30 N.	66 E
Nuthe	97	52 N	13 E
Nyangwe Ujiji	130	5 S	30 E
Nyasa, L.	130	20 S	20 E
Nyasaland Protec.	130	20 S	20 E
Nyborg	53	55 N	11 E
Nyen	54	60 N	30 E
Nyitra	21	49 N	18 E
Nyköping	53	59 N	17 E
Nymegen	22	52 N	6 E
Nymphenburg	57	48 N	12 E
Nyon	15	46 N	6 E
Nyons	19	44 N	5 E
Nyslott	61	62 N	29 E
Nystad	61	61 N	22 E
Oajaca	106	17 N	97 W
Oakham	16	53 N	1 W
Oakhampton	113	51 N	4 W
Ob, G. of	136	60 N	70 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Ob, R.	136	60 N	60 E
O'Beirne	27	54 N	8 W
Oberalp Pass	30	46 N	8 E
Oberaxen	30	46 N	9 E
Oberehenheim	40	48 N	7 E
Oberer Bund	30	46 N	8 E
Oberhalbstein	30	46 N	9 E
Oberland	15	46 N	6 E
Oberwesel	39	50 N	8 E
Obligado Pta.	135	34 S	58 W
Obok	130	12 N	43 E
O'Boyle	27	55 N	8 W
O'Brien	27	52 N	10 W
O'Brien, Earl of Thomond	27	53 N	9 W
Obschütz	57	51 N	12 E
Obwalden	15	47 N	8 E
O'Byrnes	27	53 N	6 W
O'Cahan	27	55 N	7 W
O'Callaghan	27	52 N	9 W
Ocaña	7	40 N	3 W
O'Carrol	27	53 N	8 W
Ocean I.	140	1 S	172 E
Ochakoff	61	47 N	32 E
Ochil Hills	56	56 N	4 W
Ochrida	3	41 N	21 E
O'Conor	27	53 N	10 W
O'Conor	27	53 N	8 W
O'Conor Don	27	54 N	8 W
O'Conor Kerry	27	52 N	10 W
O'Conor Roe	27	54 N	8 W
O'Conor-Sligo	27	54 N	8 W
Oczakoff	54	47 N	32 E
O'Dempsey	27	53 N	7 W
Odense	17	55 N	10 E
Odenwald	107	49 N	9 E
Oder, R.	12	50 N	12 E
Oderberg	12	50 N	18 E
Oderzo	4	46 N	12 E
Odessa	61	46 N	31 E
O'Dogherty	27	55 N	7 W
O'Donnel	27	55 N	8 W
O'Donoughue	27	52 N	9 W
O'Dowda	27	54 N	8 W
O'Dowlings	27	53 N	7 W
O'Driscol	27	52 N	9 W
Oedenburg	48	48 N	17 E
Oels	12	51 N	17 E
Oettingen	12	46 N	8 E
Ofen	1	47 N	19 E
Ofenberg	30	47 N	10 E
Ofen Pass	30	46 N	10 E
O'Ferral	27	54 N	8 W
Offaly	27	53 N	7 W
Offenburg	12	48 N	8 E
O'Flaherty	27	53 N	10 W
O'Gara	27	54 N	9 W
Ogawai B.	130	0	33 E
Ogdensburg	67	45 N	76 W
Ogeechee, R.	74	33 N	82 W
Ogilvies	28	57 N	3 W
Oglio, R.	104	45 N	10 E
Ognoro, R.	118	47 N	6 E
Ogowe, R.	130	0	10 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
O'Grady	27	53 N	9 W
Ohain	98	Ins.	
O'Halloran	27	54 N	9 W
O'Hanlon	27	54 N	7 W
O'Hara	27	54 N	9 W
O'Hart	27	54 N	8 W
Ohio	72	40 N	90 W
Ohio, R.	72	38 N	86 W
Oil Rivers	130	6 N	7 E
Oise, R.	103	48 N	0
Oitaber, R.	95	42 N	9 W
Oitu, R.	3	40 N	20 E
Ok, R.	52	56 N	42 E
Oka, R.	52	54 N	36 E
Okanagan	126	50 N	119 W
Okawango, R.	130	17 S	18 E
O'Keefe	27	52 N	9 W
O'Kelly	27	53 N	8 W
O'Kennedy	27	53 N	8 W
Okhotsk	136	59 N	144 E
Okhotsk, Sea of	139	40 N	140 E
Okinawashima	139	20 N	120 E
O'Kirwan	27	53 N	9 W
Okishima I.	137	36 N	133 E
Oklahoma	72	30 N	100 W
Okonieff	108	Ins.	
O'Laghlin	27	53 N	9 W
Öland I.	17	56 N	15 E
Old Calabar	65	5 N	9 E
Old Castile	7		
Old Castle	27	55 N	7 W
Oldenburg	62	53 N	8 E
Oldenburg, Duchy of	62	53 N	8 E
Oldensworth	54	54 N	9 E
Oldenzaal	22	52 N	7 E
Olderfleet	27	55 N	6 W
Oldham	121	54 N	2 W
Old Leighlin	47	53 N	7 W
Old Sarum	121	51 N	2 W
Olekma, R.	138	60 N	120 E
Olenek, R.	136	70 N	120 E
Olensk, R.	139	60 N	120 E
Oleron, I. d'	79	46 N	1 W
Olfenburg	89	52 N	11 E
Olga B.	138	44 N	136 E
Olifants Mts	133	33 S	19 E
Olifants, R. (Afr. S.)	133	25 S	32 E
Olifants, R. (Afr. S.)	133	32 S	19 E
Olifants Vlei, R.	133	30 S	21 E
Olinda	106	8 S	36 W
Olita	96	54 N	24 E
Oliva (Prussia)	55	54 N	19 E
Oliva (Spain)	7	39 N	0
Olivença	95	39 N	7 W
Olkuszo	108	51 N	20 E
Olmütz	12	50 N	17 E
Olona	94	44 N	8 E
Olonets	61	61 N	33 E
Oloron	19	43 N	1 W
Olszynka	108	Ins.	
Olvera	7	37 N	5 W
Olympus, Mt	120	40 N	22 E
O'Madden	27	53 N	8 W
Omagh	27	55 N	7 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Omaha	72	41 N	96 W
O'Mahony	27	52 N	10 W
O'Malley	27	54 N	10 W
Oman	124	20 N	50 E
Oman, G. of ...	124	20 N	55 E
Ombrone	94	43 N	11 E
Omdurman ...	132	16 N	32 E
O'Meagher	27	53 N	8 W
O'Melachlin ...	27	53 N	8 W
Ommelanden ...	22	52 N	6 E
Omo, R.	132	7 N	36 E
Omoa	69	16 N	88 W
O'More	27	53 N	7 W
Omsk	136	55 N	74 E
O'Mulloy	27	53 N	8 W
O'Mulryan	27	53 N	8 W
O'Murchoe	27	52 N	6 W
Oñate	95	43 N	2 W
Onega, L.	108	60 N	30 E
Onega, R.	108	60 N	30 E
Oneglia	25	44 N	8 E
O'Neill	27	54 N	8 W
Onekotan	138	50 N	155 E
O'Nolan	27	53 N	7 W
Onor	64	14 N	74 E
Ontario	126	40 N	90 W
Ontario, L. ...	72	40 N	80 W
Ootmarsum ...	22	52 N	7 E
Opatoff	93	51 N	18 E
Opequon	74	39 N	78 W
Opolu	139	20 S	180 W
Oporto	7	41 N	9 W
Oppeln	12	51 N	18 E
Oppenheim ...	33	50 N	8 E
Oran	10	36 N	0
Orange	8	44 N	4 E
Orange, R. ...	133		
Orange Free State	133		
Oranienburg ...	55	52 N	13 E
Orbe	15	47 N	7 E
Orbitello	26	42 N	11 E
Orca, R.	88	44 N	6 E
Orchies	11	50 N	3 E
Ord, R.	128	17 S	128 E
Ordal	95	41 N	2 E
Örebro	17	59 N	15 E
Oregon	72	40 N	130 W
O'Reilly	27	54 N	7 W
Orel (Russia) ...	108	53 N	36 E
Orel, R.	54	49 N	36 E
Orenburg	61	52 N	55 E
Orense	95	42 N	8 W
Oreti, R.	129	46 S	168 E
Orfa	110	37 N	39 E
Orford	113	52 N	2 E
Orihuela	9	38 N	1 W
Orinoco, R. ...	135	0	70 W
O'Rior	27	54 N	7 W
Oriskany	70	43 N	75 W
Orissa	64	16 N	80 E
Orizaba	106	18 N	97 W
Orkapi	61	46 N	34 E
Orkelen	11	51 N	6 E
Orkney Is.	23	59 N	3 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Orleans	79	48 N	2 E
Orleans, I. of ...	67	47 N	71 W
Orleans, New ...	72	30 N	90 W
Ormea	33	44 N	8 E
Ormond	37	53 N	8 W
Ormond, Earls of ...	27	52 N	8 W
Ormuz	43	27 N	56 E
Ormuz, Str. of ...	124	26 N	56 E
Ornans	12	47 N	.6 E
Orne...	103	48 N	0
Orne, R.	118	Ins.	
Orontes, R. ...	110	35 N	35 E
Oropesa	7	40 N	0
O'Rourke	27	54 N	8 W
Orsha	96	55 N	30 E
Orsova	61	45 N	22 E
Orsoy	39	51 N	7 E
Ortegal, C.	95	44 N	8 W
Ortenau	89	48 N	8 E
Ortenburg	62	49 N	13 E
Orthez	19	43 N	1 W
Oruba I.	69	12 N	70 W
Oruro	106	18 S	67 W
Orvieto	4	43 N	12 E
Orwell, R.	121	52 N	1 E
Osaka	137	35 N	135 E
Osborne	121	51 N	1 W
Ösel	61	58 N	23 E
O'Shaughnessy ...	27	53 N	9 W
Oslo	17	60 N	11 E
Osma	9	42 N	3 W
Osma, R.	119	43 N	25 E
Osnabrück	33	52 N	8 E
Osnabrück, Bishopric of	12	50 N	8 E
Ostend	22	51 N	3 E
Osterode	92	54 N	20 E
Ostia	4	42 N	12 E
Ostiglia	104	45 N	11 E
Ostrolenka	58	53 N	22 E
Ostroviza	3	43 N	22 E
Ostrovno	96	55 N	30 E
O'Sullivan	27	52 N	10 W
O'Sullivan Mor ...	27	52 N	10 W
Osuña	7	37 N	5 W
Oswego	70	43 N	77 W
Otago	129	48 S	168 E
Otago Harb. ...	129	46 S	171 E
Otokacz	111	45 N	15 E
O'Tooles	27	52 N	8 W
Otranto	4	40 N	18 E
Otranto, Str. of ...	104	40 N	16 E
Otricoli	104	42 N	12 E
Ottawa	126	45 N	76 W
Ottmachau	57	50 N	17 E
Ouargla	131	32 N	5 E
Oudenarde	22	51 N	4 E
Oudenburg	22	51 N	3 E
Oudewater	22	52 N	5 E
Oudh	99	24 N	80 E
Oudnadatta... ...	128	27 S	136 E
Ouessant I. ...	50	48 N	5 W
Oughter, L. ...	37	54 N	7 W
Ouiveland	22	52 N	4 E
Ouro, R. do ...	2	0	30 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Ourthe	94	48 N	4 E
Ourthe, R.	81	50 N	6 E
Ouse, Little (Eng.)	121	52 N	1 E
Ouse, R. (Eng.) ...	36	54 N	1 W
Ouse, R. (Eng.) ...	121	52 N	0
Ouse, R. (Eng.) ...	121	51 N	0
Outer Deep ...	87	56 N	12 E
Outer Rhodes ...	112	47 N	9 E
Overmaas Lands ...	22	51 N	6 E
Oversee	116	55 N	9 E
Overwinden ...	81	51 N	5 E
Overyssel (Overijssel)	22	52 N	7 E
Oviedo	7	43 N	6 W
Owari	137	35 N	137 E
Owen Sd.	126	45 N	80 W
Owen Stanley Range	128	10 S	140 E
Owles, The... ...	27	54 N	10 W
Owney	27	53 N	8 W
Oxford	16	52 N	1 W
Oxfordshire... ...	16	50 N	2 W
Oyapok, R. ...	106	4 N	52 W
Oykell, R.	23	58 N	5 W
Ozora	111	47 N	18 E
Paardeberg	133	29 S	26 E
Paardekraal ...	133	27 S	28 E
Paarl	133	34 S	19 E
Padang	139	1 S	100 E
Paderborn	12	52 N	9 E
Padua	4	45 N	12 E
Paducah	74	37 N	89 W
Pagan	125	21 N	95 E
Pago Pago	139	20 S	180
Pahang	125	4 N	102 E
Pain-gunga, R. ...	123	20 N	78 E
Paisley	56	56 N	4 W
Paisley, C.	128	34 S	123 E
Paita	140	6 S	81 W
Pak-ho, R.	125	20 N	100 E
Pakhoi	138	22 N	109 E
Pakhra, R. ...	96	56 N	38 E
Paklat	125	13 N	100 E
Palais	50	48 N	3 E
Palamos	95	42 N	3 E
Palatinate, Lower (Rhenish) ...	12	50 N	8 W
Palatinate, Upper...	12	49 N	12 W
Palawan	139	10 N	120 E
Pale, The	27	58 N	8 W
Palencia	7	42 N	5 W
Palermo	4	38 N	13 E
Palestine	110	30 N	35 E
Palestrina	4	42 N	13 E
Palestro	104	45 N	9 E
Palk Str.	99	10 N	79 E
Palliser, C.	129	42 S	175 E
Palma (Canary Is.)	130	29 N	17 W
Palma (Majorca) ...	95	40 N	3 E
Palmanova	117	46 N	13 E
Palmas, C.	130	4 N	8 W
Palmas, G. of ...	91	20 N	0
Palmas, Pt ...	134	21 N	90 W
Palmer, R.	128	16 S	143 E
Palmerston(S.Austral.)	128	12 S	131 E
Palmerston (Victoria)	128	38 S	147 E
Palmerston, North (N.Z.)	129	40 S	176 E
Palmyra I. ...	139	0	180
Palo Alto	71	26 N	97 W
Pamiers	79	43 N	2 E
Pamir	124	38 N	70 E
Pamir Plateau ...	138	38 N	70 E
Pampeluna (Pamplona)	95	43 N	2 W
Pamunkey	74	38 N	77 W
Panama	66	9 N	80 W
Panama, G. of ...	135	8 N	80 W
Panaro	94	44 N	8 E
Panay	139	0	120 E
Panchamal... ...	99	15 N	74 E
Panda	99	15 N	74 E
Pange	118	Ins.	
Panipat	64	29 N	77 E
Panixer Pass ...	80	47 N	9 E
Panja, R.	124	38 N	71 E
Pannonhalma ...	21	47 N	18 E
Panshino	61	48 N	43 E
Pantellaria	131	37 N	12 E
Pantin	97	Ins.	
Panuco, R.	2	0	120 W
Paoting-Fu... ...	138	39 N	116 E
Papal States ...	4	42 N	12 E
Papelotte	98	Ins.	
Papua	128	10 S	140 E
Papua, G. of ...	128	10 S	140 E
Para, R.	135	1 S	49 W
Parachin	119	44 N	21 E
Paragua, R. ...	135	5 N	63 W
Paraguay	135	30 S	60 W
Paraguay, R. ...	106	22 N	58 W
Parahiba	135	7 S	35 W
Paramaribo ...	135	6 N	55 W
Paramatta	128	34 S	151 E
Paramushir ...	138	52 N	156 E
Parana (Argentine)	135	32 S	61 W
Parana (Brazil) ...	135	30 S	60 W
Parana, R.	135	30 S	60 W
Paray-le-Monial ...	103	46 N	4 E
Pardubitz	57	50 N	16 E
Parga	105	39 N	20 E
Paria	106	10 N	63 W
Paria, G. of ...	69	10 N	62 W
Parima, R.	135	2 N	61 W
Paris	8	49 N	2 E
Parkány	48	48 N	19 E
Parma	4	45 N	10 E
Parnahyba, R. ...	135	10 S	50 W
Paroo, R.	128	29 S	147 E
Paros I.	3	35 N	25 E
Parret, R.	36	51 N	3 W
Parry Is.	126	70 N	120 W
Parsdorf	88	48 N	12 E
Parthe, R.	97	Ins.	
Parthenay	82	47 N	0
Parthenopean Rep.	86		
Paru, R.	106	0	52 W
Pasco	106	10 S	77 W
Passage	27	52 N	7 W
Passages	95	43 N	2 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Passagio	3	38 N	26 E
Passarge, R.	92	54 N	20 E
Passariano	33	46 N	13 E
Passaro, C.	26	36 N	15 E
Passarowitz	48	45 N	21 E
Passau	12	49 N	13 E
Passau, Bishopric of	12	48 N	12 E
Passeyer	93	47 N	11 E
Passo di San Marco	30	46 N	9 E
Passy	97	Ins.	
Pasto	106	1 N	77 W
Pastrengo	104	45 N	11 E
Patagonia	135		
Patea	129	40 S	174 E
Patia	106	2 N	77 W
Patiala	123	30 N	76 E
Patkoi Mts	99	24 N	96 E
Patmos I.	3	37 N	27 E
Patna	64	26 N	85 E
Patos, L.	135	31 S	51 W
Patras	3	38 N	22 E
Patrimony of St Peter	26	42 N	12 E
Patuca, R.	134	15 N	85 W
Patuxent, R.	70	38 N	77 W
Pau	8	43 N	0
Pau, R.	95	43 N	1 W
Paunsdorf	97	Ins.	
Pavia	4	45 N	9 E
Pavlovsk (Russia)	61	50 N	40 E
Pavlovsk (Russia)	108	60 N	30 E
Paxos	105	39 N	20 E
Payta	106	5 S	81 W
Peace, R.	139	40 N	120 W
Peak, The	121	53 N	2 W
Peake Creek	128	28 S	136 E
Pea Ridge	74	36 N	94 W
Pechili, G. of	138	38 N	120 E
Pechora, R.	108	60 N	50 E
Pecos, R.	134	30 N	110 W
Pecquigny	19	50 N	2 E
Pécs	21	46 N	18 E
Peebles	23	56 N	3 W
Peedee, R., Gt	68	35 N	80 W
Peene	33	54 N	14 E
Peene, R.	58	54 N	13 E
Pegasus Bay	129	44 S	173 E
Pegau	12	51 N	12 E
Pegu	125	17 N	96 E
Pehtang	138	Ins.	
Pei-ho	138	Ins.	
Peipus, L.	108	58 N	27 E
Peitsang	138	Ins.	
Peitz	12	52 N	14 E
Peiwar Pass	124	34 N	70 E
Peking	138	40 N	116 E
Pelew Is. (Pellew)	139	0	130 E
Pelham	70	42 N	73 W
Pelim	61	60 N	61 E
Pelion, Mt	119	39 N	23 E
Pellew's Gp, Sir Edw.	128	16 S	137 E
Pellice, R.	25	44 N	6 E
Pelly, R.	139	60 N	140 W
Pemba I.	130	5 S	40 E
Pembroke	16	52 N	5 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Penafiel	95	41 N	8 W
Penang	125	5 N	100 E
Pendennis Castle	36	50 N	5 W
Peneios, R.	119	40 N	22 E
Penguin Islands	133	26 S	15 E
Peniche	95	39 N	9 W
Peñiscola	7	40 N	0
Penjdeh	124	36 N	63 E
Penmarck, C.	87	48 N	4 W
Penner N., R. (India)	122	10 N	70 E
Penner S., R.	122	10 N	70 E
Pennine Chain	121		
Pennsylvania	72	40 N	80 W
Penobscot, B. and R.	70	44 N	69 W
Peñon de la Gomera	7	Ins.	
Peñon de Velez	65	35 N	4 W
Penrhyn	121	53 N	4 W
Penrhyn I.	139	20 S	160 W
Penrith	121	55 N	3 W
Penryn	121	50 N	5 W
Pensacola	74	30 N	87 W
Pentagouet	67	44 N	69 W
Penthièvre	82	48 N	3 W
Penthièvre, Duchy of	8	48 N	4 W
Pentland Hills	23	56 N	4 W
Penza	108	53 N	45 E
Penzance	16	50 N	6 W
Peplin	55	54 N	19 E
Perak	125	5 N	101 E
Perambakam	99	13 N	80 E
Perche	79	48 N	0
Perdido, R.	72	31 N	87 W
Pered	111	48 N	18 E
Perekop	61	46 N	34 E
Perekop, G.	115	46 N	34 E
Pereslaff	61	50 N	31 E
Perevolchna	54	49 N	34 E
Périgord	8	44 N	0
Perigueux	103	45 N	1 E
Perim I.	130	13 N	43 E
Periyaslavl	52	57 N	39 E
Perleberg	62	53 N	12 E
Perm	61	58 N	56 E
Perm, Govt of	108	60 N	50 E
Pernambuco	106	8 S	35 W
Pernau	61	58 N	25 E
Pernes	95	39 N	9 W
Péronne	79	50 N	3 E
Perosa	25	45 N	7 E
Perote	71	20 N	97 W
Perpignan	7	43 N	3 E
Perryville	74	38 N	85 W
Persia	124		
Persian Gulf	124		
Perth	23	56 N	3 W
Perth (Australia)	128	32 S	116 E
Peru	106	20 S	80 W
Peru, Upper	106	20 S	64 W
Perugia	4	43 N	12 E
Perwez	98	51 N	5 E
Pesaro	4	44 N	13 E
Pescadores Is.	138	24 N	120 E
Pescara	4	42 N	14 E
Peschiera	104	45 N	11 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Peshawar	64	34 N	72 E
Pest	21	47 N	19 E
Petalidi	105	37 N	22 E
Petapoli	43	Ins.	
Petchora, R. ...	136	60 N	50 E
Peterborough ...	16	53 N	0
Peterborough Ab. ...	16	53 N	0
Peterhead	23	57 N	2 W
Peterhof	61	60 N	30 E
Peterloo	121	53 N	2 W
Petersburg	72	37 N	77 W
Peterafield	113	51 N	1 W
Peterswald	97	51 N	14 E
Peter the Great Bay	137	40 N	132 E
Petervárad	48	45 N	20 E
Peterwardein ...	3	45 N	20 E
Petre	129	Ins.	
Petrikow	108	51 N	20 E
Petropavlovsk ...	139	52 N	159 E
Petrovsk	108	43 N	48 E
Petrozavodsk ...	108	62 N	34 E
Pézenas	19	43 N	3 E
Pfaffendorf	97	Ins.	
Pfaffenhofen ...	33	49 N	8 E
Pfalzburg	45	49 N	7 E
Pfirt	6	48 N	7 E
Pfullendorf	12	48 N	9 E
Pharsalus	120	39 N	23 E
Phasis, R.	108	42 N	42 E
Philadelphia ...	72	40 N	75 W
Philae I.	132	24 N	33 E
Philiphaugh ...	36	56 N	3 W
Philippeville (Afr. N.W.) ...	131	37 N	7 E
Philippeville (Belg.)	107	50 N	4 E
Philippine Is. ...	139	0	120 E
Philippolis	133	30 S	25 E
Philippopolis ...	105	42 N	25 E
Philippsburg ...	33	49 N	8 E
Philipsland ...	22	52 N	4 E
Philipstown ...	37	53 N	7 W
Phillaur	123	31 N	76 E
Phocea	3	39 N	27 E
Phœnix Is. ...	139	20 S	180
Phourka	120	39 N	22 E
Piacenza	4	45 N	10 E
Piauhi (Piauhy) ...	106	20 S	60 W
Piave	94	46 N	12 E
Piave, R.	4	44 N	12 E
Picardy	79	48 N	0
Pichincha	106	0	79 W
Pickering, Vale of	121	54 N	1 W
Pictou	126	45 N	63 W
Piedmont (Italy) ...	4	44 N	6 E
Piedmont (U.S.A.)	74	38 N	80 W
Pietermaritzburg ...	133	30 S	30 E
Pieter's Hill ...	133	29 S	30 E
Pietersburg ...	133	24 S	29 E
Pietra Santa ...	4	44 N	10 E
Pilcomayo, R. ...	106	20 S	64 W
Pilica, R.	58	48 N	20 E
Pillau	55	55 N	20 E
Pillnitz	62	51 N	14 E
Pilsen	29	50 N	13 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Pilten	58	57 N	22 E
Pinczow	20	51 N	21 E
Pine Creek ...	128	14 S	132 E
Pinerolo	4	45 N	7 E
Pines, I. of ...	69	22 N	83 W
Ping-shan	138	29 N	104 E
Ping-yang	138	39 N	126 E
Pinkie Clough ...	23	56 N	3 W
Pinneberg	12	54 N	10 E
Pinsk	58	52 N	26 E
Piombino	4	43 N	11 E
Piotrkow	20	51 N	20 E
Pippli	64	22 N	87 E
Piraeus	105	38 N	24 E
Pirate Coast ...	125	25 N	55 E
Pirna	33	51 N	14 E
Piro	99	15 N	74 E
Pirot	119	43 N	23 E
Pisa	4	44 N	10 E
Pisagua	140	20 S	70 W
Pisania	130	14 N	15 W
Piscataqua, R. ...	68	43 N	71 W
Pisco	106	14 N	76 W
Pisek	57	49 N	14 E
Pishin	122	30 N	67 E
Pistoia	4	44 N	11 E
Pitcairn I. ...	139	40 S	140 W
Pitsani	133	25 S	26 E
Pitschen	62	51 N	18 E
Pitsounda	108	43 N	40 E
Pittenweem ...	56	56 N	3 W
Pittigliano	26	43 N	12 E
Pittsburg	72	40 N	80 W
Pittsburg Landing	74	35 N	88 W
Pitzuwo	137	39 N	122 E
Piura	106	5 S	81 W
Pizzighetone ...	4	45 N	10 E
Placentia	67	47 N	54 W
Placentia B. ...	126	47 N	54 W
Planchenoit ...	98	Ins.	
Planian	57	50 N	15 E
Plappeville	118	49 N	6 E
Plasencia	7	40 N	6 W
Plassey	64	24 N	88 E
Plate, R.	2	60 S	60 W
Platte, R.	72	40 N	100 W
Plattsburg	70	45 N	74 W
Plauen	12	50 N	12 E
Plava	119	43 N	20 E
Pleisse, R.	97	51 N	12 E
Plenty, Bay of ...	129	40 S	176 E
Pless	12	50 N	19 E
Plessis-les-Tours ...	19	47 N	1 E
Plettenbergs B. ...	133	34 S	24 E
Plevlje	119	43 N	19 E
Plevna	105	43 N	25 E
Pliusa	32	58 N	29 E
Plock	58	53 N	20 E
Ploermel	8	48 N	2 W
Ploeshti	105	45 N	26 E
Plombières	103	48 N	6 E
Plön	62	54 N	10 E
Pluscardine Ab. ...	23	58 N	3 W
Plymouth (Eng.) ...	16	50 N	4 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Plymouth (Mass.)...	68	42 N	71 W
Plymouth (N. C.) ...	74	36 N	77 W
Po, R.	4		
Pô	94	44 N	4 E
Pô-Bas	94	45 N	12 E
Podgoritsa ...	119	42 N	19 E
Podgorze	102	50 N	20 E
Podkost	117	Ins.	
Podlachia	58	52 N	20 E
Podlesia	58	52 N	24 E
Podol	117	51 N	15 E
Podolia	58	48 N	28 E
Podolsk	96	55 N	37 E
Podrina	3	40 N	20 E
Poel I.	62	54 N	11 E
Poggibonsi	4	43 N	11 E
Poggio Reale ...	4	38 N	13 E
Pô-Haut	94	45 N	10 E
Point Danger ...	128	28 S	154 E
Point de Galle ...	140	6 N	81 E
Point Denison ...	140	20 S	148 E
Pointe des Pères ...	67	Ins.	
Pointe d'Orleans ...	67	Ins.	
Pointe Levis ...	67	Ins.	
Point Isabel ...	71	26 N	97 W
Poissy	8	49 N	2 E
Poitiers	8	47 N	0
Poitou	8	44 N	4 W
Pola	4	45 N	14 E
Poland	1		
Polianovka	52	55 N	32 E
Policastro	4	40 N	16 E
Poligny	103	47 N	6 E
Pellilore	64	12 N	79 E
Polock (Polotsk, Polozk) ...	20	55 N	29 E
Poltava	61	50 N	35 E
Polynesia	139		
Polzen, R.	117	Ins.	
Pomerania	12	50 N	12 E
Pomerania, Swedish	97	52 N	12 E
Pomerelia, W. ...	58	54 N	19 E
Pomeroon, R. ...	106	7 N	59 W
Pomfret	16	54 N	1 W
Pomfret Ab. ...	16	54 N	1 W
Pommersfelden ...	14	50 N	11 E
Ponce	134	18 N	67 W
Pondicherry ...	64	12 N	80 E
Pondoland	133	32 S	29 E
Pongola, R. ...	133	27 S	31 E
Pons...	19	46 N	1 W
Pont-à-Mousson ...	19	49 N	6 E
Pontarlier	39	47 N	6 E
Pont Beauvoisin ...	19	46 N	6 E
Pont de Gresin ...	25	46 N	6 E
Pont de l'Arche ...	8	49 N	1 E
Pontecorvo	26	42 N	14 E
Ponte di Legno ...	30	46 N	11 E
Ponte Ferreira ...	95	41 N	8 W
Pontefract (*see* Pomfret)			
Ponte Lagoscuro ...	26	45 N	12 E
Pontenuóvo... ...	26	42 N	9 E
Ponte Pegadia ...	120	39 N	21 E
Ponthiery	97	48 N	2 E
Ponthieu	79	50 N	2 E
Pontine Marshes ...	4	40 N	12 E
Pontivy	19	48 N	3 W
Pontoise	8	49 N	2 E
Pontremoli	4	44 N	10 E
Ponts de Cé ...	79	47 N	0
Pont St Esprit ...	19	44 N	5 E
Poole	36	51 N	2 W
Poona	64	18 N	74 E
Popayan	106	2 N	77 W
Porbandar	99	22 N	69 E
Poretchie	96	55 N	31 E
Porkhoff	61	58 N	30 E
Portage la Prairie...	126	50 N	99 W
Port Angela ...	140	47 N	122 W
Port Antonio ...	134	18 N	76 W
Portarlington ...	47	53 N	7 W
Port Arthur (China)	138	39 N	121 E
Port Arthur (Ont.)	126	48 N	89 W
Port Arthur (Tasm.)	128	Ins.	
Port Augusta (Austral. S.) ...	128	33 S	138 E
Port Augusta (Austral. W.) ...	128	34 S	115 E
Port-au-Prince ...	69	19 N	72 W
Port Basque ...	140	47 N	58 W
Port Blair	125	12 N	93 E
Port Bowen ...	128	22 S	151 E
Port Chalmers (N.G.)	128	8 S	146 E
Port Chalmers (N.Z.)	129	46 S	171 E
Port Dalrymple ...	128	41 S	147 E
Port Darwin ...	128	12 S	131 E
Port Denison ...	139	20 S	148 E
Port Egmont ...	101	50 S	60 W
Port Elizabeth ...	133	34 S	26 E
Portendik	65	18 N	15 W
Port' Ercole ...	26	42 N	11 E
Port Essington (Austral. N.) ...	128	12 S	132 E
Port Essington (Brit. Col.) ...	139	53 N	130 W
Port Gibson ...	74	32 N	91 W
Port Hamilton ...	137	34 N	127 E
Port Hudson ...	74	31 N	91 W
Portici	104	41 N	14 E
Portland B. ...	128	38 S	142 E
Portland Bill ...	121	52 N	2 W
Portland Canal ...	126	55 N	130 W
Portland (Can.) ...	126	44 N	70 W
Portland (U.S.A.)...	140	45 N	122 W
Portland (Victoria)	128	38 S	142 E
Port Lincoln ...	128	35 S	136 E
Port Louis	50	48 N	3 E
Port Madryn ...	140	42 S	65 W
Portmoak	23	56 N	3 W
Port Moresby ...	128	9 S	147 E
Port Natal	133	30 S	31 E
Port Nelson ...	126	57 N	92 W
Port Nolloth ...	140	29 S	17 E
Porto Alegro ...	135	30 S	51 W
Porto Bello ...	66	10 N	80 W
Porto Calvo ...	106	9 S	36 W
Porto Ferraio ...	26	43 N	10 E
Port of Spain ...	69	11 N	61 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Porto Longone ...	26	43 N	10 E
Porto Novo ...	64	12 N	80 E
Porto Praya ...	24	15 N	24 W
Porto Rico ...	69	18 N	66 W
Porto Seguro ...	2	17 S	39 W
Port Phillip ...	128	38 S	145 E
Portree	23	57 N	6 W
Port Republico ...	74	38 N	79 W
Port Royal (France)	79	49 N	2 E
Port Royal (Jamaica)	69	18 N	77 W
Port Royal (Nova Scotia)	67	45 N	65 W
Port Royal (U.S.A.)	74	32 N	81 W
Port Rush	27	55 N	7 W
Port Said	110	31 N	32 E
Port Santiago ...	139	16 N	121 E
Port Simpson ...	139	54 N	131 W
Portsmouth (Eng.)	16	51 N	1 W
Portsmouth (U.S.A.)	70	43 N	71 W
Port Sudan ...	132	19 N	37 E
Portugal	1		
Portuguese E. Afr.	133		
Portuguese W. Afr.	133		
Portumna	37	53 N	8 W
Poschiavo	15	46 N	10 E
Poschiavo	30	46 N	10 E
Posen	62	52 N	17 E
Posilipo	26	40 N	14 E
Poszega	111	45 N	18 E
Potchefstroom ...	133	27 S	27 E
Potenza	104	41 N	16 E
Poti	61	42 N	42 E
Potomac, R. ...	72	40 N	78 W
Potosi	106	20 S	66 W
Potsdam	33	52 N	13 E
Potteries, The ...	121	53 N	2 W
Pouancé	83	48 N	1 W
Poupry	118	48 N	2 E
Poverty Bay ...	129	39 S	178 E
Povyenets	52	63 N	35 E
Powick Bridge ...	36	52 N	2 W
Pozsony	21	48 N	17 E
Pozzolo	88	45 N	10 E
Praga	58	52 N	21 E
Prague	12	50 N	14 E
Prätiga	30	46 N	9 E
Prato	4	44 N	11 E
Pratteln	112	48 N	8 E
Pratzen	92 Ins.		
Pregel, R.	55	54 N	20 E
Preilitz	97	51 N	15 E
Prenzlau	62	53 N	14 E
Preobrazhenskoe ...	52	56 N	38 E
Prespa, L.	119	41 N	21 E
Presqu'isle	70	42 N	80 W
Pressburg (Pozsony)	21	48 N	17 E
Presteigne	121	52 N	3 W
Preston	36	54 N	3 W
Preston Pans ...	56	56 N	3 W
Pretoria	133	26 S	28 E
Prevesa	3	39 N	21 E
Priboj	119	20 N	44 E
Priebus	12	51 N	15 E
Priegnitz	10	53 N	12 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Priepolje	119	43 N	20 E
Priesten	97	51 N	14 E
Prince Albert Land	126	70 N	120 W
Prince Albert Sound	126	70 N	120 W
Prince Edward I.	70	40 N	70 W
Prince of Wales, C.	139	60 N	180
Prince of Wales I. (Austral.) ...	128	11 S	142 E
Prince of Wales I. (Brit. Col.) ...	139	40 N	140 W
Prince of Wales I. (N. Can.) ...	126	73 N	100 W
Prince Patrick I. ...	126	70 N	130 W
Prince Rupert B. ...	126	54 N	130 W
Prince's River ...	65 Ins.		
Princess I.	100	0	0
Princeton	70	40 N	74 W
Principato citra ...	4	40 N	14 E
Principato ultra ...	4	40 N	14 E
Principe, I. do ...	130	2 N	8 E
Prinkipo	119	41 N	29 E
Pripet, R.	58	52 N	28 E
Privas	103	45 N	5 E
Prizren	120	42 N	21 E
Probstheida ...	97 Ins.		
Prome	125	19 N	95 E
Prossnitz	57	49 N	17 E
Provence	8	40 N	4 E
Providence	70	42 N	72 W
Providence I. ...	69	13 N	81 W
Prüm	109	50 N	6 E
Prussia	51		
Prussia, D. of ...	20	50 N	20 E
Prussia, E., W., New E., S.	59	52 N	16 E
Pruth, R.	3	45 N	25 E
Przamsia	108	50 N	19 E
Przemysl	20	50 N	23 E
Pskoff	106	58 N	28 E
Puebla	134	19 N	98 W
Puerta de Sta Maria	95	37 N	6 W
Puerto Real ...	24	36 N	6 W
Puerto Rico (*see* Porto Rico)			
Pulaski	74	35 N	87 W
Pulawy	58	51 N	22 E
Pulicat	64	13 N	80 E
Pulo Ai	43 Ins.		
Pulo Condore ...	125	9 N	106 E
Pulo Run	43 Ins.		
Pulo Weh	140	6 N	95 E
Pultusk	58	53 N	21 E
Pungure	133	19 S	34 E
Punitz	54	52 N	17 E
Punjab	122	30 N	70 E
Punniar	124	26 N	78 E
Puno	106	16 S	70 W
Punta del Rey ...	106	10 N	64 W
Purandhar	64	18 N	75 E
Purus, R.	135	10 S	70 W
Puster Thal ...	33	46 N	12 E
Putivl	52	51 N	34 E
Putten	22	52 N	4 E
Puy-de-Dôme ...	103	44 N	0

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Puylaurens	19	44 N	2 E
Puymiral	19	44 N	1 W
Pyasina, R.	136	70 N	80 E
Pyrenées Basses	103	40 N	4 W
Pyrenées Hautes	103	40 N	0
Pyrenees Mts	7		
Pyrenées Orientales	103	40 N	0
Pyramids	132	Ins.	
Pyritz	62	53 N	15 E
Pyrmont	107	52 N	9 E
Quatre Bras	98	Ins.	
Quebec	70	47 N	71 W
Quedlinburg	59	52 N	11 E
Queenborough	113	51 N	1 W
Queen Charlotte I.	139	40 N	140 W
Queen Charlotte Sd	139	40 N	140 W
Queen's County	37	53 N	8 W
Queensferry Ab.	23	56 N	3 W
Queenstown (Afr. S.)	133	32 S	27 E
Queenstown (Am. N.)	70	43 N	79 W
Queenstown (N.Z.)	129	45 S	169 E
Queich, R.	45	49 N	8 E
Queis, R.	81	49 N	8 E
Queiss, R.	97	51 N	15 E
Queluz	95	39 N	9 W
Quercy	8	44 N	0
Queretaro	106	20 N	100 W
Querfurt	12	51 N	12 E
Quesnoi	81	50 N	4 E
Quetta	124	30 N	67 E
Quiberon	83	47 N	3 W
Quiberon B.	50	47 N	3 W
Quiévrain	19	50 N	4 E
Quilimane	130	18 S	37 E
Quiloa	65	8 S	40 E
Quilon	64	9 N	77 E
Quimper	103	48 N	4 W
Quinpiac, R.	68	42 N	73 W
Quintana Roo	134	20 N	88 W
Quintanghona I.	130	15 S	41 E
Quinté, Bay of	70	44 N	78 W
Quito	106	0	78 W
Quitta	65	6 N	1 E
Raab (Györ)	21	48 N	18 E
Raab, R.	111	47 N	17 E
Rabat	131	34 N	7 W
Raby	16	55 N	2 W
Raceonigi	25	45 N	8 E
Race, C.	126	46 N	53 W
Rachol	99	15 N	74 E
Racour	81	51 N	5 E
Racow	20	51 N	21 E
Radnor	113	52 N	3 W
Radolfzell	12	48 N	9 E
Radom	59	51 N	21 E
Radstadt	13	47 N	13 E
Radziejowice	20	53 N	19 E
Raffa	132	31 N	34 E
Raffles B.	128	11 S	132 E
Raglan	16	52 N	3 W
Raglan Castle	36	52 N	3 W
Ragusa	3	43 N	18 E
Rahad, R.	132	13 N	35 E
Rahmanieh	110	31 N	31 E
Raigern Ab.	92	49 N	17 E
Rain	36	49 N	11 E
Rainy, R.	67	49 N	94 W
Raisin, R.	70	42 N	84 W
Rajputana	64		
Rakhshan, R.	124	27 N	64 E
Rakonitz	29	50 N	14 E
Rákos	21	48 N	19 E
Raleigh	74	36 N	78 W
Ramgunga, R.	124	28 N	78 E
Ramillies	45	51 N	5 E
Ramleh	132	31 N	30 E
Rammekens	22	51 N	4 E
Ramnagar	124	32 N	74 E
Rampore (India)	99	29 N	79 E
Rampore (India)	99	16 N	77 E
Rampura	99	24 N	75 E
Ramree	125	19 N	94 E
Ram's Head, The	27	55 N	8 W
Ramsey	16	52 N	0
Ramu	125	21 N	92 E
Randalstown	47	55 N	6 W
Ranelagh, The	37	52 N	8 W
Rangitata, R.	129	44 S	171 E
Rangoon	122	17 N	96 E
Raniganj	123	24 N	87 E
Rannoch, L.	23	57 N	4 W
Rantzau	40	52 N	8 E
Rapallo	4	44 N	9 E
Raphoe	37	55 N	8 E
Rapidan, R.	74	38 N	78 W
Rappahannock, R.	74	38 N	77 W
Rapti, R.	122	27 N	83 E
Rasboieni	3	48 N	25 E
Raseborg	17	60 N	24 E
Rasi, Wadi	131	35 N	5 W
Raslawice	58	50 N	20 E
Rastatt	62	49 N	8 E
Rasul	124	33 N	74 E
Raszyn	93	52 N	21 E
Rathcormack	47	52 N	8 W
Rathenow	53	53 N	12 E
Rathlin I.	37	55 N	6 W
Rathmines	37	53 N	6 W
Rathmore	27	53 N	7 W
Rathmullan	37	55 N	8 W
Ratibor	12	50 N	18 E
Ratisbon	12	49 N	12 E
Ratnagiri	122	17 N	73 E
Ratoath	47	53 N	6 W
Rattenberg	12	47 N	12 E
Ratzeburg	62	54 N	11 E
Rausnitz	92	Ins.	
Ravenna	4	44 N	12 E
Ravensburg	12	48 N	10 E
Ravenstein	28	50 N	5 E
Ravenswood	128	20 S	147 E
Ravi, R.	99	24 N	72 E
Rawa	58	52 N	20 E
Rawal Pindi	64	34 N	73 E
Rawitz	54	52 N	17 E
Rawka	58	51 N	20 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Ray, C. ...	126	47 N	59 W
Raymond ...	74	32 N	90 W
Raz	87	48 N	5 W
Räzüns ...	30	47 N	9 E
Reading ...	16	51 N	1 W
Reading Ab. ...	16	51 N	1 W
Recife (Pernambuco)	106	8 S	35 W
Redan ...	115	Ins.	
Red Bay ...	27	55 N	6 W
Red River (Amer. N.)	69	34 N	9 W
Red River (Amer. N.)	72	48 N	97 W
Red River (China)	125	20 N	100 E
Ree, L. ...	27	53 N	8 W
Rees ...	29	52 N	6 E
Regensburg ...	62	49 N	12 E
Regent Inlet ...	126	73 N	90 W
Reggio (Italy) ...	4	45 N	11 E
Reggio (Italy) ...	104	38 N	16 E
Regina ...	126	50 N	105 W
Reichenau (Bohem.)	89	50 N	16 E
Reichenau (Switz.)	30	47 N	9 E
Reichenbach (Saxony)	107	51 N	12 E
Reichenbach (Silesia)	62	51 N	17 E
Reichenberg ...	12	51 N	15 E
Reichstadt ...	107	51 N	15 E
Ré, I. de ...	79	46 N	1 W
Reigate ...	113	51 N	0
Reims ...	8	49 N	4 E
Rendsburg ...	12	54 N	10 E
Renfrew ...	23	56 N	4 W
Rennes ...	8	48 N	2 W
Reno	94	44 N	8 E
Resaca ...	74	35 N	85 W
Rescade la Palma	71	26 N	97 W
Resecht ...	52	37 N	50 E
Resht ...	108	37 N	50 E
Retford, E.	121	52 N	1 W
Rethe ...	8	48 N	4 E
Rethel ...	79	49 N	4 E
Rethymno ...	120	35 N	25 E
Réunion ...	130	22 S	55 E
Reus ...	95	41 N	1 E
Reuss ...	12	50 N	8 E
Reuss, R. ...	107	47 N	8 E
Reutlingen ...	12	49 N	9 E
Reval ...	61	59 N	25 E
Revelstoke ...	126	51 N	118 W
Revesby Ab.	16	53 N	0
Revue, R. ...	133	20 S	33 E
Rewah ...	122	25 N	81 E
Reynold, R.	128	30 S	130 E
Rezorville ...	118	Ins.	
Rheinau ...	39	48 N	8 E
Rheinberg ...	12	52 N	7 E
Rheinfelden ...	12	48 N	8 E
Rheinfels ...	12	50 N	8 E
Rheinwald ...	30	46 N	9 E
Rhenish Knights ...	12	40 N	4 E
Rhin Bas ...	103	48 N	4 E
Rhine, Confed. of the	97		
Rhine Provinces ...	118		
Rhine, R. ...	30	46 N	9 E
Rhin et Moselle ...	94	48 N	4 E
Rhin Haute ...	103	44 N	4 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Rhode I.	72	42 N	71 W
Rhodes	3	36 N	28 E
Rhodes, Inr. and Out.	15	47 N	9 E
Rhodesia	133		
Rhodesia, N.E., N.W., and S.	130	20 S	20 E
Rhodope Mts ...	119	42 N	24 E
Rhone, R.	8	44 N	4 E
Rhone et Loire ...	103	44 N	4 E
Rhuddlan	16	53 N	3 W
Riazin	108	54 N	40 E
Ribagorza, R. ...	7	42 N	1 E
Ribble, R.	36	54 N	3 W
Ribe	17	55 N	9 E
Richelieu	79	47 N	0
Richelieu, R. ...	70	45 N	73 W
Riche Pt	67	51 N	58 W
Richmond (Afr. S.)	133	30 S	30 E
Richmond (Eng.) ...	16	54 N	2 W
Richmond (U.S.A.)	72	38 N	77 W
Rich Mt	74	39 N	80 W
Ried	111	48 N	13 E
Riedberg	30	47 N	9 E
Rieneck	12	50 N	10 E
Riesen Gebirge ...	117	Ins.	
Rieti	104	42 N	13 E
Riez, I. of	19	47 N	2 W
Rif, The	130	35 N	4 W
Riga	58	57 N	24 E
Rimini	4	44 N	13 E
Rimnik	61	45 N	24 E
Ringnes Is. ...	126	78 N	100 W
Riobamba	135	2 S	79 W
Rio de Balzas ...	134	18 N	100 W
Rio de Janeiro ...	106	22 S	44 W
Rio de la Hacha ...	69	12 N	72 W
Rio de la Plata ...	106	40 S	80 W
Rio del Norte ...	139	20 N	120 W
Rio de Oro ...	130	20 N	20 W
Rio Gila	134	33 N	113 W
Rio Grande (Am. S.)	106	32 S	52 W
Rio Grande (U.S.A.)	72	30 N	100 W
Rio Grande del Norte (Am. S.) ...	106	20 S	40 W
Rio Grande de Santiago (Mex.)	134	21 N	104 W
Rio Grande do Sul (Am. S.) ...	106	40 S	60 W
Rioja	135	30 S	68 W
Riom	8	46 N	3 E
Rio Muni	130	2 N	10 E
Rion, R.	115	43 N	43 E
Rio Negro	135	40 S	68 W
Rio Negro, R. ...	135	40 S	68 W
Ripoli	44	42 N	2 E
Ripon	36	54 N	2 W
Risle, R.	118	49 N	1 E
Riu-kiu Is. ...	138	20 N	120 E
Riva	30	46 N	9 E
Rivaulx Ab. ...	16	54 N	1 W
Riverina District ...	128	40 S	140
Riviera, Genoese ...	83	44 N	8 E
Rivière du Loup ...	126	48 N	69 W
Rivoli (Italy) ...	94	46 N	11 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Rivoli (Italy) ...	104	45 N	8 E
Rivolta	4 Ins.	45 N	10 E
Roanne	19	46 N	4 E
Roanoke I. ...	74	36 N	76 W
Roanoke, R. ...	68	36 N	78 W
Robertsbridge Ab.	16	51 N	0
Robertsons	23	57 N	4 W
Roccabruna ...	103	44 N	7 E
Roccasecca	4	42 N	14 E
Rochdale	121	54 N	2 W
Roche Bernard ...	19	47 N	2 W
Rocheford	79	46 N	1 W
Roche, Lord ...	27	52 N	8 W
Rochester	16	51 N	0
Rochlitz	14	51 N	13 E
Rockhampton ...	128	23 S	151 E
Rocky Mts ...	139		
Rocroi (Rocroy) ...	39	50 N	4 E
Rodach	12	50 N	11 E
Rodez	79	44 N	3 E
Rodosto	105	41 N	28 E
Rodrigues I. ...	100	20 S	60 E
Roebourne	128	21 S	117 E
Roebuck B. ...	128	18 S	122 E
Roer	94	48 N	4 E
Roer, R.	107	51 N	6 E
Roermonde ...	12	51 N	6 E
Roeskilde	53	56 N	12 E
Roggenburg ...	13	48 N	10 E
Roggeveld Mts ...	133	32 S	20 E
Rohan	79	48 N	3 W
Rohilkhand ...	64	24 N	72 E
Rohrbach	97	52 N	13 E
Rokelle, R. ...	130	8 N	13 W
Rolica	95	39 N	9 W
Rolla	74	38 N	92 W
Romagna	4	42 N	12 E
Romainville ...	97 Ins.		
Roman Republic ...	86		
Romans	79	45 N	5 E
Rome	4	42 N	12 E
Romney Marsh ...	121	51 N	1 E
Romny	108	51 N	33 E
Romont	15	47 N	7 E
Romorantin ...	19	47 N	2 E
Roncal	7	43 N	1 W
Roncesvalles ...	95	43 N	1 W
Ronciglione ...	26	42 N	12 E
Ronco	83	46 N	12 E
Ronco, R.	4	44 N	12 E
Roncourt	118 Ins.		
Ronda	7	37 N	5 W
Ronnow	57	50 N	16 E
Roosebeke	6	51 N	3 E
Roper, R.	128	15 S	135 E
Ropscha	61	60 N	30 E
Rorke's Drift ...	133	28 S	30 E
Rosario	135	33 S	61 W
Rosas	95	42 N	3 E
Roscommon ...	37	54 N	8 W
Roseau	69	15 N	61 W
Rosenberg	21	49 N	14 E
Rosendal	81	51 N	2 E
Rosetta	110	31 N	30 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Rosheim	40	48 N	7 E
Roskilde	17	56 N	12 E
Roslau	29	52 N	12 E
Rosmarkyn ...	26	56 N	8 W
Rosmead Junc. ...	133	31 S	25 E
Rosoy	19	49 N	3 E
Ross	23	56 N	5 W
Ross, New	37	52 N	7 W
Rossano	4	40 N	17 E
Rossbach	57	51 N	12 E
Rossbrunn	117	50 N	10 E
Rosses	23	58 N	4 W
Rossitz	12	49 N	16 E
Rossland	126	49 N	118 W
Rostock	12	54 N	12 E
Rostoff (Russia) ...	61	57 N	39 E
Rostoff (Russia) ...	108	47 N	40 E
Rotenburg (Hesse)...	62	51 N	10 E
Rothenburg, Imp. Town	62	49 N	10 E
Rothenburg (Prus.)	57	52 N	15 E
Rothenthurm ...	90	47 N	9 E
Rother, R.	121	51 N	1 W
Rother, R.	121	51 N	1 E
Rothes	23	58 N	3 W
Rotterdam	22	52 N	4 E
Rottum I. ...	109	53 N	6 E
Rottweil	12	48 N	9 E
Roubaix	103	51 N	3 E
Rouen	8	49 N	1 E
Rouergue	8	44 N	0
Roumania	119	44 N	24 E
Roumelia (*see* Rumelia)			
Roumelia, Eastern	119	40 N	24 W
Roundaway Down	36	51 N	2 W
Roussillon	7	42 N	2 E
Roussillon	19	45 N	5 E
Route, The ...	27	55 N	6 W
Roverbello ...	83	45 N	11 E
Roveredo (Austria)	83	46 N	11 E
Roveredo (Venetia)	104	46 N	13 E
Rovigo	4 Ins.	45 N	12 E
Rovuma, R. ...	130	12 S	38 E
Rowton Heath ...	36	53 N	3 W
Roxburgh	23	55 N	3 W
Roxo, C. (Cape Breton I.) ...	130	12 N	17 W
Royale, Île ...	67	46 N	61 W
Royan	19	46 N	1 W
Roye	19	50 N	3 E
Royston	36	52 N	0
Rozmital	21	50 N	14 E
Ruaha, R.	130	8 S	37 E
Ruatan I.	69	16 N	86 W
Rub-el-Khali ...	124	20 N	50 E
Rubi, R.	132	3 N	23 E
Rubicone, R. ...	94	44 N	12 E
Rudnia	96	55 N	31 E
Rudolf, L.	132	4 N	36 E
Rudolstadt	107	51 N	11 E
Rue	19	50 N	2 E
Rueil	79	49 N	2 E
Ruffec	19	46 N	0
Rufford Ab. ...	16	53 N	1 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Rufiji, R.	130	Ins.	
Rugby	121	52 N	1 W
Rügen	12	54 N	12 E
Rühr, R.	22	51 N	7 E
Rullion Green ...	23	56 N	3 W
Rumania (*see* Roumania)			
Rumbek	132	7 N	30 E
Rumelia	3	40 N	20 E
Rupert, R.	70	50 N	80 W
Rupert's Land ...	101	80 N	90 W
Ruppin	12	53 N	13 E
Rupununi, R. ...	135	2 N	59 W
Ruremonde ...	45	51 N	6 E
Russbach	93	Ins.	
Russia	41		
,, Great ...	52		
,, Little ...	52		
,, Red ...	58		
,, White ...	58		
Rustchuk	108	44 N	26 E
Ruthenia	108	40 N	20 E
Rutherglen ...	23	56 N	4 W
Ruthin	16	53 N	3 W
Ruthven	23	57 N	3 W
Ruti	15	47 N	9 E
Rutland	16	52 N	2 W
Ruvo	4	41 N	17 E
Ruwenzori Mt. ...	130	0	30 E
Ry	17	56 N	10 E
Rye	16	51 N	1 E
Rye House ...	121	52 N	0
Ryojun	137	39 N	121 E
Ryswyk	22	52 N	4 E
Saale, R. (R. Elbe)	92	51 N	12 E
Saale, R. (R. Rhine)	92	50 N	10 E
Saalfeld	33	51 N	11 E
Saalkreis	40	52 N	12 E
Saane, R.	90	46 N	7 E
Saanen	90	46 N	7 E
Saar, R.	107	49 N	7 E
Saar, Wadi... ...	131	34 N	3 W
Saarbourg	45	49 N	7 E
Saarbrücken ...	81	49 N	7 E
Saargemünd (Saargue-mines)	108	49 N	7 E
Saarlouis	107	49 N	7 E
Saarnen (*see* Sarnen)			
Saarwerden... ...	62	48 N	4 E
Saba I.	69	18 N	63 W
Sabara	106	20 S	44 W
Sabi, R.	133	20 N	31 E
Sabina	26	42 N	13 E
Sabine, R.	72	32 N	94 W
Sable, C.	67	43 N	66 W
Sable I.	67	44 N	60 W
Sabugal	95	40 N	7 W
Saburmutti, R. ...	123	20 N	70 E
Sachu	138	40 N	94 E
Sacile	93	46 N	12 E
Sacketts Har. ...	70	44 N	76 W
Säckingen	12	48 N	8 E
Saco	68	43 N	70 W
Saco, R.	68	43 N	71 W
Sacramento ...	72	39 N	121 W
Sacramento, R. ...	72	40 N	122 W
Sadiya	138	28 N	96 E
Sadowa	117	Ins.	
Sadras	64	13 N	80 E
Sadulapur	124	33 N	74 E
Saffi	131	32 N	9 W
Saffron Walden ...	36	52 N	0
Safi	140	36 N	0
Safid Koh Mts ...	123	33 N	70 E
Sagahadoc	66	44 N	70 W
Sagan	12	52 N	15 E
Sagar	123	24 N	79 E
Saghalin I.... ...	137	40 N	140 E
Sagres	7	37 N	9 W
Saguenay, R. ...	70	49 N	71 W
Sagunto	95	40 N	0
Sahagun	95	42 N	5 W
Saharanpur... ...	123	30 N	77 E
Saida	110	34 N	35 E
Saigon	125	11 N	107 E
Sailor's Cr. ...	74	37 N	78 W
St Abb's Head ...	121	56 N	2 W
Sta Agueda	95	43 N	3 W
St Albans	16	52 N	1 W
St Albans Ab. ...	16	52 N	1 W
St Albans Head ...	16	51 N	2 W
St Amand	81	51 N	5 E
St Amando Montrond	19	47 N	3 E
St Ambrose ...	135	26 S	30 W
St Andrews ...	23	56 N	3 W
St Anne, C. ...	65	8 N	2 W
St Anne's	70	46 N	66 W
St Antonin ...	19	44 N	2 E
St Arnoul	19	48 N	1 E
St Asaph	16	53 N	3 W
St Aubin du Cormier	8	48 N	1 W
St Augustine ...	68	30 N	81 W
St Avold	118	49 N	7 E
St Bartholomew ...	69	18 N	63 W
St Bernard, Gt ...	90	46 N	7 E
St Bernard, Little	88	46 N	7 E
St Bernard Pass ...	83	46 N	7 E
St Blas	139	22 N	105 W
St Bonifacio ...	104	45 N	11 E
St Brandon Group	140	17 S	60 E
St Brieuc	103	48 N	3 E
St Cannice	47	53 N	7 W
St Cast	50	48 N	3 W
St Catharine's I. ...	106	28 S	48 W
St Catharine's Point	16	51 N	1 W
Ste Catherine ...	25	46 N	6 E
St Catherine, C. ...	2	2 S	9 E
St Charles, R. ...	67	48 N	72 W
St Clair, L. ...	70	42 N	84 W
St Cloud	79	49 N	2 E
St Croix I. ...	101	0	90 W
St Croix, R. (Am. N.)	70	45 N	68 W
St Croix, R. (Am. N.)	66	40 N	100 W
Sta Cruz	69	18 N	65 W
Sta Cruz de Mar Pequeña ...	131	29 N	10 W
St Cyr	97	Ins.	

	Map	Lat.	Long.
St David's	16	52 N	5 W
St Denis (France)...	8	49 N	2 E
St Denis (Netherl.)	45	51 N	4 E
St Dixier	19	49 N	5 E
St Donats	16	51 N	4 W
St Elias, Mt ...	139	60 N	140 W
St Etienne... ...	103	45 N	4 E
St Eustatius ...	69	17 N	63 W
St Fagan's	36	52 N	3 W
St Felix	135	26 S	80 W
St Florent (Corsica)	50	43 N	9 E
St Florent (France)	82	47 N	1 W
St Foy (Am. N.) ...	67	Ins.	
St Foy (France) ...	8	45 N	0
St Francis	70	45 N	75 W
St Francis B. ...	133	34 S	25 E
St Fulgent	82	47 N	1 W
St Gall	112	47 N	9 E
St Gall, Canton of	112	47 N	9 E
St George (Switz.)	83	46 N	6 E
St George (Wind'd Is.)	69	12 N	62 W
St George B. ...	135	50 S	70 W
St George's Cay ...	69	18 N	88 W
St George's Channel	121		
St George's Channel (Danube) ...	105	45 N	30 E
St Germain ...	8	49 N	2 E
St Germains ...	113	50 N	4 W
St Gilles (Indre et Loire)	82	47 N	0
St Gilles (Vendée)...	82	47 N	2 W
St Giovanni ...	4	45 N	11 E
St Giovanni, Mt ...	4	40 N	14 E
St Gothard... ...	48	47 N	16 E
St Gothard Pass ...	112	47 N	9 E
St Helena	130	16 S	5 W
St Helena B. ...	133	33 S	18 E
St Helens	50	51 N	1 W
St Helen's Head ...	27	55 N	9 W
St Hyacinthe ...	126	45 N	73 W
St Ignace	67	46 N	85 W
St Ives	113	50 N	5 W
St Jacob	15	48 N	8 E
St Jean, Mont ...	98	Ins.	
St Jean d'Acre ...	110	33 N	35 E
St Jean d'Angely ...	19	46 N	1 W
St Jean de Losne...	39	47 N	5 E
St Jean de Luz ...	75	43 N	2 W
St Jean de Maurienne	83	45 N	6 E
St Jean, I. de ...	67	46 N	63 W
St Jean Pied de Port	7	43 N	1 W
St John (Leew'd Is.)	69	18 N	63 W
St John (New Bruns.)	70	45 N	66 W
St John, R. (Am. N.)	2	30 N	90 W
St John, R. (Am. N.)	70	47 N	68 W
St John, R. (Labrador)	70	51 N	64 W
St John's (Canada)	70	45 N	74 W
St John's (Newf'ndl'd)	67	48 N	52 W
St John's, R. (Afr. S.)	133	32 S	30 E
St Johnstown (Ire.)	47	55 N	7 W
St Johnstown (Ire.)	47	54 N	8 W
St Joseph (Canada)	67	42 N	86 W
St Joseph (Trinidad)	69	11 N	61 W
St Juan d'Ulloa ...	106	20 N	96 W
St Julien	25	46 N	6 E
St Kitts	69	18 N	62 W
St Lawrence ...	126	53 N	106 W
St Lawrence, G. of	67	48 N	62 W
St Lawrence, R. ...	72	40 N	80 W
St Lô	103	49 N	1 W
St Lorenzo... ...	106	8 N	80 W
St Louis (Afr. W.)	130	16 N	16 W
St Louis (Am. N.)	72	39 N	90 W
St Lucia (Austr.) ...	104	45 N	11 E
St Lucia (Wind'd Is.)	69	14 N	61 W
St Lucia B. ...	133	28 S	33 E
St Lucia, L. ...	133	28 S	33 E
St Luis Potosi ...	106	22 N	102 W
St Luziussteig ...	30	47 N	10 E
St Maixent... ...	19	46 N	0
St Malo	79	49 N	2 W
St Manuel, R. ...	135	20 S	60 W
St Marcos B. ...	135	2 S	44 W
St Marcouf Is. ...	87	50 N	1 W
St Marie aux Chênes	118	Ins.	
Ste Marie, C. ...	130	25 S	45 E
Ste Marie I.	65	17 S	50 E
St Marta	106	74 N	10 W
St Martin (I. de Ré)	79	46 N	1 W
St Martin (Leew'd Is.)	69	18 N	63 W
St Mary, C. ...	65	14 N	16 W
St Mary (Madagascar)	140	18 S	50 E
St Mary's	68	38 N	76 W
St Mary's I. (Afr. W.)	101	0	30 W
St Mathieu Pt ...	50	48 N	4 W
St Maur (Belg.) ...	103	50 N	3 E
St Maur (France)...	8	49 N	2 E
Sta Maura	3	39 N	21 E
St Maurice, R. ...	126	40 N	80 W
St Mawes	113	50 N	5 W
St Menehould ...	79	49 N	5 E
St Michael	113	50 N	5 W
St Michael's I. (*see* St Miguel)			
St Michel (France)	83	45 N	6 E
St Michel (Russ.) ...	108	62 N	27 E
St Miguel	2	30 N	30 W
St Nazaire	103	47 N	2 W
St Neots	36	52 N	0
St Nicholas Mole ...	69	20 N	73 W
St Omer	22	51 N	2 E
St Ouen	19	Ins.	
St Patrick's Purgatory	27	55 N	8 W
St Paul (France) ...	19	44 N	2 E
St Paul (U.S.A.)	72	45 N	93 W
St Paul de Loanda ...	65	9 S	13 E
St Peter, L. ...	70	46 N	73 W
St Petersburg ...	61	60 N	30 E
St Pierre (France)	95	43 N	1 W
St Pierre (Valais)...	88	46 N	7 E
St Pierre I. ...	67	47 N	56 W
St Pierre les Calais	103	51 N	2 E
St Pol	6	50 N	2 E
St Pölten	57	48 N	16 E
St Privat	118	49 N	6 E
St Quentin... ...	22	50 N	3 E
St Rémy	88	46 N	7 E
St Roque, C. ...	135	5 S	35 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Sta Rosa B. ...	135	0	50 W
St Salvador ...	106	18 N	90 W
St Sauveur...	67	44 N	68 W
St Sebastian ...	7	43 N	2 W
St Servan	50	48 N	2 W
St Simon's I. ...	68	31 N	81 W
Ste Terre	19	45 N	0
St Thomas... ...	69	18 N	65 W
St Thomé I. ...	130	0	7 E
St Trond	22	51 N	5 E
St Valéry	6	50 N	2 E
St Venant	45	51 N	3 E
St Vincent	69	13 N	61 W
St Vincent, C. ...	7	37 N	9 W
St Vincente ...	106	24 S	46 W
St Yrieix	19	45 N	1 E
Saintes	8	46 N	1 W
Saintonge	8	44 N	4 W
Sajama Pk ...	135	18 S	68 W
Sakai	137	35 N	135 E
Sakaria, R. ...	115	40 N	30 E
Sakhar	124	28 N	69 E
Salado, R.	139	40 S	80 W
Salahiyeh	85	31 N	32 E
Salamanca	7	41 N	6 W
Salbai (India) ...	99	26 N	78 E
Salbai (India) ...	99	21 N	76 E
Salcombe	16	50 N	4 W
Saldanha B. ...	133	33 S	18 E
Salees	7	43 N	3 E
Salem (Mass.) ...	68	43 N	71 W
Salem (New Jersey)	68	40 N	75 W
Salem, R.	68	43 N	71 W
Salemé, R.... ...	130	13 N	12 W
Salerno	26	40 N	15 E
Salford	114	53 N	2 W
Salisbury (Eng.) ...	16	51 N	2 W
Salisbury (Rhodesia)	133	18 S	31 E
Salm	62	48 N	7 E
Salmis	53	61 N	32 E
Salm-Kyrbourg ...	89	52 N	7 E
Salm-Salm	89	52 N	7 E
Salo	83	46 N	11 E
Salona	105	39 N	22 E
Salonika	3	41 N	23 E
Salop	16	52 N	4 W
Salsette I.	64	19 N	73 E
Salta	106	24 N	65 W
Saltanovka	96	54 N	30 E
Saltash	113	50 N	4 W
Saltees	27	52 N	7 W
Saltillo	106	25 N	101 W
Salt Lake City ...	72	41 N	112 W
Saluzzo	4	45 N	8 E
Salvatierra (Spain)	95	40 N	7 W
Salvatierra (Spain)	95	43 N	2 W
Salwin, R.	138	18 N	97 E
Salza, R.	62	48 N	13 E
Salzach, R. ...	111	47 N	13 E
Salzburg	12	48 N	13 E
Salzwedel	33	53 N	11 E
Samaden	30	47 N	10 E
Samana Mts ...	125	Ins.	
Samar	139	0	120 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Samara	108	53 N	50 E
Samarang	139	6 S	111 E
Samarkand... ...	124	40 N	67 E
Sambalpur	99	21 N	84 E
Sámber	125	13 N	106 E
Sambre et Meuse...	94	48 N	4 E
Sambre, R. ...	22	50 N	4 E
Samland	55	54 N	20 E
Samoa Is.	139	20 S	180
Samogitia	55	54 N	20 E
Samos I.	3	38 N	26 E
Samothrace ...	3	40 N	26 E
Samoyedes	61	60 N	50 E
Sanaga, R.... ...	130	5 N	12 E
San Antonio, C. ...	75	20 N	90 W
San Antonio, R. ...	106	28 N	98 W
San Carlos de la Rápita	95	41 N	1 E
Sancerre	19	47 N	2 E
San Christoval ...	139	20 S	140 E
San Clemente ...	7	39 N	2 W
Sandakan	139	0	120 E
Sandepu	137	42 N	123 E
Sandgate Castle ...	16	51 N	1 E
San Diego	106	33 N	117 W
Sandlewood I. ...	139	10 S	120 E
San Domingo (W.I.)	69	19 N	72 W
San Domingo (W.I.)	134	18 N	70 W
Sandomir	58	51 N	22 E
Sandoway	125	18 N	94 E
Sandwich	16	51 N	1 E
Sandwich Is. ...	139	20 N	156 W
Sandy, C.	128	25 S	153 E
Sandy Hook ...	70	40 N	74 W
San Elmo	44	41 N	14 E
San Fernando (Am.S.)	106	4 N	68 W
San Fernando (Spain)	95	36 N	6 W
San Francisco (U.S.A.)	72	38 N	122 W
San Francisco, R. (America, N.)...	101	36 N	122 W
San Francisco, R. (Brazil) ...	106	20 S	60 W
San Germano ...	4	42 N	14 E
San Geronimo ...	7	38 N	5 W
Sangha	130	2 N	17 E
San Giacomo ...	81	44 N	8 E
Sanguesa	7	43 N	1 W
San Ildefonso ...	95	41 N	4 W
San Jacinto ...	71	30 N	95 W
San Jacinto, R. ...	71	30 N	95 W
San Jorge da Mina	2	4 N	4 W
San José (Califor.)	134	23 N	110 W
San José (Costa Rica)	139	10 N	83 W
San Juan (Amer. S.)	106	31 S	69 W
San Juan (Porto Rico)	134	18 N	66 W
San Juan (U.S.A.)	126	48 N	123 W
San Juan Bautista	134	18 N	95 W
San Juan de Fuca, Strs of ...	126	48 N	125 W
San Juan d'Ulloa	69	20 N	96 W
San Juan Hts ...	75	20 N	80 W
San Juan, R. ...	106	12 N	84 W
San Lucar	7	37 N	6 W
San Lucas, C. ...	139	22 N	110 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
San Luis	135	34 S	66 W
San Marino ...	26	44 N	13 E
San Matias B. ...	135	41 S	65 W
Sanmên	133	29 N	121 E
Sannah's Post ...	133	29 S	26 E
San Patricio ...	71	28 N	98 W
San Paulo	106	24 S	47 W
San Paulo, Province of	106	40 S	60 W
San Pedro	24	30 N	10 W
Sanpo, R. (Sanpu)	136	20 N	80 E
Sanquhar	23	55 N	4 W
San Remo	104	44 N	8 E
Sansanding ...	130	14 N	6 W
Sanssouci	107	52 N	13 E
San Stefano (Italy)	26	42 N	12 E
San Stefano (Turkey)	105	41 N	29 E
Santa Catharina ...	106	40 S	60 W
Santa Cruz (Am. S.)	135	48 S	70 W
Santa Cruz (Califor.)	72	37 N	122 W
Santa Cruz de la Sierra	106	18 S	62 W
Santa Cruz I. ...	69	17 N	65 W
Santa Cruz Is. ...	139	20 S	160 E
Santa Fé (Am. S.)	106	31 S	61 W
Santa Fé (U.S.A.)	72	36 N	106 W
Santa Maria ...	30	47 N	10 E
Santander	7	43 N	4 W
Santarem	95	39 N	9 W
Santa Rosa I. ...	74	30 N	87 W
Santee, R.	72	33 N	81 W
Santhia	25	45 N	8 E
Santiago de Chile...	106	34 S	71 W
Santiago de Compostela	7	43 N	9 W
Santiago de Cuba...	69	20 N	76 W
Santiago del Estero	106	28 S	64 W
Santiago I.	24	10 N	80 W
Santi Quaranta ...	120	40 N	20 E
Santoña	95	43 N	3 W
Santos	135	24 S	47 W
Santo Stefano ...	104	38 N	14 E
Sanzee, R.	45	50 N	3 E
Saône et Loire ...	103	46 N	4 E
Saône Haute ...	103	47 N	6 E
Saône, R.	8	44 N	4 E
Saorgio	31	44 N	8 E
Sapienza	3	37 N	22 E
Saragossa	7	42 N	1 W
Sarakhs	124	37 N	61 E
Saratoff	108	52 N	46 E
Saratoga	70	43 N	74 W
Sarawak	125	2 N	110 E
Sard	104	45 N	8 E
Sardinia	4		
Sardinia, Kingdom of	89		
Sari-Su	133	40 N	60 E
Sarnen	90	47 N	8 E
Sarnico	104	46 N	10 E
Saroch	21	43 N	20 E
Saros	58	49 N	21 E
Sarras	132	22 N	31 E
Sarre	94	48 N	4 E
Sarthe	103	48 N	0
Sarthe, R.	19	48 N	0
Sarzana	4	44 N	10 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Sasawa, R. ...	57	50 N	15 E
Sasbach	45	49 N	8 E
Sas de Ghent (Sas-van-Gent) ...	22	51 N	4 E
Sasebo	137	33 N	130 E
Saseno I.	119	40 N	19 E
Saskatchewan ...	126	50 N	110 W
Saskatchewan, R. ...	126	50 N	110 W
Saskatchewan, R., N. & S. ...	126	50 N	120 W
Saskatoon	126	52 N	106 W
Sassari	104	41 N	9 E
Satalia	3	37 N	31 E
Satara	64	17 N	74 E
Satpura Hills ...	99	16 N	72 E
Satschan, L. ...	92	Ins.	
Satsuma	137	32 N	131 E
Sauer, R.	118	50 N	6 E
Sauer, R.	118	49 N	8 E
Sault Ste Marie ...	67	46 N	84 W
Saumurois	79	47 N	0
Saura, Wadi ...	131	29 N	1 W
Sauroren	95	43 N	2 W
Sauveterre	19	43 N	1 W
Savages	27	54 N	6 W
Savaii	139	20 S	180
Savannah	72	32 N	81 W
Savannah, R. ...	72	34 N	82 W
Savanore	64	15 N	75 E
Save, R.	21	44 N	16 E
Save, R. (Sabi, R.)...	133	21 S	34 E
Savenay	82	47 N	2 W
Saverne	81	49 N	7 E
Savigliano	25	45 N	8 E
Savoie	103	44 N	4 E
Savoie Haute ...	103	44 N	4 E
Savona	4	44 N	8 E
Savoy	25		
Sawley	16	54 N	2 W
Saxony	12	50 N	12 E
Say	130	13 N	2 E
Scanderoon ...	65	37 N	36 E
Scandiano	4	45 N	11 E
Scanfs	30	47 N	10 E
Scania	54	56 N	14 E
Scarborough ...	16	54 N	0
Scarce, R.	18	50 N	3 E
Scariffhollis ...	37	58 N	8 W
Scarpe, R.	45	50 N	3 E
Scaw Fell	121	54 N	3 E
Sceaux	79	49 N	2 E
Schaffhausen ...	12	48 N	9 E
Schanfig	30	46 N	9 E
Scharding	57	48 N	13 E
Schässburg	111	46 N	25 E
Schatzlar Pass ...	57	51 N	16 E
Schauenberg ...	12	50 N	8 E
Schaumburg-Lippe	107	52 N	9 E
Schawli	92	56 N	23 E
Scheldt, E. & W. ...	87	Ins.	
Scheldt, R. ...	118	50 N	3 E
Schelling	42	53 N	5 E
Schenectady ...	68	43 N	74 W
Schenk	39	52 N	6 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Scheppmansdorp	133	23 S	15 E
Scheveningen	109	52 N	4 E
Schiedam	22	52 N	4 E
Schiedlow	57	51 N	18 E
Schiermonnikoog	109	53 N	6 E
Schippenbeil	92	54 N	21 E
Schlachter's Nek	133	32 S	26 E
Schladming	13	47 N	14 E
Schlakau	12	50 N	18 E
Schlapina Pass	30	47 N	10 E
Schlawe	62	54 N	17 E
Schleiz	107	51 N	12 E
Schleswig	12	55 N	10 E
Schlettstadt	12	48 N	7 E
Schlüsselburg	61	60 N	31 E
Schmalkalden	12	51 N	10 E
Schmottseifen	57	51 N	16 E
Schönbrunn	111	48 N	16 E
Schönefeld	97 Ins.		
Schonhoven (Schoonhoven)	22	52 N	5 E
Schönwalde	62	52 N	13 E
Schoonveldt	42	51 N	3 E
Schouwen	22	52 N	4 E
Schulioi, R.	115 Ins.		
Schupfheim	112	47 N	8 E
Schutt I.	48	48 N	18 E
Schwabach	12	49 N	11 E
Schwarzach (Franconia)	14	50 N	10 E
Schwarzach (Salzburg)	62	47 N	13 E
Schwarzawa	92 Ins.		
Schwarzburg	62	51 N	11 E
Schwarzenburg	15	47 N	7 E
Schwechat	111	48 N	16 E
Schwedt	33	53 N	14 E
Schweidnitz (Aus.)	97	49 N	15 E
Schweidnitz (Silesia)	12	51 N	16 E
Schweinfurt	12	50 N	10 E
Schwerin	12	54 N	11 E
Schwiebus	62	52 N	15 E
Schwyz	15	47 N	9 E
Schyn, R.	30	46 N	9 E
Scilly Is.	50	50 N	6 W
Scio	61	38 N	26 E
Scodra	3	42 N	20 E
Scolnok	3	47 N	20 E
Scone	36	56 N	3 W
Scone Ab.	23	56 N	3 W
Scotland	1		
Scots, The	27	55 N	6 W
Scrivia	88	44 N	8 E
Scutari (*see* Skutari)			
Scylla	37	38 N	16 E
Sea Cow R.	133	31 S	25 E
Seaford	113	51 N	0
Seattle	72	48 N	122 W
Sebu, W.	131	34 N	6 W
Secundra	99	28 N	78 E
Sedan	79	50 N	5 E
Sedgmoor	121	51 N	3 W
Seeland I. (*see* Zealand, Den.)			
Seez	79	49 N	0
Sefid Koh	124	34 N	64 E
Segeberg	12	54 N	10 E
Segesvar	111	46 N	25 E
Segovia	7	41 N	4 W
Segovia, R.	134	10 N	90 W
Segre, R.	8	40 N	0
Segura, R.	7	38 N	2 W
Seille, R.	118 Ins.		
Seine	103	48 N	0
Seine et Marne	103	48 N	0
Seine Inf.	103	48 N	0
Seine, R.	8	48 N	0
Seistan	124	30 N	60 E
Sekondi	65 Ins.		
Selangor	125	0	100 E
Selby	16	54 N	1 W
Selby Ab.	16	54 N	1 W
Selefkeh	110	36 N	34 E
Selenga	138	50 N	104 E
Selimé O.	130	21 N	29 E
Selkirk (Am. N.)	101	48 N	96 W
Selkirk (Scot.)	23	56 N	3 W
Selz (Bohemia)	57	50 N	14 E
Selz (France)	88	49 N	8 E
Semendra	3	45 N	21 E
Semeni Deval	119	41 N	20 E
Semenov	108	57 N	45 E
Semenovskoie	96	55 N	36 E
Semigallia	20	57 N	25 E
Seminara	4	38 N	16 E
Semipalatinsk	138	50 N	80 E
Semirechensk	136	40 N	70 E
Semliki, R.	130	0	30 E
Semlin	3	45 N	20 E
Semmering Pass	92	48 N	16 E
Sempach	15	47 N	8 E
Sendai	137	38 N	141 E
Sendai B.	137	36 N	140 E
Senda Rud	124	30 N	50 E
Seneff	45	51 N	4 E
Senegal	130	0	20 W
Senegal, R.	130	17 N	14 W
Senlis	8	49 N	3 E
Sennar	132	14 N	34 E
Senne, R.	98	51 N	4 E
Sennheim	39	48 N	7 E
Senno	96	55 N	30 E
Senofé	130	15 N	39 E
Sens	8	48 N	3 E
Sensée, R.	81	50 N	3 E
Seoul	137	38 N	127 E
Seraing	109	51 N	5 E
Serajevo	111	44 N	18 E
Serampur	64	23 N	88 E
Serena	106	29 N	71 W
Seres	120	41 N	24 E
Sereth, R.	111	44 N	24 E
Sergipe del Rey	106	20 S	60 W
Seringapatam	64	12 N	77 E
Serio	94	44 N	8 E
Sernovo	119	41 N	24 E
Serra de Bormio	30	46 N	10 E
Serra de Pilar	95	41 N	9 W
Serres	19	45 N	6 E
Serrey	59	54 N	24 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Servia	8		
Sesia	94	44 N	8 E
Sesia, R.	25	44 N	8 E
Sessa	104	41 N	14 E
Setagin	140	4 S	118 E
Sétif	131	36 N	5 E
Seton Castle	56	56 N	3 W
Setubal	95	39 N	9 W
Seurre	19	47 N	5 E
Sevastopol	115	44 N	34 E
Sevenoaks	121	51 N	0
Severia	54	50 N	30 E
Severn, R. (Canada)	70	55 N	90 W
Severn, R. (England)	36	52 N	2 W
Seville	7	37 N	6 W
Seville, Province of	95	36 N	6 W
Sèvre Nantaise	82	46 N	2 E
Sèvre Niortaise	82	46 N	2 E
Sèvres	79	49 N	2 E
Sèvres (Deux)	103	44 N	4 W
Seychelle Is.	130	20 S	40 E
Sfax	131	35 N	10 E
Shabluka	132	16 N	33 E
Shadwan, I. of	85	28 N	34 E
Shaftesbury	113	51 N	2 W
Shahjahanpur	123	28 N	80 E
Sha Ho	137	41 N	123 E
Shahopu	137	42 N	123 E
Shahpur	124	32 N	73 E
Shanghai	138	31 N	121 E
Shan-hai-kwan	138	40 N	120 E
Shannon, R.	37	52 N	10 W
Shansi	138	30 N	110 E
Shan States	125	20 N	98 E
Shan-tung	138	30 N	110 E
Shapuri I.	125	21 N	92 E
Shari, R.	130	12 N	15 E
Shark Bay	128	80 S	110 E
Sharud	124	36 N	55 E
Shashi, R.	138	22 S	28 E
Shashih	138	30 N	112 E
Shawia	131	33 N	8 W
Shawnees	70	43 N	82 W
Shayok, R.	124	35 N	77 E
Sheb	130	22 N	30 E
Sheelin, L.	27	54 N	8 W
Sheen	16	51 N	0
Sheep Haven	27	55 N	8 W
Sheerness	121	51 N	1 E
Sheffield	16	53 N	1 W
Shekahabad	99	28 N	78 E
Shelbyville	74	36 N	86 W
Shemakha (Shemak)	108	41 N	49 E
Shenandoah, R.	74	39 N	78 W
Shendi	132	17 N	33 E
Shengana, R.	133	24 S	34 E
Shensi	138	30 N	100 E
Shepardstown	74	39 N	77 W
Sheppy, I. of	121	51 N	1 E
Sherborne Castle	36	51 N	2 W
Sherbro, R.	65	9 N	13 W
Sherbrooke	126	45 N	72 W
Sheriffmuir	56	56 N	4 W
Shetland Is.	24	60 N	10 W
Shiel, L.	56	57 N	6 W
Shields, S.	114	55 N	1 W
Shigatse	138	29 N	89 E
Shikarpur	124	28 N	69 E
Shikoku	137	32 N	132 E
Shilka, R.	138	50 N	110 E
Shillanage	27	53 N	8 W
Shiloh	74	35 N	88 W
Shimoda	137	35 N	139 E
Shimonoseki	137	34 N	131 E
Shimoshiri	137	Ins.	
Shinano, R.	137	36 N	136 E
Shinshui	137	36 N	136 E
Shipka	119	43 N	25 E
Shiraz	124	30 N	53 E
Shire, R.	130	17 S	35 E
Shirvan	52	40 N	48 E
Shirwa, L.	130	15 S	35 E
Shitomir	108	50 N	28 E
Shoa	130	10 N	39 E
Sholapur	122	18 N	76 E
Sholingar	64	13 N	80 E
Shott el Jerid	131	34 N	8 E
Shott esh Chergui	131	34 N	0
Shousha	108	40 N	47 E
Shrewsbury	16	53 N	3 W
Shrewsbury Ab.	16	53 N	3 W
Shui Ho	137	35 N	119 E
Shumla	61	43 N	27 E
Shurab	124	30 N	55 E
Siam	125		
Siam, Gulf of	125	10 N	100 E
Siam, Lower	125	9 N	100 E
Si-an-fu	138	34 N	109 E
Siang, R.	138	20 N	110 E
Siberia	136		
Sibi	122	30 N	68 E
Sibir	136	57 N	68 E
Sibir, R.	52	70 N	55 E
Sibuko B.	140	0	120 E
Sieh	61	46 N	32 E
Sicilies, The Two	104		
Sicily	4		
Sickingen	6	48 N	8 E
Siddan	27	54 N	7 W
Sieciech	20	51 N	22 E
Siedlce	108	52 N	22 E
Siegen	107	51 N	8 E
Siem-reap	125	13 N	104 E
Siena	4	43 N	11 E
Sieradz	58	52 N	19 E
Sierck	39	49 N	6 E
Sierock	108	52 N	45 E
Sierra de Albarracin	7	40 N	2 W
,, Bermeja	7	36 N	6 E
,, de Estrella	7	40 N	8 W
,, de Gata	7	40 N	6 W
,, de Gredos	7	40 N	6 W
,, de Guadalupe	7	38 N	6 W
,, de Guadarrama	7	40 N	4 W
,, de Sta Catalina	95	41 N	8 W
,, de Toledo	7	38 N	6 W
,, Leone	130	8 N	12 W
,, Leone, C.	2	8 N	12 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Sierra Madre ...	134	20 N	110 W
,, Morena ...	7	38 N	6 W
,, Nevada ...	7	36 N	4 W
,, Nevada ...	139	40 N	120 W
Sievershausen ...	14	52 N	10 E
Sieviez	20	52 N	33 E
Sigmaringen ...	62	48 N	9 E
Signakh	108	42 N	46 E
Siguenza	7	41 N	3 W
Sikandar Bagh ...	123	28 N	78 E
Sikh Confederacy ...	64		
Si-kiang (West R.)	138	23 N	110 E
Sikkah, W. ...	131	34 N	2 W
Sikkim	99	24 N	88 E
Sikoti Alin Mts ...	137	44 N	132 E
Siku	138 Ins.		
Sil, R.	7	42 N	8 W
Silesia	12	50 N	16 E
Silistria	61	44 N	27 E
Silla	130	14 N	5 W
Siller, R.	123	18 N	82 E
Silvaplana	30	46 N	10 E
Silver Hill	27	55 N	8 W
Silverton	128	32 S	141 E
Simancas	7	42 N	5 W
Simbach	57	48 N	13 E
Simbirsk	108	54 N	48 E
Simcoe, L. ...	67	44 N	79 W
Simferopol	108	45 N	34 E
Simla	122	31 N	77 E
Simme, R.	90	46 N	7 E
Simmern	12	50 N	8 E
Simonstown ...	133	34 S	19 E
Simphorien I., S. ...	118 Ins.		
Simplon	90	46 N	8 E
Simplon Pass ...	88	46 N	8 E
Sinai	132	28 N	34 E
Sinclairs	23	58 N	4 W
Sind	122	20 N	60 E
Sind, R.	123	26 N	78 E
Sindelfingen ...	13	49 N	9 E
Singapore	125	1 N	104 E
Sinigaglia	4	44 N	13 E
Siningfu	138	36 N	102 E
Sinope	3	42 N	35 E
Sinsheim	45	49 N	9 E
Sion (England) ...	16	51 N	0
Sion (Switz.) ...	15	46 N	7 E
Sion Ab.	16	51 N	0
Siponto	4	42 N	16 E
Sir Daria (*see* Syr Daria)			
Sir Ed. Pellew's Gp	128	16 S	137 E
Siradia	20	52 N	19 E
Sirhind	64	31 N	76 E
Sis, Wadi	131	32 N	4 W
Sisophon	125	14 N	103 E
Sissek	26	45 N	16 E
Sistova	105	44 N	25 E
Sitahaldi Mts ...	122	21 N	79 E
Sitapur	123	27 N	81 E
Sitia	120	35 N	26 E
Sitka	139	56 N	135 W
Si Tlemcen ...	131	35 N	1 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Sittard	11	51 N	6 E
Sitten	112	46 N	7 E
Siwa (Siwah) ...	110	29 N	26 E
Siwas	110	40 N	37 E
Siyut	132	27 N	13 E
Sizanne	97	49 N	4 E
Skaane	17	55 N	10 E
Skager Rak ...	141	58 N	10 E
Skagway	126	58 N	135 W
Skaleni	105	47 N	28 E
Skanderborg ...	17	56 N	10 E
Skara	17	58 N	13 E
Skeena	126	54 N	129 W
Skenninge	17	58 N	15 E
Skepperholm ...	53	59 N	18 E
Skiernewicze ...	107	52 N	20 E
Skipwith Moor ...	116	54 N	1 W
Skog	17	61 N	17 E
Skovshoved ...	17	56 N	13 E
Skutari (Albania) ...	105	42 N	20 E
Skutari (Turkey) ...	119	41 N	29 E
Skutari, L. ...	119	42 N	19 E
Skye	23	57 N	6 W
Skyros I.	3	38 N	20 E
Slaak	39	52 N	4 E
Slancamen	3	45 N	20 E
Slaney, R. ...	27	52 N	8 W
Slave Coast ...	130	0	0
Slavonia	21	44 N	16 E
Slievemargy ...	27	53 N	7 W
Sligo	37	54 N	8 W
Sligo Bay	47	54 N	9 W
Sliven	119	43 N	26 E
Slivnitsa	120	43 N	23 E
Slobodzeia	108	45 N	28 E
Sluys	22	51 N	3 E
Småland	17	56 N	10 E
Smerwick	37	52 N	10 W
Smith Sound ...	126	70 N	80 W
Smithland	74	37 N	88 W
Smolensk	20	55 N	32 E
Smorgoni (Smorgonie)	96	54 N	26 E
Smyrna	3	38 N	27 E
Snake, R.	139	40 N	120 W
Sneck	6	53 N	6 E
Snowdon	121	53 N	4 W
Snowy, R.	128	37 S	149 E
Soa Pan	133	21 S	26 E
Sobat	132	9 N	32 E
Sobat, R.	132	9 N	33 E
Sobraon	124	31 N	75 E
Society Is.	139	20 S	160 W
Socorro	106	6 N	73 W
Socotra	130	0	40 E
Söderköping ...	17	58 N	16 E
Södermanland ...	17	59 N	15 E
Soest	12	52 N	8 E
Sofala	133	20 S	35 E
Sofia	3	42 N	23 E
Sohr	57	50 N	16 E
Soignes, Forest of	98 Ins.		
Soissons	8	49 N	3 E
Sokolnitz	92 Ins.		
Sokoto	130	13 N	5 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Solent, The	16	50 N	2 W
Solferino	104	45 N	11 E
Solikamsk	61	60 N	57 E
Solomon Is.	128	10 S	150 E
Solothurn	15	47 N	7 E
Solovetski	52	65 N	36 E
Solway Firth	121	55 N	3 W
Solway Moss	16	55 N	3 W
Solway, The	23	55 N	4 W
Somaliland (French)	130	0	40 E
Somaliland (Italian)	130	0	40 E
Somaliland Protec.	130	0	40 E
Sombreffe	98	Ins.	
Sombrero	106	9 N	67 W
Somerset (Afr. S.)	133	32 S	25 E
Somerset (Afr. S.)	133	34 S	19 E
Somerset (Eng.)	16	50 N	4 W
Somme	103	49 N	0
Somme, R.	79	50 N	2 E
Sommelsdijk	22	52 N	4 E
Sommières	19	44 N	4 E
Somosierra	95	41 N	4 W
Son, R.	122	20 N	80 E
Sonar, R.	123	25 N	80 E
Soncino	4	Ins. 46 N	10 E
Sondalo	30	46 N	10 E
Sonderborg	17	55 N	10 E
Sondershausen	107	51 N	11 E
Sondrio	15	46 N	10 E
Song-ching	137	41 N	129 E
Songko, R.	138	20 N	100 E
Sonnino	104	41 N	13 E
Sonora Sinaloa	134	20 N	110 W
Sontai	125	21 N	105 E
Sontheim	14	48 N	10 E
Sonthofen	13	48 N	10 E
Soochow	138	31 N	120 E
Sopron Györ	21	44 N	16 E
Sorata Mt	135	16 S	68 W
Sorel	126	46 N	73 W
Sören Norby	17	58 N	18 E
Soria	7	42 N	3 W
Sorrento	4	41 N	14 E
Soukhoum Kale	108	43 N	41 E
Sound, The	17	55 N	10 E
Sousa	131	36 N	40 E
South African Rep. (Transvaal)	133		
Southampton	16	51 N	1 W
Southampton I.	139	60 N	100 W
South Cape (N.Z.)	129	47 S	168 E
South Cape (Tasm.)	128	44 S	147 E
South Taranaki Bay	129	40 S	173 E
Southwark	16	51 N	0
Southwell	16	53 N	1 W
Southwold	68	41 N	72 W
Southwold Bay	42	52 N	0
Sovana	26	43 N	12 E
Sozh, R.	61	53 N	31 E
Spa	12	50 N	6 E
Spain	1		
Spalatro	94	44 N	16 E
Spalding Ab.	16	53 N	0
Spandau	33	53 N	13 E
Spanish Town	69	18 N	77 W
Sparta	3	37 N	23 E
Spartel, C.	87	36 N	6 W
Speckfeld	99	50 N	10 E
Speenhamland	121	51 N	1 W
Speier	12	49 N	8 E
Speier, Bishopric of	12	46 N	8 E
Speierbach, R.	45	49 N	8 E
Spencer, C.	126	58 N	136 W
Spencer's Gulf	128	40 S	140 E
Spetsai	105	37 N	23 E
Spey, R.	23	57 N	4 W
Speyer (*see* Speier)			
Spezia	4	44 N	10 E
Spicheren	118	49 N	7 E
Spinalonga	120	35 N	26 E
Spion Kop	133	29 S	30 E
Spithead	50	51 N	1 E
Spitzbergen	140	60 N	0
Spizza	119	42 N	19 E
Splügen	30	47 N	9 E
Splügen Pass	30	46 N	9 E
Spoleto	4	43 N	13 E
Spotsylvania Ct. Ho.	74	38 N	77 W
Spree, R.	107	52 N	14 E
Spremberg	62	52 N	14 E
Springfield (Ill.)	74	40 N	90 W
Springfield (Mass.)	70	42 N	73 W
Springfontein	133	30 S	26 E
Spring Hill	74	36 N	87 W
Spuz	119	43 N	19 E
Spynie	23	58 N	3 W
Srinagar	99	34 N	75 E
Stabroek	69	8 N	59 W
Stade	12	54 N	9 E
Stadtlohn	29	52 N	7 E
Stafford	16	53 N	2 W
Stallupönen	57	Ins.	
Stamford	16	53 N	0
Stammersdorf	93	Ins.	
Stammheim	15	48 N	9 E
Stampalia I.	3	35 N	25 E
Standerton	133	27 S	29 E
Stångebro	17	59 N	16 E
Stanley Falls	132	0	25 E
Stanley Harb.	140	51 S	58 W
Stanley Pool	130	5 S	17 E
Stanleyville	132	0	25 E
Stanovoi Mts	138		
Stanx	15	47 N	8 E
Staraya Russa	61	58 N	32 E
Stara Zagora	119	42 N	26 E
Starbuck I.	139	20 S	160 W
Star Fort	115	Ins.	
Stargard	33	53 N	15 E
Stary Berissoff	96	54 N	28 E
Staten I. (Am. N.)	70	41 N	74 W
Staten I. (Am. S.)	106	55 S	64 W
States of the Church	51	40 N	10 E
Stato degli Presidi	26	42 N	10 E
Staudenz	57	50 N	16 E
Staunton	74	38 N	79 W
Stavanger	17	59 N	6 E
Stavelot	22	50 N	6 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Stavoren	109	53 N	5 E
Stavropol (Russia)	61	54 N	49 E
Stavropol (Russia)	108	45 N	42 E
Stavuchanak	61	48 N	27 E
Steczye	20	51 N	22 E
Steenwyk	22	53 N	6 E
Stefanie, L.	132	5 N	37 E
Stegeborg	17	58 N	17 E
Stein	15	48 N	9 E
Steinau (Silesia)	33	52 N	16 E
Steinau (Silesia)	57	51 N	16 E
Steinkirke	45	51 N	4 E
Steinsiedel	97	Ins.	
Stellaland	133	27 S	24 E
Stellenbosch	133	34 S	19 E
Stelvio Pass	112	47 N	10 E
Stenay	33	49 N	5 E
Stendal	62	53 N	12 E
Sternberg	12	52 N	15 E
Steterburg	14	52 N	11 E
Stettin	12	53 N	15 E
Stewart I.	129	47 S	168 E
Stewart, R.	139	60 N	140 W
Stewarts	23	57 N	3 W
Stewarts	23	57 N	4 W
Stewarts	23	57 N	6 W
Steyer	88	48 N	14 E
Steyereck	13	48 N	14 E
Steyning	121	51 N	0
Stirling	23	56 N	4 W
Stockach	88	48 N	9 E
Stockbridge	113	51 N	1 W
Stockholm	17	59 N	18 E
Stockport	121	53 N	2 W
Stockton	121	55 N	1 W
Stoczek	108	52 N	22 E
Stoke-on-Trent	16	53 N	2 W
Stolberg	12	52 N	11 E
Stolbova	61	60 N	33 E
Stolhofen	45	49 N	8 E
Stolpen	57	51 N	14 E
Stony Pt	70	41 N	74 W
Stony Tunguska	138	60 N	90 E
Stör	116	54 N	10 E
Stor Aa	116	56 N	9 E
Storkow	55	52 N	14 E
Storkyro	54	63 N	22 E
Stormberg	133	31 S	26 E
Stormberg Range	133	32 S	27 E
Stornoway	56	58 N	6 W
Stötteritz	97	Ins.	
Stour, R. (Eng.)	121	51 N	2 W
Stour, R. (Eng.)	121	52 N	1 E
Stour, R. (Eng.)	121	51 N	1 E
Stow on the Wold	36	52 N	2 W
Strabane	37	55 N	7 W
Stradella	83	45 N	9 E
Straits Settlements	125	0	100 E
Stralsund	12	54 N	13 E
Strangford	27	54 N	6 W
Strangford, L.	37	54 N	6 W
Strassburg	12	49 N	8 E
Strata Florida Ab.	16	52 N	4 W
Strata Marcella Ab.	16	53 N	3 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Stratford-on-Avon	16	52 N	2 W
Strathalmond	23	56 N	4 W
Strathearn	23	56 N	4 W
Strathfillan	56	56 N	5 W
Strathmore	23	57 N	3 W
Strathnaver	23	58 N	6 W
Stratton	36	51 N	4 W
Straubing	33	49 N	13 E
Strelitz	12	53 N	13 E
Strengnaes	17	59 N	17 E
Stretensk	136	52 N	118 E
Stromboli	50	39 N	15 E
Stroud	114	52 N	2 W
Struma, R.	105	42 N	23 E
Stuart	23	56 N	5 W
Stuart Range	128	30 S	136 E
Studianka	96	54 N	28 E
Stühlingen	13	48 N	8 E
Stuhlweissenburg	21	47 N	18 E
Stuhm	32	54 N	19 E
Stuhmsdorf	53	54 N	19 E
Stunz	97	Ins.	
Stura, R.	104	44 N	7 E
Sture	94	44 N	4 E
Sturt Creek	128	19 S	128 E
Stuttgart	12	49 N	9 E
Styria	12	46 N	12 E
Styrian Alps	83	47 N	15 E
Suabian Knights	12	48 N	8 E
Suakin	132	19 N	37 E
Subanrika, R.	123	20 N	85 E
Subiaco	4	42 N	13 E
Su-chau	136	40 N	98 E
Suchow	138	40 N	98 E
Sucre (Chuquisaca)	135	19 S	65 W
Suczawa	3	47 N	26 E
Suda Bay	105	36 N	24 E
Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian	130	0	20 E
Sudbury (Canada)	126	46 N	81 W
Sudbury (England)	121	52 N	1 E
Sudetes	117	Ins.	
Sudzha	108	51 N	35 E
Sue, R.	132	7 N	28 E
Suez	110	30 N	32 E
Suez Canal	132	Ins.	
Suez, G. of	132	29 N	33 E
Suez, Ist. of	85	30 N	32 E
Suffolk	16	52 N	0
Sugota, L.	132	2 N	36 E
Suippe, R.	81	49 N	4 E
Suir, R.	37	52 N	8 W
Sulaiman Mts	99	24 N	70 E
Sule	139	20 S	120 E
Sulina Channel	105	45 N	30 E
Sulkadr	3	35 N	35 E
Sullivan's I.	70	33 N	80 W
Sully	19	48 N	2 E
Sultanieh	120	40 N	26 E
Sulu Sea	75	Ins.	
Sulz	118	49 N	8 E
Sulzbach	12	49 N	12 E
Sumatra	139	0	100 E
Sumbawa	139	20 S	100 E
Summerside	140	46 N	62 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Sunda	99	15 N	75 E
Sunda Str. ...	139	20 S	100 E
Sunday R. ...	133	33 S	25 E
Sunderland ...	114	55 N	1 W
Sundgau	12	46 N	4 E
Sungari R. ...	133	46 N	130 E
Sunkuru	130	3 S	23 E
Sunot, Wadi ...	132	14 N	22 E
Suok	133	49 N	88 E
Superior, L. ...	72	40 N	90 W
Surat	64	21 N	73 E
Suresnes	19	Ins.	
Surhud	124	28 N	60 E
Surinam	91	6 N	56 W
Surinam R. ...	106	6 N	56 W
Surji Arjangaon ...	99	21 N	77 E
Surrey	16	50 N	2 W
Sus, Wadi	131	30 N	9 W
Susa (Italy) ...	4	45 N	7 E
Susa (Persia) ...	110	32 N	48 E
Susquehanna, R. ...	74	40 N	76 W
Süssenbrunn ...	93	Ins.	
Sussex	16	50 N	2 W
Sutherland	23	58 N	4 W
Sutherlands ...	23	58 N	4 W
Sutlej, R.	64	30 N	74 E
Suttorina	104	40 N	16 E
Suva	139	18 S	178 E
Suwa, L.	137	36 N	136 E
Suwalki	108	54 N	23 E
Suwaroff Is. ...	139	20 S	180
Suyesti Krest ...	61	43 N	47 E
Suzdal	61	56 N	40 E
Sveaborg	61	60 N	25 E
Svealand	17	60 N	10 E
Svenskund	61	60 N	26 E
Sventziany	96	55 N	26 E
Swakop, R. ...	133	23 S	16 E
Swale, R.	121	54 N	2 W
Swallow Is. ...	139	20 S	160 E
Swally	64	21 N	73 E
Swan, R.	128	32 S	116 E
Swansea	16	52 N	4 W
Swat, R.	124	35 N	73 E
Swaziland	133	30 S	30 E
Sweden	17		
Swedish Pomerania	62	54 N	13 E
Sweetheart Ab. ...	23	55 N	4 W
Swellendam ...	133	34 S	20 E
Swilly, Lough ...	37	54 N	8 W
Swords	27	53 N	6 W
Sydney (Austral.)	128	34 S	151 E
Sydney (Canada) ...	126	46 N	60 W
Syracuse	87	37 N	15 E
Syr Daria	138	40 N	60 E
Syria	3		
Syrmia	21	44 N	16 E
Syrokorenie ...	96	54 N	31 E
Szabacs	3	45 N	20 E
Szalankamen ...	48	45 N	20 E
Szaszváros	21	46 N	23 E
Szatmár	21	48 N	23 E
Szechwan	138	30 N	100 E
Szegedin	3	46 N	20 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Székes Fejérvár ...	21	47 N	18 E
Szent Tomasch ...	111	46 N	20 E
Szerencs	21	48 N	21 E
Szigeth	21	48 N	24 E
Szigetvár	21	46 N	18 E
Szolnok	21	47 N	20 E
Szony ...	111	48 N	18 E
Szöreg	111	46 N	20 E
Taasinge	53	55 N	10 E
Tabasco	106	0	100 W
Table B.	65	34 S	18 E
Table Mt	133	34 S	18 E
Tabor	33	49 N	15 E
Tabor, Mt	85	33 N	35 E
Tabriz	110	38 N	46 E
Tachau	93	50 N	13 E
Tachienlu	138	30 N	102 E
Tacoma	140	46 N	121 W
Tadcaster	16	54 N	1 W
Tadoussac	67	48 N	70 W
Taff, R.	121	52 N	3 W
Tafra, Wadi ...	131	35 N	2 W
Taganrog	61	47 N	39 E
Taghmon	47	52 N	7 W
Tagliamento ...	94	44 N	12 E
Tagliamento, R. ...	4	46 N	12 E
Tagus, R.	7	38 N	10 W
Tahiti	139	20 S	160 W
Tahlub, R. ...	124	28 N	62 E
Taieri, R.	129	46 S	170 E
Taillebourg ...	19	46 N	1 W
Taimur, R. ...	136	75 N	100 E
Taiping	138	23 N	107 E
Tai-tzu-Ho ...	137	41 N	123 E
Tajura	130	12 N	43 E
Taku	138	Ins.	
Takushan	137	44 N	124 E
Talana Hill ...	133	28 S	30 E
Talavera	95	40 N	5 W
Talcahuano ...	106	37 S	73 W
Talienwan ...	138	39 N	122 E
Talifu	138	26 N	100 E
Ta-ling Ho ...	137	40 N	120 E
Talish	124	38 N	48 E
Tallagh (Ireland) ...	27	53 N	6 W
Tallagh (Ireland) ...	47	52 N	8 W
Tallahassee ...	134	30 N	84 W
Tallard	19	44 N	6 E
Talmont	19	46 N	2 W
Talsy	19	48 N	1 E
Taltal, Pt	140	25 S	70 W
Tamai	132	19 N	36 E
Tamajon	95	41 N	3 W
Tamames	95	41 N	6 W
Taman	108	45 N	37 E
Tamar, R. (Eng.) ...	121	51 N	4 W
Tamar, R. (Tasmania)	128	42 S	147 W
Tamatave	130	18 S	50 E
Tamaulipas ...	134	20 N	100 W
Tamboff	108	53 N	42 E
Tampa	140	28 N	82 W
Tampesi, R. ...	134	23 N	98 W
Tampico	106	22 N	98 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Tamsui	140	25 N	122 E
Tamworth	36	53 N	2 W
Tana	3	47 N	39 E
Tana, L. (Egypt) ...	132	12 N	37 E
Tana, R. (Africa, E.)	132	0	39 E
Tana, R. (Norway)	141	70 N	26 E
Tanaro, R. ...	104	44 N	8 E
Taab	124	26 N	55 E
Tanezruft	130	24 N	1 E
Tanganyika, L. ...	130	5 S	30 E
Tangariro, Mt ...	129	39 S	176 E
Tangermünde ...	55	53 N	12 E
Tangier	95	36 N	6 W
Tan Ho	137	41 N	123 E
Tanjore	64	11 N	79 E
Tannenberg ...	55	54 N	20 E
Tannu Mts ...	138	50 N	90 E
Tantallon	23	56 N	3 W
Taormina	104	38 N	15 E
Tapajos, R. ...	135	10 S	60 W
Tapti, R.	64	22 N	76 E
Taranaki	129	40 S	172 E
Taranaki B., N. ...	129	39 S	174 E
Taranaki B., S. ...	129	40 S	174 E
Tarantaise	25	44 N	6 E
Taranto	4	40 N	17 E
Tarapaca	135	20 S	70 W
Tarare	103	46 N	4 E
Tarascon	19	43 N	2 E
Tarbagatai Mts ...	138	40 N	80 E
Tarbert	37	53 N	9 W
Tarbes	103	43 N	0
Tarbet	23	56 N	6 W
Tarborough ...	72	36 N	77 W
Targowicz	58	49 N	31 E
Tarifa	95	36 N	6 W
Tarim	138	40 N	80 E
Tarma	106	11 S	75 W
Tarn	103	44 N	2 E
Tarn, R.	103	44 N	2 E
Tarn et Garonne ...	103	44 N	0
Tarnoff	108	50 N	21 E
Tarnopol	108	50 N	26 E
Taro	94	44 N	8 E
Taro, R.	4 Ins.	45 N	10 E
Tarragona	7	41 N	1 E
Tarsus	3	37 N	35 E
Tartar Pazardzik ...	119	42 N	24 E
Tartary, G. of ...	138	40 N	140 E
Tartas	19	44 N	1 W
Tarudant	131	30 N	9 W
Tarutino	96	55 N	37 E
Tarvis	93	46 N	14 E
Ta-shih-chiao ...	137	41 N	122 E
Tashkend	124	43 N	69 E
Tasman B.	129	41 S	173 E
Tasman's Penin. ...	128	44 S	148 E
Tasman Sea ...	139	40 S	160 E
Tata	10	48 N	18 E
Tatamone	26	42 N	11 E
Tati	133	21 S	28 E
Tatta, L.	3	35 N	80 E
Tauber, R. ...	13	48 N	8 E
Taucha	97 Ins.		

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Taunton	16	51 N	3 W
Taupo, L.	129	39 S	176 E
Tauranga	129	38 S	176 E
Taurida	108	40 N	30 E
Tauroggen	59	55 N	22 E
Taurus Mts ...	110	37 N	32 E
Tavastehus ...	108	61 N	24 E
Tavira	95	37 N	8 W
Tavistock	113	51 N	4 W
Tawe, R.	121	51 N	4 W
Tay, R.	23	56 N	4 W
Taygetus, Mt ...	3	35 N	20 E
Tayn Ab.	23	58 N	4 W
Tcherkesses ...	108	40 N	30 E
Tchesmé	61	38 N	26 E
Tchetchnia ...	108	40 N	40 E
Te Anau, L. ...	129	45 S	168 E
Teano	104	41 N	14 E
Tech, R.	95	43 N	3 E
Tecklenburg ...	12	50 N	4 E
Tees, R.	36	55 N	2 W
Tegerrie	130	24 N	15 E
Teglio	30	46 N	10 E
Teheran	124	36 N	51 E
Tehuacan	106	18 N	97 W
Tehuantepec ...	139	13 N	95 W
Tehuantepec, B. of	134	16 N	95 W
Teifi, R.	121	52 N	4 W
Teignmouth ...	50	51 N	3 W
Teith, R.	23	56 N	4 W
Tekke Turcomans ...	136	30 N	50 E
Telaf	108	42 N	46 E
Tel-el-Kebir ...	132 Ins.		
Telgte	12	52 N	8 E
Telissu	137	40 N	122 E
Tell, R.	123	20 N	83 E
Tellnitz	92 Ins.		
Teme, R.	121	52 N	3 W
Temes, R.	111	45 N	21 E
Temesvar	3	46 N	21 E
Temesvár Vilayet ...	21	44 N	20 E
Tenasserim ...	125	10 N	90 E
Tenda	25	44 N	8 E
Tendra B.	115	46 N	32 E
Tenedos	3	40 N	26 E
Tenedos, B. of ...	110	40 N	26 E
Teneriffe	130	28 N	17 W
Tennessee	72	30 N	90 W
Tennessee, R. ...	72	34 N	87 W
Tenos	3	38 N	25 E
Tenriu, R.	137	35 N	138 E
Tensift, Wadi ...	131	32 N	9 W
Tepic	134	20 N	110 W
Teplitz	29	51 N	14 E
Ter, R.	95	42 N	3 E
Terai, The	123	26 N	80 E
Terceira I.	24	39 N	27 E
Terdoppio, R. ...	83	45 N	9 E
Terdshan	3	35 N	40 E
Terek, R.	61	43 N	46 E
Tergoes	22	52 N	5 E
Termonbarry ...	38	54 N	8 W
Termonde (*see* Dendermonde)			

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Ternate	43	Ins.	
Terni	86	43 N	13 E
Térouanne	22	51 N	2 E
Terracina	26	42 N	13 E
Terra di Lavoro	4	40 N	12 E
Terra Firma	2	0	80 W
Terranova (Sardinia)	26	40 N	10 E
Terranova (Sicily)	104	37 N	14 E
Terschelling	109	53 N	5 E
Teschen	12	50 N	19 E
Têst, R.	121	51 N	1 W
Tet, R.	95	43 N	3 E
Tete	130	16 S	33 E
Tetuan	131	36 N	5 W
Teusin	32	59 N	28 E
Teviot, R.	121	55 N	3 W
Teviotdale	23	55 N	3 W
Tewkesbury	16	52 N	2 W
Texas	72	30 N	110 W
Texcuco	2	19 N	99 W
Texel	22	53 N	5 E
Thaba, R.	130	13 N	12 E
Thabanchu	133	29 S	27 E
Thala	131	36 N	9 E
Thame, R.	121	52 N	1 W
Thames, R. (Canada)	70	43 N	82 W
Thames, R. (England)	86	52 N	0
Thames, R. (N.Z.)	129	38 S	176 E
Thana	122	19 N	73 E
Thasos I.	3	40 N	20 E
Theiss, R.	3	45 N	20 E
Theiss, R., Circle of the Lower	111	44 N	20 E
Theiss, R., Circle of the Upper	111	48 N	20 E
Thermisi	3	37 N	23 E
Therouanne (*see* Térouanne)			
Thessaly	105	36 N	20 E
Thetford Ab.	16	52 N	1 E
Thiancourt	118	49 N	6 E
Thionville	103	49 N	6 E
Thirsk	113	51 N	1 W
Tholen	22	52 N	4 E
Thomar	7	40 N	8 W
Thomond	27	53 N	9 W
Thomson, R.	128	24 S	144 E
Thorn	62	53 N	19 E
Thouars	79	47 N	0
Thouet, R.	19	47 N	0
Thoulouse	22	51 N	4 E
Thrace	119	40 N	24 E
Three Kings I.	129	36 S	172 E
Three Points, C.	65	5 N	2 W
Three Rivers	70	46 N	73 W
Thun	90	47 N	8 E
Thun, L.	90	47 N	8 E
Thur Desert, The	99	24 N	70 E
Thur, R.	90	48 N	9 E
Thurgau	12	46 N	8 E
Thuringia	14	49 N	8 E
Thuringian Forest	97	48 N	8 E
Thursday I.	140	20 S	120 E
Thurso	23	59 N	4 W
Thusis	30	47 N	9 E
Tianshan Mts	138	40 N	70 E
Tiber, R.	104	42 N	12 E
Tibesti	130	20 N	20 E
Tibesti Mts	130	20 N	20 E
Tibet	138		
Tibet, Little	124	35 N	76 E
Tichvin	32	60 N	33 E
Ticino	15	46 N	8 E
Ticino, R.	104	45 N	9 E
Ticonderoga Har.	70	44 N	73 W
Tidikelt	131	28 N	2 E
Tidone, R.	88	45 N	10 E
Tidor	139	1 N	128 E
Tieling	137	42 N	124 E
Tientsin	138	39 N	117 E
Tierra del Fuego	106	54 S	69 W
Tiete, R.	135	20 S	50 W
Tiffauges	82	47 N	1 W
Tiflis	61	42 N	45 E
Tiger B.	133	16 S	12 E
Tigri	130	15 N	38 E
Tigris, R.	3	35 N	40 E
Tilburg	109	52 N	5 E
Tilbury	16	51 N	0
Till, R.	16	54 N	4 W
Tilsit	58	55 N	22 E
Timak, R.	120	44 N	22 E
Timaru	129	44 S	171 E
Timbuctu	130	17 N	3 W
Timok	119	44 N	22 E
Timok, R.	119	44 N	22 E
Timor	128	10 S	120 E
Timor Laut Is.	128	10 S	130 E
Timor Sea	128	20 S	120 E
Tinnevelly	64	9 N	78 E
Tinos (*see* Tenos)			
Tinta	106	14 S	72 W
Tintern Ab.	16	52 N	3 W
Tippecanoe, R.	72	41 N	86 W
Tipperah	125	20 N	90 E
Tipperary	27	52 N	8 W
Tippermuir	23	56 N	4 W
Tirah	124	34 N	71 E
Tirano	30	46 N	10 E
Tirawley	27	54 N	10 W
Tirce	23	56 N	7 W
Tiris	130	23 N	15 W
Tirlemont	22	51 N	5 E
Tirnovo	119	42 N	26 E
Tirreagh	27	54 N	9 W
Tisza, R. (*see* Theiss, R.)			
Titalya	123	26 N	89 E
Titicaca, L.	106	16 S	69 W
Tiumen	136	57 N	66 E
Tiverton	121	51 N	4 W
Tiverton Castle	36	51 N	4 W
Tivoli	104	42 N	13 E
Tizin	124	34 N	70 E
Tlaxcala (Tlaxcallan)	106	19 N	98 W
Tlemcen	7	Ins.	
Tobago	69	11 N	61 W
Tobitschau	117	49 N	17 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Tobol, R.	138	58 N	68 E
Tobolsk	136	59 N	68 E
Tobolsk, Govt of	136	60 N	60 E
Tocantins, R.	135	10 S	48 W
Toce, R.	90	46 N	8 E
Tochi, R.	124	33 N	70 E
Tocopilla	140	22 S	69 W
Toda B.	137	35 N	139 E
Toggenburg	15	46 N	8 E
Togo	140	8 N	0
Togoland	130	8 N	1 E
Tokar	132	19 N	38 E
Tokat	3	40 N	37 E
Tokay	3	48 N	21 E
Tokelau or Union I.	140	20 S	180
Tokio (Yedo)	137	36 N	140 E
Toledo	7	40 N	4 W
Toledo, Sa de	7	38 N	6 W
Tolentino	104	43 N	13 E
Tolna	3	46 N	19 E
Tolosa	95	43 N	2 W
Tomsk	138	56 N	84 E
Tone, R.	121	51 N	3 W
Tonegawa, R.	137	36 N	140 W
Tonga I.	139	40 S	180
Tongaland	133	27 S	32 E
Tongland Ab.	23	55 N	4 W
Tonj, R.	132	7 N	28 E
Tonk	122	26 N	76 E
Tonkin	138	20 N	100 E
Tonkin, G. of	138	19 N	106 E
Tonnay Charente	19	46 N	1 W
Tonning	116	54 N	9 E
Tönsberg	17	59 N	10 E
Toome	27	55 N	6 W
Toorsheez	124	35 N	58 E
Topeka	72	39 N	96 W
Tor	132	28 N	34 E
Tor Bay	50	50 N	3 W
Torcello	4	45 N	12 E
Tordesillas	7	41 N	5 W
Torfou	82	47 N	1 W
Torgau	12	52 N	13 E
Tormes, R.	95	40 N	8 W
Torna	21	48 N	20 E
Tornea	108	66 N	24 E
Tornea, R.	141	66 N	24 E
Toro	7	42 N	5 W
Toronto	70	44 N	79 W
Torrelobaton	7	42 N	5 W
Torrens, L.	128	31 S	138 E
Torres St	128	11 S	143 E
Torres Vedras	95	39 N	9 W
Torrington	36	52 N	4 W
Tortola I.	69	18 N	65 W
Tortona	4	45 N	9 E
Tortosa	7	41 N	1 E
Tortuga I.	69	21 N	73 W
Tory I.	37	54 N	10 W
Tosa	137	32 N	132 E
Toski	132	23 N	32 E
Toss	15	47 N	9 E
Totnes	113	50 N	4 W
Touaregs	130	20 N	5 E
Touat	131	28 N	1 E
Tougourt	131	33 N	6 E
Toul	12	49 N	6 E
Toulon	8	43 N	6 E
Toulouse	8	44 N	1 E
Touraine	8	44 N	0
Tourane	140	16 N	119 E
Tour Charbonnière	19	44 N	4 E
Tournai (Tournay)	109	51 N	3 E
Tournebut	82	49 N	0
Tournésis	22	50 N	2 E
Tournon (France)	19	44 N	1 E
Tournon (France)	19	45 N	5 E
Tours	8	47 N	1 E
Toury	118	48 N	2 E
Toury, R.	121	52 N	4 W
Tower Hamlets	114	51 N	0
Townsville	128	19 S	147 E
Toybrien	27	53 N	9 W
Traarbach (*see* Trarbach)			
Trachenberg	12	51 N	17 E
Tracton	37	52 N	8 W
Trafalgar B.	87	36 N	6 W
Trafalgar, C.	95	36 N	6 W
Trahona	30	46 N	10 E
Traietto	4	41 N	14 E
Tralee	47	52 N	10 W
Tranent	56	56 N	3 W
Trani	4	41 N	16 E
Trannes	97	48 N	5 E
Tranquebar	64	11 N	80 E
Trans-Baikal	136	50 N	110 E
Trans-Caspian Prov.	124		
Trans-Caucasia	124	41 N	48 E
Transvaal	133	30 S	20 E
Transylvania	3	45 N	20 E
Trapani	4	38 N	12 E
Traquair	23	56 N	3 W
Trarbach	45	50 N	7 E
Trasiméne	94	40 N	12 E
Trasimeno, L.	4	42 N	12 E
Traun, R.	88	48 N	14 E
Traunsviertel	13	48 N	14 E
Trautenau	117 Ins.		
Travancore	64	8 N	77 E
Trave, R.	12	54 N	8 E
Traventhal	54	54 N	10 E
Traz-os-Montes	7	40 N	8 W
Trebbia, R.	88	46 N	8 E
Trebizond	3	41 N	40 E
Trecate	4 Ins.	45 N	9 E
Treene, R.	116	55 N	9 E
Tregony	113	50 N	5 W
Trélazé	103	47 N	0
Trĕnggânu	125	0	100 E
Trengsén	21	48 N	16 E
Trent	14	46 N	11 E
Trent, Bishopric of	12	46 N	8 E
Trent, R.	16	52 N	2 W
Trentino	111	44 N	8 E
Trenton	70	40 N	75 W
Treptow (Pomerania, E.)	12	54 N	15 E
Treptow (,, W.)	62	54 N	13 E
Trescorre	104	46 N	10 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Treuenbrietzen ...	57	52 N	13 E
Trèves	97	50 N	7 E
Treviglio	4	46 N	10 E
Treviso	88	46 N	12 E
Trévoux	79	46 N	5 E
Triana	7	37 N	6 W
Trianon	97	Ins.	
Trichinopoly ...	64	11 N	79 E
Triebel	33	50 N	13 E
Trient (*see* Trent)			
Trier...	33	50 N	7 E
Trieste	86	46 N	14 E
Trim	37	54 N	7 W
Trincomali	64	9 N	81 E
Trinidad	69	10 N	62 W
Trinity Bay ...	126	40 N	60 W
Trinomali	64	12 N	79 E
Tripalda	4	41 N	15 E
Triploe Heath ...	36	52 N	0
Tripoli (Africa) ...	130	33 N	13 E
Tripoli, Province of	130	20 N	0
Tripoli (Syria) ...	110	34 N	36 E
Tripolitza	105	37 N	22 E
Tristan da Cunha	65	40 S	20 W
Trocadero	95	37 N	6 W
Troezen	105	37 N	23 E
Troia	4	41 N	15 E
Troki	58	55 N	25 E
Trombetas, R. ...	135	1 S	57 W
Trondhjem	17	63 N	10 E
Tronto	94	43 N	13 E
Troppau	12	50 N	18 E
Troyes	8	48 N	4 E
Trujillo (Am. Cent.)	134	16 N	86 W
Trujillo (Am. S.) ...	106	8 S	79 W
Truro (Canada) ...	126	45 N	61 W
Truro (England) ...	36	50 N	5 W
Truxillo (*see* Trujillo)			
Tsana	130	12 N	37 E
Tsarskoe Selo ...	61	60 N	30 E
Tschetang	138	29 N	91 E
Tschetatea Alba ...	3	46 N	30 E
Tsinan Fu	138	37 N	117 E
Tsingtao	138	36 N	120 E
Tsugaru St. ...	137	41 N	140 E
Tsushima I. ...	137	32 N	128 E
Tuam	37	53 N	9 W
Tuamotu	139	20 S	140 W
Tübingen	12	49 N	9 E
Tucquen	132	2 N	35 E
Tucson	134	32 N	111 W
Tucuman	106	26 S	64 W
Tudela (Spain) ...	7	42 N	2 W
Tudela (Spain) ...	95	42 N	5 W
Tugela, R.	133	29 S	31 E
Tula	108	54 N	38 E
Tulbagh	133	33 S	19 E
Tulczyn	108	49 N	29 E
Tuli	133	22 S	29 E
Tulle	103	45 N	2 E
Tuln	48	48 N	16 E
Tulsk	37	54 N	8 W
Tumen	137	42 N	129 E
Tummel, R. ...	23	57 N	4 W
Tundza, R. ...	119	42 N	27 E
Tungabhadra, R. ...	64	16 N	76 E
Tungchow	138	Ins.	
Tunguska, R., Lower, Middle	136	60 N	90 E
Tunguska, R., Up.	136	50 N	90 E
Tunis	131	37 N	10 E
Tunis, G. of ...	131	37 N	10 E
Tuong, R.	132	6 N	30 E
Tura, R.	136	50 N	60 E
Turbigo	104	46 N	9 E
Türckheim (*see* Türkheim)			
Turcoing	81	51 N	3 E
Turenne	8	44 N	0
Turfan	138	43 N	89 E
Turgai	136	50 N	64 E
Turin	4	45 N	8 E
Turkestan	138	40 N	80 E
Turkestan, Eastern	136	40 N	80 E
Turkestan (Hazrat)	136	44 N	68 E
Turkestan, Western	136	42 N	70 E
Türkheim	40	48 N	7 E
Turkmanchay ...	108	37 N	47 E
Turks Is.	69	21 N	71 W
Turnagain, C. ...	129	40 S	177 E
Turnau	57	51 N	15 E
Turnham Green ...	36	52 N	0
Turnhout	22	51 N	5 E
Turócz	21	48 N	16 E
Turshiz (*see* Toorsheez)			
Tuscany	26	42 N	10 E
Tuscaroras	68	35 N	80 W
Tuscumbia	74	35 N	88 W
Tushino	52	56 N	37 E
Tutbury	16	53 N	2 W
Tuttlingen	39	48 N	9 E
Tutuila	139	20 S	180
Tver	108	57 N	36 E
Tweed, R.	16	54 N	4 W
Tweeddale	23	56 N	3 W
Twizel Bridge ...	16	56 N	2 W
Tyne, R.	36	55 N	2 W
Tynemouth	114	55 N	1 W
Tyreonnell	27	54 N	10 W
Tyrnau (Nagy Szombat)	21	48 N	16 E
Tyrol	12	46 N	8 E
Tyrolese Alps ...	83	46 N	10 E
Tyrone	37	54 N	8 W
Tyrrells	27	53 N	8 W
Tzarevozaimische ...	96	56 N	35 E
Tzechi	138	30 N	121 E
Ubanghi	130	5 N	21 E
Ubangi, R. (Ubanghi)	132	4 N	21 E
Überlingen	12	48 N	9 E
Ucayali, R. ...	106	6 S	74 W
Uckermark (Ukermark)	12	50 N	12 E
Uda B.	138	50 N	130 E
Udaipur	64	25 N	74 E
Uddevally	53	58 N	12 E
Udine	4	46 N	13 E
Udinsk	136	52 N	108 E
Udong	125	12 N	105 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
[illegible]	61	55 N	56 E
[illegible]	133	21 S	15 E
[illegible]	104	46 N	7 E
[illegible]	52	58 N	38 E
[illegible]d S.	56	56 N	8 W
[illegible]	133	34 S	25 E
[illegible]	111	46 N	20 E
[illegible]	99	23 N	76 E
[illegible]aine	61	40 N	30 E
[illegible]eaborg	108	65 N	26 E
Uliassutai	138	48 N	97 E
Uliungur	138	47 N	87 E
Ulm	12	48 N	10 E
Ulster	27		
Ultra puertos	7	42 N	2 W
Ulundi	133	28 S	32 E
Ulya, R.	136	50 N	140 E
Umbria	104	43 N	12 E
Umkomanzi, R.	133	30 S	31 E
Umtata	133	32 S	29 E
Umzimkulu	133	30 S	30 E
Umzimkulu, R.	133	31 S	30 E
Una, R.	26	45 N	16 E
Unalashka I.	140	40 N	180
Unga I.	140	40 N	180
Ungava	126	50 N	80 W
Ungava B.	126	58 N	68 W
Union Is.	139	20 S	180
Union of S. Africa	130		
United Provinces (Canada)	127		
United Provinces (Ind.)	122	20 N	70 E
United Provinces of the Netherlands	22		
Unstrut, R.	92	51 N	11 E
Unterwalden	15	47 N	8 E
Upper Ossory	27	53 N	8 W
Upsala	17	60 N	18 E
Uraga	137	36 N	140 E
Ural	108	51 N	51 E
Ural, Govt of	136	40 N	50 E
Ural Mts	108		
Ural, R.	108	50 N	50 E
Uralsk (*see* Ural)			
Urana	3	44 N	16 E
Uranja	119	43 N	22 E
Urbana	74	38 N	77 W
Urbino	4	44 N	13 E
Ure, R.	121	54 N	2 W
Urga	138	48 N	107 E
Uri	15	46 N	8 E
Ursprung	45	49 N	10 E
Uruguay	135	40 S	60 W
Uruguay, R.	106	28 S	56 W
Urumtsi	138	44 N	88 E
Urup	137	Ins.	
Usbegs	136	40 N	66 E
Usboi, R.	125	40 N	56 E
Usedom	33	54 N	14 E
Ushant	79	48 N	5 W
Usingen	62	50 N	8 E
Usk, R.	121	52 N	3 W
Uskoko	26	44 N	14 E
Uskub	120	42 N	21 E
Usora	3	45 N	18 E
Ussa, R.	141	67 N	60 E
Ussuri, R.	138	46 N	134 E
Uster	112	47 N	9 E
Ust Urt	136	40 N	50 E
Utah	72	30 N	120 W
Utica	72	43 N	75 W
Utitza	96	55 N	36 E
Utrecht (Afr. S.)	133	28 S	30 E
Utrecht (Netherlands)	12	52 N	5 E
Uttoxeter	36	53 N	2 W
Uvatz	111	44 N	19 E
Uwajima	137	33 N	133 E
Uxbridge	36	52 N	0
Uyeno	137	36 N	140 E
Uzès	79	44 N	4 E
Vaal, R. (Afr. S.)	133	27 S	26 E
Vaal, R. (Neth.)	62	52 N	5 E
Vaal Kranz	133	29 S	29 E
Vaarde Aa	116	56 N	9 E
Vado	88	44 N	8 E
Vadstena	17	58 N	15 E
Vaduz	30	47 N	10 E
Vajutza, R.	119	40 N	20 E
Vakhsh, R.	124	38 N	69 E
Valais	15	46 N	6 E
Val de Travers	112	47 N	7 E
Val di Chiana	4	42 N	10 E
Valdivia	106	40 S	73 W
Valdore	64	12 N	79 E
Valeggio	83	45 N	11 E
Valençay	103	47 N	2 E
Valence	8	45 N	5 E
Valencia	7	39 N	0
Valencia de Alcantara	95	39 N	7 W
Valenciennes	22	50 N	4 E
Valencz	111	47 N	19 E
Valendas	30	47 N	9 E
Valengin	107	47 N	7 E
Valenza	4	Ins.	
Valerien, Mt	103	49 N	2 E
Valetta	86	36 N	14 E
Valladolid (Am. Cent.)	106	20 N	101 W
Valladolid (Am. Cent.)	106	21 N	88 W
Valladolid (Spain)	7	42 N	5 W
Vallecas	95	40 N	4 W
Valle Crucis Ab.	16	53 N	3 W
Vallée des Dappes	90	46 N	6 E
Val-Leventina	15	46 N	8 E
Valley Forge	70	40 N	75 W
Vallombrosa	4	44 N	11 E
Vallon	19	44 N	4 E
Vallona	105	40 N	19 E
Valls	95	41 N	1 E
Val-Maggia	15	46 N	8 E
Valmy	81	49 N	5 E
Valognes	19	49 N	2 W
Valois	8	48 N	0
Valparaiso	106	33 N	72 W
Valromey	25	46 N	6 E
Valsh, R.	133	28 S	27 E
Valtelline	4	46 N	8 E
Valutina-Gora	96	55 N	32 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Vamsadhara, R. ...	123	19 N	84 E
Van	110	38 N	43 E
Van, L.	3	35 N	40 E
Vancouver	139	49 N	124 W
Vancouver I. ...	72	49 N	124 W
Van Diemen's Land	43	60 S	140 E
Vannes	8	48 N	3 W
Vanua Levu ...	139	20 S	160 E
Var	103	43 N	6 E
Var, R.	104	44 N	7 E
Varad	21	47 N	22 E
Varäla	61	61 N	28 E
Varanger Fiord ...	108	70 N	30 E
Varasd	21	46 N	16 E
Varberg	17	57 N	12 E
Vardar, R.	105	42 N	22 E
Varennes	79	49 N	4 E
Varilhes	19	43 N	2 E
Varna	3	43 N	28 E
Varzin	107	54 N	17 E
Vas	26	47 N	17 E
Vasa	108	63 N	22 E
Vassy	19	48 N	5 E
Vasvar	48	47 N	17 E
Vasylkoff	108	50 N	30 E
Vatan	19	47 N	2 E
Vaucelles	22	50 N	3 E
Vauchamp	97	49 N	4 E
Vaucluse	94	44 N	4 E
Vaud (Pays de) ...	15	46 N	6 E
Vaux	81	50 N	5 E
Vazerol	30	47 N	10 E
Vechte, R.	109	52 N	6 E
Veere	22	52 N	4 E
Velasco	71	29 N	95 W
Velestino	120	39 N	23 E
Velichevo	96	55 N	35 E
Velikie Luki ...	61	56 N	30 E
Velletri	4	42 N	13 E
Vellore	64	13 N	79 E
Veluwe	22	52 N	4 E
Velya	54	50 N	20 E
Venaissin	8	44 N	4 E
Vendée	103	46 N	4 E
Venden	32	57 N	25 E
Vendôme	79	48 N	1 E
Vendôme, County of	8	48 N	0
Venetia	104	44 N	12 E
Venezuela	135	0	70 W
Venezuela, G. of ...	135	12 N	71 W
Venice	4	45 N	12 E
Venice, G. of ...	117	44 N	12 E
Venloo	12	51 N	6 E
Venosa	4	41 N	16 E
Ventimiglia ...	4	44 N	8 E
Ventuari, R. ...	135	0	70 W
Vera Cruz	69	19 N	96 W
Veragua	106	8 N	81 W
Vera Paz	106	17 N	89 W
Vercelli	4	45 N	8 E
Verchni	136	51 N	108 E
Verde, C.	2	15 N	18 W
Verden	54	53 N	9 E
Verden, Bishopric of	12	50 N	8 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Verdun, Bishopric of	12	4[illegible]	
Verdun (France) ...	12.	4[illegible]	
Verdun (France) ...	19	4[illegible]	
Vereeniging... ...	143	2[illegible]	
Vergara	95	43[illegible]	
Vermejo	135	25 S	
Vermeland	17	59 N	
Vermont	72	40 N	
Verneuil	82	49 N	
Verni	136	43 N	77 E
Vernon	79	49 N	1 E
Verny	118 Ins.		
Verona	4	45 N	11 E
Versailles	79	49 N	2 E
Versoix	90	46 N	6 E
Vertus	103	49 N	4 E
Vertus, County of ...	8	48 N	0
Verviers	109	51 N	6 E
Vervins	19	50 N	4 E
Vesoul	103	48 N	6 E
Vesselovo	96	54 N	28 E
Vesterås	17	60 N	17 E
Vesuvius	26	40 N	14 E
Veszprém ...	21	47 N	18 E
Vet, R.	133	28 S	26 E
Vevay (Vevey) ...	25	46 N	7 E
Vezins	19	47 N	1 W
Viana	95	42 N	7 W
Vianen	22	52 N	5 E
Viatka	108	58 N	50 E
Viatka, R.	141	50 N	50 E
Viazma	96	55 N	34 E
Viborg (Denmark) ...	17	57 N	9 E
Viborg (Russia) ...	108	61 N	29 E
Vicalvaro	95	40 N	4 W
Vicenza	4	46 N	12 E
Vich	95	42 N	2 E
Vichy	19	46 N	3 E
Vicosoprano ...	30	46 N	10 E
Victoria (Afr. S.) ...	133	20 S	31 E
Victoria (Brit. Col.)	139	48 N	122 W
Victoria Desert ...	128	30 S	120 E
Victoria Falls ...	133	18 S	26 E
Victoria, L. ...	136	30 N	70 E
Victoria Land ...	126	70 N	110 W
Victoria (Mex.) ...	134	24 N	99 W
Victoria Nyanza ...	130	2 S	32 E
Victoria, R. ...	128	16 S	130 E
Vielings	87 Ins.		
Vienna	12	48 N	16 E
Vienne (& Haute V.)	103	44 N	0
Vienne	8	45 N	5 E
Vienne, R.	8	44 N	0
Viervoet	133	29 S	27 E
Vierzehnheiligen ...	92	51 N	11 E
Vigevano	4 Ins.		
Vignale	104	45 N	9 E
Vigo	95	42 N	9 W
Vihiers	82	47 N	1 W
Vilagos	111	46 N	22 E
Vilaine, R.	8	44 N	4 W
Vilcabamba	106	13 S	72 W
Vilija, R.	96	55 N	26 E
Viliui, R.	139	65 N	120 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
... ...	62	47 N	14 E
Conde ...	95	41 N	9 W
S. Mojada	134	28 N	104 W
ca (Italy)	4 Ins.	45 N	11 E
ca (Nice)	25	44 N	7 E
anca (Spain)	95	42 N	7 W
Gandolfo ...	104	42 N	13 E
alar ...	7	42 N	5 W
Villanova d'Asti ...	25	45 N	8 E
Villanueva	7	42 N	1 W
Villanuova	11	45 N	8 E
Villapando	7	42 N	5 W
Villarejo de Salvanes	95	40 N	3 W
Villastellona ...	104	45 N	8 E
Villavelha	95	40 N	8 W
Villaviciosa	95	41 N	3 W
Villa Viçosa ...	7	39 N	7 W
Villena	95	39 N	1 W
Villeneuve (France)	8	44 N	1 E
Villeneuve (France)	19	44 N	4 E
Villeneuve St Georges	79	49 N	3 E
Villersexel	118	48 N	6 E
Villiers	118	49 N	3 E
Villingen	45	48 N	8 E
Vilmanstrand ...	61	61 N	28 E
Vilmergen	15	47 N	8 E
Vilna	108	55 N	25 E
Vilosnes	81	49 N	5 E
Vilvoorde	22	51 N	4 E
Vimiero	95	39 N	9 W
Vincennes (France)	79	49 N	3 E
Vincennes (U.S.A.)	72	39 N	87 W
Vindhya Hills ...	64	16 N	72 E
Vinegar Hill ...	47	53 N	6 W
Vinkovo	96	55 N	37 E
Vintschgau	30	46 N	10 E
Vionville	118	49 N	6 E
Virbazar	120	42 N	19 E
Virginia	72	30 N	80 W
Virginia, W. ...	72	30 N	80 W
Virgin Is. ...	69	18 N	64 W
Vistritza, R. ...	119	40 N	22 E
Vistula, R. ...	62	52 N	16 E
Vitebsk	58	55 N	30 E
Viterbo	4	42 N	12 E
Viti Levu	139	20 S	160 E
Vitim, R.	138	50 N	110 E
Vitre	19	48 N	1 W
Vitry (France) ...	19	49 N	5 E
Vitry (France) ...	97 Ins.		
Vittoria	79	43 N	3 W
Vittsjo	53	56 N	14 E
Vivarais	79	44 N	4 E
Viviers	8	44 N	5 E
Vivinskoi	140	58 N	164 E
Vizagapatam ...	64	18 N	83 E
Vizen	95	41 N	8 W
Vizille	79	45 N	6 E
Vjasma	61	55 N	34 E
Vladikavkaz ...	61	43 N	45 E
Vladimir	108	56 N	40 E
Vladivostok	138	43 N	132 E
Vlieland	109	53 N	4 E
Voigtland	14	50 N	12 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Voivodina	111	46 N	20 E
Vola (Poland) ...	108 Ins.		
Vola (Thessaly) ...	105	39 N	23 E
Volga, R.	61		
Volhynia	58	48 N	24 E
Volkovisk	96	53 N	24 E
Volo	119	39 N	23 E
Vologda	108	59 N	40 E
Volokolamsk ...	96	56 N	36 E
Volta	130	8 N	0
Volterra	4	43 N	11 E
Voltri	83	44 N	9 E
Volturno, R. ...	104	41 N	14 E
Volynia (*see* Volhynia)			
Vonitza	105	39 N	21 E
Vop, R.	96	55 N	33 E
Vorarlberg	12	46 N	8 E
Vorder Rhein Thal	30	47 N	9 E
Voronezh	61	52 N	39 E
Vorstkla	54	50 N	35 E
Vosges	103	48 N	4 E
Vosges Mts ...	118	48 N	7 E
Vouria, B. of ...	110	39 N	27 E
Vouziers	118	49 N	5 E
Vratza	120	43 N	24 E
Vryburg	133	27 S	25 E
Vryheid	133	28 S	31 E
Waag, R.	111	48 N	16 E
Waal, R.	22	52 N	6 E
Wabash, R. ...	72	38 N	88 W
Wachau	97 Ins.		
Wadai	130	12 N	17 E
Wadi Halfa ...	132	22 N	31 E
Waesland	22	51 N	4 E
Wageningen ...	22	52 N	6 E
Wagga Wagga ...	128	35 S	147 E
Waghäusel	107	49 N	8 E
Wagram	94	48 N	17 E
Waha	140	30 N	118 E
Wahabi	132	25 N	40 E
Wahabis	110	30 N	40 N
Waiau, R. (N. Z.) ...	129	43 S	173 E
Waiau, R. (N. Z.) ...	129	46 S	168 E
Waidhaus	29	50 N	13 E
Waigaats	52	70 N	60 E
Waikato	129	37 S	175 E
Waikato, R. ...	129	38 S	175 E
Waimakariri, R. ...	129	43 S	172 E
Wairau, R. ...	129	42 S	173 E
Waitangi	129	45 S	171 E
Waitara	129	39 S	174 E
Waitzen (Vácz) ...	26	48 N	19 E
Wakatipu, L. ...	129	45 S	169 E
Wakefield	16	54 N	1 W
Wakkerstroom ...	133	27 S	30 E
Walcheren I. ...	22	51 N	4 E
Waldburg	12	48 N	10 E
Waldeck	12	50 N	8 E
Waldkirch	13	48 N	8 E
Waldmünchen ...	57	49 N	13 E
Waldsee	13	48 N	10 E
Waldshut	12	48 N	8 E
Wales	34		

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Walfisch Bay ...	133	23 S	14 E
Walhain	98	51 N	5 E
Walkenried ...	40	52 N	11 E
Wallachia	3	45 N	25 E
Wallenstadt, L. of	15	47 N	9 E
Wallhof	32	57 N	25 E
Wallingford ...	113	52 N	1 W
Wallingford Ho. ...	121	52 N	1 W
Walmer	16	51 N	1 E
Walsal	114	53 N	2 W
Walshes	27	53 N	6 W
Walsingham Ab. ...	16	53 N	1 E
Waltham Ab. ...	16	52 N	1 W
Wam, R.	130	7 S	37 E
Wana	124	32 N	70 E
Wanaka, L. ...	129	45 S	169 E
Wandiwash ...	64	12 N	80 E
Wangen	12	48 N	10 E
Wangting	138	24 N	97 E
Wara	130	14 N	21 E
Wardha	122	20 N	79 E
Wardour Castle ...	36	51 N	2 W
Ware	36	52 N	0
Wareham	113	51 N	2 W
Warendorf	12	52 N	8 E
Wargaon (India) ...	64	21 N	78 E
Wargaon (India) ...	99	19 N	74 E
Wark	16	55 N	2 W
Warkworth ...	16	55 N	2 W
Warnemünde ...	54	54 N	12 E
Warneton	51	51 N	3 E
Warnsfeld	22	52 N	6 E
Warrego, R. ...	128	28 S	146 E
Warrington ...	36	53 N	3 W
Warriston	23	56 N	3 W
Warsaw	62	52 N	21 E
Warsaw, Grand Duchy of ...	97		
Warta, R. (*see* Warthe, R.)			
Wartburg	12	51 N	10 E
Wartenberg ...	12	51 N	18 E
Wartenburg ...	97	52 N	13 E
Warthe, R. ...	33	52 N	16 E
Warwick	16	52 N	2 W
Wash, The ...	121	52 N	0
Washington ...	72	39 N	77 W
Washington State	72	40 N	130 W
Waterford	37	52 N	7 W
Waterloo	98	51 N	4 W
Wattignies	81	50 N	4 E
Wau	132	8 N	28 E
Waveney, R. ...	121	52 N	1 E
Waverley Ab. ...	16	51 N	1 W
Wavre	98	51 N	5 E
Waxhaws	70	35 N	81 W
Weald, The ...	121	51 N	0
Wear, R.	121	55 N	1 W
Weaver	121	53 N	2 W
Webi, R.	130	5 N	45 E
Weert	22	51 N	6 E
Wehlau	59	55 N	21 E
Weichselmünde ...	58	54 N	19 E
Weiden	33	50 N	12 E
Wei-hai-wei ...	138	37 N	[illegible]
Wei-ho	138	30 N	[illegible]
Weil	12	49 N	[illegible]
Weilburg	12	50 N	[illegible]
Weimar	12	51 N	[illegible]
Weinfelden ...	15	48 N	[illegible]
Weingarten ...	89	48 N	[illegible]
Wein-gunga R. ...	123	20 N	80 [illegible]
Weinsberg	28	49 N	9 E
Weissenburg (Alsace)	81	49 N	8 E
Weissenburg (Germany)	12	49 N	11 E
Weissenburg (Transyl.)	21	46 N	24 E
Weissenfels ...	33	51 N	12 E
Weissenhorn ...	13	48 N	10 E
Weissenstein ...	32	59 N	26 E
Weldon	74	36 N	77 W
Welland, R. ...	121	53 N	0
Welle, R.	132	3 N	25 E
Wellesley Islands ...	128	16 S	140 E
Wellesley Province	125	5 N	101 E
Wellington	129	41 S	175 E
Wellington I. ...	135	50 S	75 W
Wells	16	51 N	3 W
Wells, L.	128	27 S	123 E
Wels	12	48 N	14 E
Welshpool	16	53 N	3 W
Wemyss	23	56 N	3 W
Wenchow	138	28 N	121 E
Wener, L.	141	50 N	10 E
Wenlock	113	53 N	2 W
Weobley	113	52 N	3 W
Weraroa	129	40 S	175 E
Werb	62	52 N	8 E
Werben	33	53 N	12 E
Werdenberg ...	15	47 N	9 E
Werfen	62	47 N	13 E
Wernigerode ...	55	52 N	11 E
Werra, R.	39	51 N	10 E
Wertheim	12	46 N	8 E
Wertingen	92	49 N	11 E
Wesel	12	52 N	7 E
Wesen	15	47 N	9 E
Wesenberg	54	59 N	26 E
Weser, R.	97	52 N	9 E
Wessprim (*see* Veszprém)			
West Brenny ...	27	54 N	8 W
Westbury	113	51 N	2 W
West Cape	129	46 S	167 E
Western Pt ...	128	38 S	145 E
West Fiord ...	108	68 N	15 E
West Indies ...	140	20 N	90 W
Westland	129	44 S	168 E
Westland Bay ...	129	44 S	168 E
Westmeath ...	37	52 N	8 W
Westminster ...	113	52 N	0
Westmorland ...	16	54 N	4 W
Westphalia	12	50 N	8 E
West Point ...	74	38 N	77 W
West Point ...	70	41 N	74 W
Westport	129	42 S	172 E
West, R.	138	23 N	108 E
Westwoldingerland	22	53 N	7 E
Wetter I.	139	20 S	120 E
Wetter, L. ...	141	50 N	10 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
[illegible] ...	118	50 N	9 E
[illegible] ...	29	50 N	9 E
[illegible] ...	12	51 N	8 E
[illegible] ...	37	52 N	6 W
[illegible] ...	53	57 N	15 E
[illegible] ...	121	51 N	1 W
[illegible]outh ...	37	51 N	2 W
[illegible]ngaroa Harb.	129	38 S	175 E
[illegible]alley ...	16	52 N	2 W
Whampoa ...	138	23 N	112 E
Whanganui	129	40 N	175 E
Whanganui, R.	129	40 N	175 E
Whangarei ...	129	36 S	174 E
Wharfe, R.	36	54 N	2 W
Wheeling ...	72	40 N	81 W
Whitby ...	114	54 N	1 W
Whitchurch	113	51 N	1 W
White Bay ...	27	55 N	6 W
Whitehaven	114	55 N	4 W
White Hill ...	29	50 N	14 E
Whitehorse...	126	61 N	135 W
White Lake	52	60 N	38 E
Whites ...	27	54 N	6 W
Whitesand Bay	16	50 N	6 W
White Sea ...	61	60 N	30 E
Whithorn Ab.	23	55 N	4 W
Whitland Ab.	16	52 N	5 W
Whydah ...	130	7 N	2 E
Wick ...	23	58 N	3 W
Wicklow ...	37	53 N	6 W
Widdin ...	3	44 N	23 E
Wielicz ...	20	56 N	31 E
Wieliczka ...	58	50 N	20 E
Wielings (*see* Vielings)			
Wielun ...	58	51 N	19 E
Wiener Neustadt	12	48 N	16 E
Wiener Wald	48	48 N	16 E
Wiesbaden ...	107	50 N	8 E
Wiese ...	112	48 N	8 E
Wiesensteig	62	49 N	10 E
Wiesloch ...	29	49 N	9 E
Wigan ...	36	54 N	2 W
Wight, Isle of	16	50 N	2 W
Wigtown ...	23	56 N	5 W
Wiju ...	137	40 N	125 E
Wilde, R. ...	117	Ins.	
Wilderness, The	74	38 N	77 W
Wildhaus ...	15	47 N	9 E
Wilhelms Land, K.	140	20 S	120 E
Wilhelmstahl	57	51 N	9 E
Wilhelmstein	94	53 N	13 E
Wiliczka (*see* Wieliczka)			
Willach (*see* Villach)			
Willebroek ...	22	51 N	4 E
Willenberg ...	92	53 N	21 E
William, Fort	64	23 N	88 E
William I.	126	60 N	100 W
Williamsburg (Can.)	70	45 N	75 W
Williamsburg (U.S.A.)	74	37 N	77 W
Willowmore	133	33 S	23 E
Wilmanstrand	53	61 N	28 E
Wilmington (Del.)	68	40 N	75 W
Wilmington (N. C.)	74	34 N	78 W
Wilna (*see* Vilna)			

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Wilson's Cr.	74	40 N	90 W
Wilton ...	16	51 N	2 W
Wiltshire ...	16	50 N	4 W
Wimereux, R.	87	Ins.	
Wimpfen ...	12	49 N	9 E
Winburg ...	133	28 S	27 E
Winceby ...	36	53 N	0
Winchelsea...	16	51 N	1 E
Winchester (Eng.)	16	51 N	1 W
Winchester (U.S.A.)	74	39 N	78 W
Windau ...	58	57 N	22 E
Windesem ...	6	52 N	6 E
Windhoek ...	130	23 S	17 E
Windsheim...	12	49 N	10 E
Windsor (Canada)	126	42 N	83 W
Windsor (England)	16	51 N	1 W
Windsor, New	114	51 N	1 W
Windward Channel	134	20 N	74 W
Windward Coast	65	0	20 W
Windward Is.	69	10 N	70 W
Winnebah ...	65	Ins.	
Winnington Bridge	121	53 N	3 W
Winnipeg ...	126	50 N	98 W
Winnipeg, L.	70	50 N	100 W
Winnipegosis, L.	126	52 N	100 W
Winterthur...	15	47 N	9 E
Wisbech ...	16	53 N	0
Wisby ...	17	58 N	18 E
Wischau ...	92	49 N	17 E
Wischegrad ...	21	48 N	19 E
Wisconsin ...	72	40 N	100 W
Wisconsin, R.	72	43 N	90 W
Wismar ...	29	54 N	11 E
Wissengen ...	12	52 N	8 E
Witebsk ...	20	55 N	30 E
Witham Ab.	16	51 N	2 W
Witham, R.	121	53 N	0
Wittau ...	93	Ins.	
Wittenberg	12	52 N	13 E
Wittenweier	39	48 N	8 E
Wittstock ...	33	53 N	12 E
Witu ...	130	3 S	40 E
Witwatersrand	133	26 S	27 E
Wkra, R. ...	92	53 N	20 E
Wladimir ...	20	51 N	2 E
Woburn ...	16	52 N	1 W
Woerden ...	45	52 N	5 E
Wohlau ...	12	51 N	17 E
Woippy ...	118	Ins.	
Wokokan I.	66	35 N	76 W
Wolfenbüttel	62	52 N	10 E
Wolfe's Camp (Quebec)	67	Ins.	
Wolgast ...	12	54 N	14 E
Wollin ...	62	54 N	14 E
Wolmar ...	32	58 N	25 E
Wolmirstedt	33	52 N	12 E
Wolverhampton	121	53 N	2 W
Wongrowa ...	58	55 N	17 E
Woods, L. of the...	72	49 N	95 W
Woodstock ...	16	52 N	1 W
Woodstock, New	114	52 N	1 W
Wooler ...	56	56 N	2 W
Woolwich ...	42	51 N	0
Woosung, R. & Tn.	138	31 N	121 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Wootton Bassett ...	113	52 N	2 W
Worcester	16	52 N	2 W
Worcester (Am. N.)	70	42 N	72 W
Worms	12	50 N	8 E
Worskla, R. ...	58	48 N	32 E
Worth	81	49 N	8 E
Wrangel I. ...	139	60 N	180
Wrexham	121	53 N	3 W
Wrotham Heath ...	16	51 N	0
Wuchang	138	31 N	114 E
Wuhu	138	31 N	118 E
Würgen	54	56 N	23 E
Würtemberg ...	12	46 N	8 E
Wurzach	15	48 N	10 E
Wurzburg	12	50 N	10 E
Wurzen	12	51 N	13 E
Wusterhausen ...	62	52 N	14 E
Wutach, R. ...	90	47 N	8 E
Wycombe	121	52 N	1 W
Wyendael	45	51 N	3 E
Wyoming	72	40 N	110 W
Wyoming Val. ...	70	42 N	76 W
Wyteken	15	47 N	9 E
Xanten	12	52 N	6 E
Xeres	95	37 N	6 W
Xingu, R.	106	20 S	60 W
Xucar, R.	95	39 N	0
Yablonoi Mts ...	138		
Yadkin, R. ...	74	35 N	80 W
Yakutsk	136	62 N	130 E
Yalomitsa, R. ...	119	44 N	24 E
Yalta	115	44 N	34 E
Yalu, R.	137	40 N	124 E
Yamaguchi	137	34 N	131 E
Yamassees	68	30 N	85 W
Yana, R.	136	60 N	130 E
Yanaon	64	17 N	82 E
Yandabu	125	22 N	96 E
Yangtsun	138	Ins.	
Yang-tsze-kiang, R.	138	30 N	110 E
Yapura, R. ...	135	1 S	70 W
Yare, R.	121	53 N	1 E
Yarkand (India) ...	124	38 N	77 E
Yarmouth (Canada)	126	44 N	66 W
Yarmouth (Eng.) ...	121	53 N	2 E
Yarmouth (I. of W.)	113	51 N	2 W
Yary, R.	135	0	53 W
Yasin	124	36 N	73 E
Yass Canberra ...	128	35 S	149 E
Yazoo, R.	74	33 N	90 W
Yecla	95	39 N	1 W
Yellow R.	138	30 N	110 E
Yellow Sea	138	30 N	120 E
Yellowstone R. ...	72	40 N	110 W
Yembo	132	24 N	38 E
Yenikale	61	46 N	36 E
Yenisei, R. ...	136	60 N	80 E
Yeniseisk	136	57 N	92 E
Yenishehr	3	40 N	30 E
Yeo, R.	36	51 N	3 W
Yeovil	36	51 N	3 W
Yeterop	139	40 N	140 E
Yeu, I. de	50	47 N	[illegible]
Yezd	124	32 N	[illegible]
Yezo	137	40 N	[illegible]
Yilgarn	128	31 S	[illegible]
Ying chow	138	32 N	[illegible]
Yingkow	138	41 N	[illegible]
Ymuiden	109	52 N	[illegible]
Yokohama	137	35 N	[illegible]
Yola	130	9 N	[illegible]
Yonne	103	48 N	4 E
Yonne, R.	8	48 N	0
York (Canada) ...	70	44 N	80 W
York (England) ...	16	54 N	1 W
York (Maine) ...	68	43 N	71 W
York, C.	128	11 S	143 E
York Factory ...	126	57 N	92 W
York Peninsula ...	128	20 S	140 E
York, R.	74	37 N	77 W
Yorkshire	16	54 N	2 W
Yorkshire, N., W. & E. Ridings ...	16		
Youghal	37	52 N	8 W
Youri	130	12 N	6 E
Ypres	22	51 N	3 E
Yser	81	51 N	3 E
Yssel	94	52 N	4 E
Yssel, R.	22	52 N	6 E
Ystad	53	55 N	14 E
Ythan, R.	23	57 N	2 W
Yucatan	69	20 N	90 W
Yucatan Str. ...	134	20 N	90 W
Yukon	126	60 N	140 W
Yukon Mts ...	139	60 N	160 W
Yukon, R.	139	60 N	160 W
Yule, R.	128	20 S	118 E
Yunnan	138	20 N	100 E
Yunnanfu	138	26 N	102 E
Yuste	7	40 N	6 W
Yverdun	90	47 N	7 E
Yvetôt	19	50 N	1 E
Zaan, R.	22	52 N	5 E
Zaandam	22	52 N	5 E
Zabern	12	49 N	7 E
Zablat	29	49 N	14 E
Zabljak	3	42 N	19 E
Zacatecas	71	22 N	102 W
Zacatecas, Province of	71	22 N	102 W
Zagazig	132	Ins.	
Zágráb	21	44 N	12 E
Zaidam	138	30 N	90 E
Zaisan, L.	138	48 N	84 E
Zajecar	119	44 N	22 E
Zak, R.	133	31 S	21 E
Zala	26	44 N	16 E
Zambesi, R. ...	130	20 S	20 E
Zambolim	99	15 N	74 E
Zamora (Am. Cent.)	106	20 N	102 W
Zamora (Am. S.) ...	106	4 S	79 W
Zamora (Spain) ...	7	42 N	6 W
Zamosz	93	51 N	23 E
Zand, R.	133	24 S	30 E
Zand River Mts ...	133	24 S	28 E
Zanivki	96	54 N	28 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Zante I.	3	35 N	20 E
Zanzibar I. ...	130	6 S	39 E
Zapoli	20	58 N	30 E
Zaporogia	61	40 N	3 E
Zara	3	44 N	15 E
Zarnovicz	93	50 N	20 E
Zealand (Denmark)	116	54 N	10 E
Zealand (Holl.) (*see* Zeeland)			
Zebu	2	0	120 W
Zeeland	22	50 N	2 E
Zehdenick	92	53 N	13 E
Zehngerichte ...	30	46 N	9 E
Zeia, R.	136	50 N	120 E
Zeitz	62	51 N	12 E
Zell (Germany) ...	62	48 N	8 E
Zell (Tyrol)... ...	13	47 N	12 E
Zembin	96	54 N	28 E
Zemplen	26	48 N	20 E
Zemsia, R.... ...	108	50 N	19 E
Zenta	48	46 N	20 E
Zer Afshan, R. ...	124	40 N	66 E
Zerbst	12	52 N	12 E
Zernez	30	47 N	10 E
Zeta, R.	119	43 N	19 E
Zeugg	26	44 N	15 E
Zevenbergen ...	22	52 N	5 E
Zevio	83	45 N	11 E
Zhob, R.	123	31 N	69 E
Zierickzee	22	52 N	4 E
Zips...	26	48 N	20 E
Zitacuaro	106	19 N	100 W
Zittau	57	51 N	15 E
Zizers	30	47 N	10 E
Znaim (Znaym) ...	33	49 N	16 E
Zolliken	15	47 N	9 E
Zolyom	26	48 N	16 E
Zonhoven	109	51 N	5 E
Zorndorf	57	53 N	15 E
Zornoza	95	43 N	3 W
Zossen	12	52 N	13 E
Zoutpans Mts ...	133	23 S	30 E
Zubtzoff	96	56 N	35 E
Zug	15	47 N	9 E
Zug, Canton of ...	15	46 N	8 E
Zug, L. of	112	47 N	9 E
Zulfikar	124	36 N	61 E
Zullichau	57	52 N	16 E
Zululand	133	28 S	32 E
Zumbo	130	15 S	30 E
Zurawna	48	49 N	24 E
Zurich	15	47 N	9 E
Zurich, L.	90	47 N	8 E
Zusmarshausen ...	39	48 N	11 E
Zutphen	22	52 N	6 E
Zuyder Zee ...	22	52 N	4 E
Zweibrücken ...	12	46 N	4 E
Zwenigorod ...	96	56 N	37 E
Zwettel	29	49 N	15 E
Zwickau	12	51 N	12 E
Zwittawa, R. ...	92	Ins.	
Zwolle	22	53 N	6 E
Zwyn	6	52 N	6 E
Zype	87	Ins.	

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